

ACE No - 33511

1) Report on the Administration of the Police 1897
by

J B Thomson

2) Report on the Administration of the Police
of the North-western provinces and Oudh
For the year ending 31st Dec 1886

33514

ORDERS OF GOVERNMENT.

No. $\frac{445}{\text{VIII}-153-98}$ OF 1888.

FROM

THE CHIEF SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,

N.-W. PROVINCES AND OUDH,

TO

THE INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF POLICE,

N.-W. PROVINCES AND OUDH.

DATED NAINI TAL, THE 9TH OCTOBER, 1888.

SIR,

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt, on the 14th of August, of your No. 1556A, dated the 21st June, 1888, being the report on the Police Administration of these provinces for the year 1887.

2. The most noticeable feature in the police returns for 1887 is the large increase, as compared with the preceding year, in the reports of cognizable crime, a part of which increase has occurred in cases of a serious nature. The increase is observed in the returns for both the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and in all divisions of the provinces, except Jhansi and Kumaun. It is considered by you to be partly nominal, being, in this respect, due to greater accuracy in reporting offences and to the change in the method of recording the loss of missing cattle. But you are also of opinion that there has been a greater amount of crime, owing to the poor harvests in certain parts of the provinces and the high prices of food-grains generally.

3. The increase occurred in all the six classes of offences; but in three only, namely classes I, III, and V, does it call for special remark. Under class I, offences against the State and Public Tranquillity, Safety and Justice, the increase was of 132 offences reported, or about 8 per cent. The specific offences were chiefly rioting and resistance to, or escape from, lawful arrest and detention. The proportion of the reported offences of this class dealt with by the police in 1887 was not less than in the preceding year, and the success of prosecutions apparently was not much less. In the other two classes, namely, serious offences against person and property or property only, and minor offences against property, the increases were 10,164, or 15 per cent., and 13,639, or 15 per cent., respectively. In the case of these classes also the proportions of investigation and prosecution, and of success in prosecution, seem to have been much the same generally as in the preceding year.

4. A considerable part of the increase under class V has no doubt been rightly described by you as nominal, attributable to improved reporting. It is observed that the increase in the number of cattle-thefts alone has risen by more than 6,000 offences, or about three-sevenths of the increase under minor offences against property; and probably a large number of these thefts would formerly have been recorded as cases of cattle-straying. Under the orders issued in 1886, cases of cattle-

straying, in which, after fifteen days, the cattle still remain untraced, are transferred to the head of thefts. There is also reason to think that, to some extent, offences reported to a Magistrate as cognizable, but which on inquiry were found to be non-cognizable, have been included in statement A. For instance, the 316 cases of theft said to have been disposed of under section 247 of the Criminal Procedure Code [column 18(a), Statement A] were probably not cognizable cases, otherwise they would ordinarily not have been dealt with under the chapter of the Criminal Procedure Code that refers to summons cases only. But making allowance for these explanations, and for improvement in the recording of information of the occurrence of minor offences that before would not have been reported, the fact remains that during the year 1887 a very material increase occurred in the number of offences against property throughout the provinces.

5. There seems to be no reason to think that this was due to any special failure on the part of the police to prevent or directly repress crime; nor, as already remarked, were the police on the whole less energetic and successful than before in dealing with offences during the year. The increase seems to have been due to the more straitened condition of the poorer classes owing to deficient harvests and the higher prices of food-grains. A reference to the prices current of 1887 and preceding years shows that during a very considerable part of 1887, and especially during the last months of the year, the prices of ordinary food-grains ranged higher by 20 per cent. and upwards than during 1886 and several previous years. The effect of this in 1887, in regard to crime, more especially against property, is in accordance with previous experience; and it may be said in respect to the police that in 1887 they had, from no cause which could have been obviated, a harder task to perform than during several preceding years, and that they did not, on the whole, fail to perform it as well as formerly.

6. It is satisfactory in this connection to observe that in the detection, investigation, and prosecution of cattle-theft, and of the more heinous offences against person and property, namely, dakāiti, robbery, and poisoning, all of which are largely the work of professional criminals, police working was on the whole more efficient and successful than in the previous year. The figures for cattle-theft taken from Statement A, Part I, are as follows:—

	Reported cases.		Investigated, excluding cases reported in previous years.		Cases sent for trial.		Convicted.			
							Cases.		Persons.	
	1886.	1887.	1886.	1887.	1886.	1887.	1886.	1887.	1886.	1887.
Cattle-thefts	3,943	9,945	3,846	9,803	1,200	1,527	802	1,039	1,052	1,358
Percentages
Cases investigated to reported.	97·54	98·56	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cases sent to trial to investigated.	31·20	15·57	...	...	...	...
Cases convicted to sent to trial.	66·83	68·03	...	...

The much larger figures in the columns for cases reported and investigated during 1887 are due to the alteration in the method of recording cases of cattle-straying, which was introduced during the preceding year, and was not in force throughout it. To this also is attributable the smaller percentage of cases sent for trial, which was not due to failure in the efforts of the police in their investigations. The alteration in the method of reporting has been alluded to above in paragraph 4, and has been fully discussed by the Lieutenant-Governor in reviewing the special report on the crime of cattle-theft.

7. The returns for professional dakáiti, robbery, and poisoning are given in Statement B. The abstract of them is as follows :—

1	Total of cases shown in Statement B.		Cases brought to trial.		Persons shown in Statement B.							
	1886.	1887.	1886.	1887.	Supposed to have been concerned.		Arrested.		Brought to trial.		Convicted.	
					1886.	1887.	1886.	1887.	1886.	1887.	1886.	1887.
2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
Dakaiti	145	193	49	78	1,548	1,926	295	531	284	520	90	223
Percentage of cases brought to trial to cases reported.	33·79	40·41	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Percentage of persons arrested to persons supposed to have been concerned.	19·05	27·57	...	...	...	...
Percentage of persons brought to trial to persons arrested.	96·27	97·92	...	...
Percentage of persons convicted to persons brought to trial.	31·69	42·88
Robbery	325	346	114	257	1,001	813	237	289	235	287	170	215
Percentage of cases brought to trial to cases reported.	35·07	74·27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Percentage of persons arrested to persons supposed to have been concerned.	23·67	35·54	...	...	...	...
Percentage of persons brought to trial to persons arrested.	99·14	99·30	...	...
Percentage of persons convicted to persons brought to trial.	72·34	74·91
Poisoning	26	25	10	13	37	28	18	15	14	15	9	10
Percentage of cases brought to trial to cases reported.	38·46	52·00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Percentage of persons arrested to persons supposed to have been concerned.	48·64	53·57	...	...	...	...
Percentage of persons brought to trial to persons arrested.	82·35	100·00	...	...
Percentage of persons convicted to persons brought to trial.	64·28	66·66

The increase in the number of heinous offences of these three classes was in part due to the incursion of dakáits, belonging to well-known professional gangs from Gwalior and Dholpur. In 1887 several of these dakáits were captured and brought to justice. During the current year, however, there has been a continuance of these offences, and special measures for their prevention are under the immediate consideration of the Government. In the meantime, I am to direct your careful attention to the figures for Oudh under the head of dakáiti in Statement B, appended to your report. From these it would appear that out of 198 persons shown in that statement 105 were brought to trial, of whom 19 only, or less than one-fifth, were convicted. The return is the more noteworthy, because in paragraph 19 of your report the success of prosecutions for robbery in Oudh during 1887 has been specially noticed.

8. The incidence of reported crime in Oudh was as usual higher than in the North-Western Provinces; while a larger proportion of the reports were apparently false, 6 per cent. of the cases reported having been struck off as false by Magistrates in Oudh, to 2 per cent. similarly struck off in the North-Western Provinces. The small proportion of crime reported in the districts of Mirzapur and Basti, which was noticed last year, again attracts attention. In Mirzapur there was an improvement; but in Basti special measures, such as are suggested by you, must be adopted to counteract the concealment of crime in that district.

9. At page 14 of your report you express the opinion that at present the amount of investigation undertaken by the police is ample, and recommend, in view of the continued increase in reports and investigations, that police inquiries should be further restricted in trivial cases, to the end that the quality of the procedure in the more serious cases may be improved. The Commissioner of Agra (page 36) has recorded remarks to much the same effect. It will probably be found difficult to prescribe any precise general rules of procedure, but the Lieutenant-Governor and Chief Commissioner will be glad to consider any proposals you may submit on the subject. In the meantime, I am to point out that the police have the remedy to a certain extent in their own hands in the careful and judicious observance of the provisos to section 157, Criminal Procedure Code. It may further be added that a considerable number of the 16,263 cases of public and local nuisances investigated by the police *suo motu* in 1887 (Serial No. 57, column 12, Statement A) might apparently have been removed from the category of investigated cases. It would appear that in only six instances under this class of offences was an investigation refused in 1887. Cases under section 34, Act V of 1861, are cognizable only when committed in view of a police officer; and even if an offender is arrested, investigation need not invariably follow as a matter of course. The 2,066 cases under Serial No. 58, which are said in the report to be sanitary cases, are probably on the same footing. The detail of these cases, as well as of those under Special Laws in Part II, which has been omitted, should now be supplied.

10. Convictions in Oudh, it is to be regretted, have not shown signs of the improvement which it was last year hoped would occur. In the two lists on page 15 of your report, six out of the 12 Oudh districts appear among the 10 worst districts of the united provinces under one test, and seven of them appear under the other test. Only one district, Partabgarh (where, on the other hand, the recovery of stolen property was comparatively small, paragraph 9), is included among the ten best districts of the united provinces; and Bara Banki, favourably referred to last year, no longer is found in the lists of good districts. The figures for the province generally compare indifferently with those for the North-Western Provinces. The proportion of convictions of persons whose cases were disposed of, to the number of persons arrested for offences other than sanitary, was 65·81 as against 73·01 in the North-Western Provinces. In paragraph 9 of your report also

you remark that in the recovery of stolen property Oudh shows more unfavourable work than the North-Western Provinces, and, in paragraph 24, that in none of the Oudh districts was much vigour displayed in repressive action, by proceedings against vagrants and persons of bad livelihood.

11. You draw attention in the 16th paragraph of your report to certain districts in which rioting continues to be prevalent. These districts are in the eastern part of the provinces, three in the North-Western Provinces, and five in Oudh, Bara Banki being pre-eminent among them. You have explained that in Oudh the police have a special difficulty to contend with in the fact that influential Talúqdárs resident upon their estates are generally concerned in the riots. The attention of the Magistrates of the districts named will be drawn, through the Commissioners, to your remarks. The Lieutenant-Governor expects that the influence of resident landholders will be exerted on the side of order; and he will support every effort made to prosecute and punish those who instigate and abet rioting. The offence is one that can be suppressed only by prompt and severe measures. The names of Talúqdárs who are proved to have been concerned in rioting cases should be specially reported to the Government, which will consider in what way further notice may be taken of their conduct.

12. From Statement C the case of the additional police quartered on the village of Murahat in the Bijnor district as a punitive measure has been omitted, and no Government order sanctioning the allocation of the additional police on the village of Golamau in the Bara Banki district can be traced. The circumstances of the latter case should be reported. It is understood that the additional police shown against the Pilibhit district are those quartered on the village of Kásganja in that district.

13. Considerable improvements were effected during the year in the method of surveillance over time-expired convicts, and generally attention was given to the identification of convicts previously convicted. The apparent want of care in the latter respect noticed by you at page 22 of your report in the districts of Aligarh, Bijnor, Jaunpur, and Gonda, will be brought to the notice of the Magistrates concerned.

14. The conduct of the police as judged by judicial offences proved against them and by departmental punishments was on the whole not unsatisfactory in comparison with previous years. Four cases of torture, in which nine police officers were concerned, were prosecuted to conviction. The punishment of fine upon the men of the force was less resorted to without giving rise to any noticeable increase in the number whom it was found necessary to dismiss. The question of the excessive fining of officers requires, however, your immediate attention. The Lieutenant-Governor and Chief Commissioner concurs in your remarks at page 7 of your report regarding the desirability of enlisting a larger proportion of literate men. In connection with the question of the general education of the police, the subject of their technical education in the details of their profession is important. It has recently come under the

notice of the Government, which has issued instructions to you on the subject. The Lieutenant-Governor and Chief Commissioner observes with satisfaction the efficient state of the mounted police under Lieutenant-Colonel C. Thomas, V.A. The questions of the appointment of the Court Inspectors in Oudh, the pay of Oudh village chaukidárs, the arming of part of the force with better firearms, and the measures to be taken for the surveillance of the Sansiahs and other criminal tribes, are under the consideration of the Government. It is satisfactory to note that the number of chaukidárs in Oudh, who are paid in cash, continues to increase.

15. Regarding the conduct of police work you have, in reviewing the district returns, been able to record a favourable opinion in the majority of the districts of the provinces. I am to request that in future the figures for each district, upon which your judgment of the working of the police is founded, may be given in the margin of the paragraphs regarding each district in Part III of your report. You are also requested to notice the districts in which the charge of employing torture has been brought home to the police, with a brief summary of the facts in each case in which a conviction has been obtained and (if appealed) upheld. For the year now under review the Lieutenant-Governor and Chief Commissioner has had prepared the statements appended to this review; and I am directed to communicate the following remarks based on the figures for each district and division. These figures you will observe concern the results recorded in Statement A, Part I, under classes I, II, III, and V only. These being the classes which are material in judging of police administration.

MEERUT DIVISION.

Dehra Dún.—Crime, as remarked by Colonel Thomas, was undoubtedly not fully reported. It fell at the rate of 1·8 per mille of the population, as against a rate of 3·3 for the North-Western Provinces. At the same time the strength of the force of constables and chaukidárs employed in the district in the prevention and detection of crime was in the proportion of 1·9 men to every thousand of the population, the provincial average being 2·2 men.

Saháranpur.—The record in this district was poor, evidencing general slackness and inefficiency in dealing with crime. The reported crime fell at the rate of 2·5 per mille of population, and the percentage of reported cases investigated by the police was 77·9. But of the cases investigated only 33·8 were sent for trial, and of the latter cases 74·7 resulted in the conviction of the accused. The present District Superintendent of Police, Mr. J. W. Williams, has been for a number of years in the district, and the results of the police administration for 1887 were far from creditable to him. These remarks should be communicated to him; and proposals should be submitted by you for his transfer to another district, and for the appointment to Saháranpur of an officer of experience and ability.

Musaffurnagar.—The reporting of crime was indifferent, and the proportion of cases, both investigated and sent for trial, poor. The number of cases reported per thousand of population amounted to 2·8 only. Of the reported cases 73·3 per cent. were investigated, of which 37·3 per cent. were sent for trial. The result of the prosecutions in the courts was good, 80·8 per cent. of the cases and 74·6 per cent. of the persons sent for trial having been convicted. The strength of constables and chaukidárs in the district is comparatively somewhat low, the number being 1·9 to every thousand of the population.

Meerut.—The returns are very unsatisfactory. Crime was evidently very badly reported, the reports averaging only 1·9 per mille of population. At the same time the convictions were comparatively few. Of the persons and cases sent for trial 73·1 and 67·9 per cent., respectively, were convicted, while the corresponding provincial averages amounted to 77·0 and 73·5.

Bulandshahr.—The number of cases reported per mille of population, 2·4, was considerably below the provincial average: and only 36·2 per cent. of the cases investigated were sent for trial. Convictions also were poor. You remark that there has been a decided improvement in the police administration of this district; but Mr. Laing evidently has still much before him in remedying defects in the police administration of the district.

Aligarh.—The proportion of cases sent for trial, 30·1 per cent., was small; but the reporting of crime (3·9 per thousand of population) and convictions in cases sent for trial (78· per cent.) were good. The record in this district is a creditable one.

With the exception of the Aligarh district, the returns of the Meerut Division are indifferent, and show poor results. The proportion of constables and chaukidárs is at the same time small compared with the force in other Divisions except Benares.

AGRA DIVISION.

Muttra.—Though the number of chaukidárs in this district is comparatively large, crime is shown by the low rate of incidence (2·9 per thousand of population) to be poorly reported. The number of cases sent for trial (41·3 per cent. of those investigated) was below the provincial average, and the want of success in securing convictions was most marked. The percentages of cases and persons convicted of those sent for trial amounted to 70·5 and 63·6, respectively, against provincial averages of 77·0 and 73·5. The Lieutenant-Governor and Chief Commissioner fully concurs in your remarks, which coincide with the above-noted results, regarding the inefficient state of the police force of this district under Lieutenant-Colonel F. E. Wiggins, now retired. Changes in the Inspectors would seem to be advisable.

Agra.—The returns are on the whole satisfactory. The reporting was good. The high incidence of reported crime, 4·9 per mille of population, is doubtless unusual, and attributable partly, as the Commissioner remarks, to bad harvests and high prices. A fair proportion of cases investigated was sent for trial, 43·7 per cent.; but the percentage of cases convicted, 69·9, was poor, and detracts from the results shown by the remaining statistics.

Etáwah.—Reporting was above the average, reported crimes falling at the rate of 3·9 per mille of population. Convictions, on the other hand, were poor; success was obtained in only 73·7 per cent. of cases and 65·1 per cent. of persons sent for trial. The most noticeable feature of the returns is the very small proportion of cases sent for trial after investigation, namely, 32 per cent. only. You comment unfavourably on Mr. Waddington's administration of the police, and are requested to report your proposals for the remedy of the defects disclosed.

Farukhabad.—Your estimate that the district stands well above the North-Western Provinces average is not altogether borne out by the returns. The district, however, shows the best results in the Division, and these results are on the whole satisfactory. Crime was fairly reported (3·3 cases per thousand of population), and the number of investigations (77·3 per cent. of cases reported) considerably exceeded the provincial average. But, on the other hand, a small percentage (40·9) of investigated cases was sent for trial, and the success attained in court in prosecuting this limited number of cases was not very remarkable (78·5 per cent.).

Mainpuri.—With the exception of the failure to detect serious crime, the returns of this district call for little remark. The proportion of reports (3·4 per thousand of population) and of cases both sent for trial (40·3 per cent.) and convicted (76·1 per

cent.) did not differ much from the average; while the number of cases investigated was comparatively high (72·0 per cent.).

Etah.—The reporting of crime (4·2 per thousand of population) was good, and investigations were numerous (82·9 per cent.); but the proportion of cases sent for trial was, with one exception, the lowest in the provinces (26·6 per cent.), and convictions were below the average (75·8 per cent.). The Lieutenant-Governor and Chief Commissioner agrees with the Commissioner in his remarks quoted at page 36 of the report, as to the unsatisfactory results of police inquiry and prosecution in this district.

ROHILKHAND DIVISION.

Bijnor.—The returns from the district show very bad results, which are doubtless due, as you suggest, to weak administration. Mr. Pocock should be warned that a decided improvement must be effected, and the attention of the Magistrate must be called to the need of closer supervision and control on his part, which the figures of the past year demonstrate—

Number of cases reported per mille of population	...	...	...	2·7
Percentage of reported cases investigated	...	...	...	57·6
Ditto investigated cases sent for trial	...	...	...	41·9
Ditto cases sent for trial convicted	...	...	...	68·3
Ditto persons ditto	...	...	...	63·6

Moradabad.—The returns of this district are satisfactory. There might be an improvement in the reporting of crime (2·8 per thousand of population), which was below the average; but the number of cases inquired into (74·4 per cent. of reported cases) and convictions obtained (79·1) per cent. was good, while a fair proportion of cases was sent for trial (40·4 per cent.).

Budaun.—The figures are a record of good work. They are all considerably above the provincial averages with the exception of the proportion of persons convicted (72·6 per cent.), which was low.

Bareilly.—Crime was well reported (3·7 per thousand of population), and judged by the other tests the work was creditable to the Police. The Lieutenant-Governor and Chief Commissioner concurs in your remarks at page 40 of the report regarding the work in this district.

Pilibhít.—The returns show poor results. The proportion of cases enquired into (75·5 per cent. of cases reported) was nominally high, owing to the inferior reporting (2·7 per thousand of population); while the apparent success obtained in convicting (77· per cent. of cases sent for trial) was due to the very small percentage of cases sent for trial (31·7 per cent. of cases investigated). You are requested to report the name of the Officiating District Superintendent of Police, of whom complaint is made at page 41 of your report.

Sháhjahánpur.—The work of the police in this district has been good. Prosecutions were most successful (81·5 per cent. of cases prosecuted); and though the proportion of cases sent for trial was small (31·7 per cent.), this may reasonably be attributed, to a certain extent, to the unusually large proportion of investigations (72·6 per cent.), and the great number of reports (4·5 per thousand of population).

With the exception of Bijnor and Pilibhít, all the districts of the Rohilkhand Division give fair results.

ALLAHABAD DIVISION.

Cawnpore.—The incidence of reported crime (3·8 per thousand of population) is above the provincial average. Investigations, however, were evidently insufficiently extended (43·8 of reported cases); so that conclusions altogether satisfactory to the police cannot be drawn from the return of cases sent for trial (56·6 per cent.) and convicted (82·9 per cent.).

Fatehpur.—The results are all very creditable, and the district, in respect to the police returns generally, is distinctly above the provincial average. Mr. Cradock deserves credit for his administration.

Bánda.—Here again the results of the police administration, as evidenced by the returns, are creditable to the District Superintendent of Police, Mr. Prince.

Hamirpur.—This district also is above the average, the success in prosecutions especially (83·7 per cent. of cases sent for trial) being striking, notwithstanding the high proportion of cases sent for trial (57·4 per cent. of cases investigated). The reporting of crime was also good (3·4 per thousand of population); and Mr. H. L. Webster deserves credit for the satisfactory results.

Allahabad.—The satisfactory result of a high percentage of convictions (80·5 per cent.) is weakened by the very small proportion of cases sent for trial (32·7 per cent.); but, on the other hand, in view of the large amount of crime reported (4·0 per thousand of population), it is possible that investigations may have been undertaken too liberally (69·6 per cent. of cases reported).

Jaunpur.—There was still considerable room for improvement in this district. The very low proportion of cases sent for trial (36·1 per cent. of cases investigated) shows defective administration. The number of constables and chaukidárs per 1,000 of population is small, being 1·8 against a provincial average of 2·2.

BENARES DIVISION.

Benares.—Crime was well reported, and the returns are altogether satisfactory.

Mirzapur.—The concealment of crime noticed by you is unsatisfactory. The reporting was evidently very defective (1·8 per thousand of population), and vitiates any conclusion drawn from the remaining statistics as to the conduct of the police and the result of their work. It is also imperative that you should at once consider the measures necessary for repressing the depredations committed by the Mirzapur boatmen. These measures must be taken in conjunction with the police of the Lower Provinces, with the Inspector-General of which you ought to put yourself in communication.

Ghásipur.—Crime appears to have been well reported (4·0 per thousand of population; but the want of success in obtaining convictions is remarkable (only 65·0 per cent. of convictions in cases sent to trial). The Lieutenant-Governor and Chief Commissioner concurs in your remarks regarding this district, and expects a decided improvement to be effected.

Ballia.—The proportion of cases sent for trial (31·9 per cent. of cases investigated), as well as the convictions obtained (75·9 per cent. of cases sent for trial), were indifferent and below the provincial average.

Azamgarh.—The results of the year's work are satisfactory. The statistics do not support the view that crime is too much reported or that investigations are vexatious.

Number of cases reported per mille of population	...	...	...	3·9
Percentage of reported cases investigated	...	...	...	60·0
Ditto investigated cases sent for trial	...	...	...	53·9
Ditto cases sent for trial convicted	...	...	...	70·3
Ditto persons ditto	...	...	...	80·1

Gorakhpur.—The reported crime (3·1 per thousand of population) was below the provincial average; and the proportion of cases investigated (61·4 per cent. of cases reported) was also very moderate. It is observed that the force of constables and chaukidárs employed in this district (1·0 per thousand of population) is smaller in proportion to the population than that in any other district in the united provinces.

Basti.—The police force in this district also is small in proportion to the inhabitants, the number of constables and chaukidárs per thousand of population being 1·4. Crime was badly reported, and this result was accompanied by an unduly small number of investigations. You are requested to supervise closely the working of the police in this district.

In this Division the Benares and Azamgarh districts show the best results ; the remaining districts are on the whole below the average.

JHANSI DIVISION.

Jalaun.—The returns show average results, and call for little remark beyond this, that the reporting seems to have been indifferent.

Jhānsi.—The record is good, and the working of the police satisfactory.

Lalitpur.—Judged by the returns, the administration of the police was successful, for which credit is due to the District Superintendent of Police, Mr. Islam-ulla Khan.

ODDH.

Lucknow.—The proportion of reports to population (7·4 per thousand) was exceeded in only one district in the united provinces. The percentage of cases sent for trial (31·2) and of convictions (74·9) was indifferent.

Unao.—In all respects but the proportion of cases investigated, the results were below the average of Oudh ; while there was a decided want of success in prosecutions. As you remark, much must be done in this district to improve the quality of its police administration.

Bara Banki.—This district requires special supervision. With the exception of convictions, the returns are all below the average ; and the success in convictions (75·4 per cent. of cases sent for trial) is probably due to a great extent to the small proportion of cases sent for trial (28·3 per cent. of cases investigated).

Sitapur.—This district has the strongest police force of any district in Oudh, the number of chaukidárs and constables being 4·2 per thousand of population. The proportion of investigations undertaken possibly was, as you suggest, unnecessarily high. The reports of offences (9·3 per thousand of population) amounted to nearly 9,000, while the total number of offences reported in the 12 districts of Oudh was only 57,737. No explanation has been given of the excessive incidence of crime, and a report on the subject should be submitted at an early date. Convictions were bad (69·6 per cent. of cases sent for trial), and the work of the police was generally unsatisfactory.

Hardoi.—Investigations, as you remark, were apparently excessive (72·2 per cent. of cases reported). Convictions were bad (65·9 per cent. of cases sent for trial). If the poor results are due to a faulty location of the thānas, proposals for re-allocation should be submitted.

Kheri.—The strength of the police force located in this district is very slightly below the general Oudh average. The success in securing convictions was decided, (81·1 per cent. of cases sent for trial) and the satisfactory results shown by the returns generally are very creditable to Mr. Cornelius.

Fyzabad.—The proportion of convictions obtained was very poor (59·4 per cent. of cases sent for trial). The Lieutenant-Governor and Chief Commissioner concurs in your opinion as to the failure of the police of this district in detecting and prosecuting crime.

Bāhraiāch.—Crime was not well reported in this district, the number of reports (4·3 per thousand of population) being below the average for Oudh (5·0 per thousand of population).

Gonda.—The reporting of crime was bad (3·9 per thousand of population), and the small proportion of cases sent for trial (29·7 per cent. of cases investigated) neutralizes the apparent success in the courts (73·1 per cent. of cases convicted to cases sent for trial). The results on the whole were not satisfactory.

Rae Bareilly.—This district shows poor results. The reports record the lowest incidence of crime in Oudh (3·3 per thousand of population); and in view of the deficiency in the reports, the proportion of cases enquired into is unsatisfactory (60·5 per cent. of cases reported). The percentage of cases sent for trial (34·7) was also small.

Sultanpur.—Here, again, crime was badly reported (3·7 per thousand of population), and the proportion of investigations (57·2 per cent.) was below the average. The results, as a whole, are distinctly inferior to those in an average district of the North-Western Provinces or Oudh; and the administration of the police in this district requires close supervision.

Partabgarh.—Crime appears to have been well reported in the district; but the proportion of cases investigated (45·0 per cent. of cases reported) and sent for trial (27·9 per cent. of cases reported) was bad.

16. Mr. Berrill's administration of the Railway Police was, as usual, efficient and successful; and the detection of special crime was carefully superintended by Colonel Ollivant throughout the year. You assumed charge of the office of Inspector-General during the current year; and the office was held throughout 1887 by Mr. Hobart, whose administration was characterized by his usual zeal.

17. A list of errata noticed in your report and in the statements appended to it is given in annexure III to this letter.

I have the honor to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient servant,

J. R. REID,

Chief Secy. to Govt., N.-W.-P. and Oudh.

PART I.

NO. 1657a OF 1887.

R. T. HOBART, Esq., B.C.S.,

INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF POLICE, N.-W. P. AND OUDH,

To

HON'BLE J. WOODBURN, B.C.S.,

CHIEF SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT, N.-W. P. AND OUDH.

Dated Naini Tal, the 18th June, 1887.

SIR,

I HAVE the honor to report on the police administration of these provinces

Submits the Annual Administration Report for the year 1886.

2. I propose to follow the form of my report for 1885, to make the whole report as short as is consistent with intelligent exposition and to divide it into three parts. The first part will contain the information required by the Government of India and will be a mere running commentary on the series of the statements prescribed. The second part will deal with the statements of the Local Government, and will contain any suggestions which may appear to be required. The third part will consist of remarks on each district.

3. *Statement A, part I* is a return of cognizable crime. It has been divided into 45 headings by the Government of India. Notices the divisions of Statement A, Part I a return of non-cognizable crime prescribed by the Government of India, viz., (a) cases, (b) persons, and (c) property. headings naturally fall into three great classes, (b) persons, (c) property; and these are to be subdivided under the following heads:—

- (1) Number of cases reported (column 4).
- (2) Number of cases decided (column 8), and proportion of convictions in these cases, whether they were or were not investigated by the police.
- (3) Number of cases investigated by the police (columns 12, 13 and 14); proportion of cases investigated to cases reported (column 10), and proportion of cases convicted to cases investigated (column 16).
- (4) Proportion of police cases tried out, in which conviction has been obtained (column 17).
- (5) Number of persons arrested by the police (column 21), and proportion of persons convicted to persons arrested in police cases (column 33).

the increase
crime reported,
statement A.

In Class I there has been
of "offences relating to coin, sta.
noticeable. Rioting has somewhat diminished.

In Class II there has been an increase of 135
cide and grievous hurt have somewhat decreased, while
dangerous weapons, kidnapping and criminal force have

In Class III there is a very large increase of 7,390 cas.
under the head of "Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking w
an offence, or having made preparation for hurt."

In Class IV there is a small decrease.

In Class V there is also a large increase under almost every head. It is sho
principally under the head of theft.

In Class VI there is also a small increase. There were more reports, princi
pally under the vagrancy and bad character clauses of Act X of 1882 and under the
Excise Act.

The huge mass of sanitary offences also shows a small increase, rising from
21,839 in 1885 to 20,143 in 1886.

5. If, then, we look broadly at these statistics, we may say broadly that serious

Remarks on the increase or decrease
of certain crimes, and points out that
the increase in robbery, house-breaking
and theft is reported to be nominal.

offences against the person remain pretty much as
before and at the same high figure as in 1885;
that serious offences against person and property
(except perhaps robbery) also remain stationary, or nearly so, and that the large
accession to the figures of the previous year is to be found under the two heads—lurk
ing house-trespass, Serial No. 36, and simple theft with its cognate crimes, Serial Nos.
44 and 46. The increase in robbery is reported by the Deputy Inspector-General in
charge of professional crime detection to be merely nominal, and to be due to more
careful classification. The increase in house-breaking and theft is said by every
officer who reports, Commissioner, District Magistrate and District Superintendent
of Police, to be also more nominal than real, and to represent more faithful report of
crime. I agree in these conclusions for reasons which commend themselves and
which will be set forth in Part II of this report.

Deals with the number of cases decid-
investigated and convicted; the
of persons arrested and convict-
the amount of property stolen.

6. The rest of the subdivisions of state-
ment A, Part I will now be dealt with.

2.—The number of cases decided was 62,999; of these 52,481 ended in
tion, and the proportion of such convictions was 83 per cent. In 1885 the
percentage of convictions was 81.

No. 3.—The police investigated 116,211 cases as compared with 106,654 in
1885. The proportion of cases investigated to cases reported is 69, and the percent-
age of cases convicted to cases investigated is 44. The figures for 1885 were 69
and 44.

No. 4.—In cases investigated by the police the percentage of convictions to
cases decided was 83, as compared with 82 of the previous year.

No. 5.—Eighty-five thousand five hundred and sixty-one persons were arrested
by the police. Of these 78 per cent. were convicted, as against 71 per cent. of the
previous year.

Professional crime is especially entrusted to the police, whose principal duty, next to inspection, is to see that the prosecution of these offences is carried out in a proper manner. The percentage of conviction of these offences is 78 per cent. The percentage of conviction of these offences is 78 per cent. The percentage of conviction of these offences is 78 per cent.

Professional dakaitis have risen to 70 this year. It is said to have been stolen. The average of the seven preceding years was 60. These amounts exceed those of 1885. During the year Ganga Purnima only 36 per cent as compared with 38 per cent in Gwalior. Himanchal and Ishri, notorious for these figures are :—

were arrested, and a rising leader called Nantly increased, and that the increase of offences against property. The majority of these dakaitis were more vigorous or more called for. In five cases large gangs came from G. there has been a resuscitation of hand of persons, prosecuted to conviction in the with gun and sword by torch-light.

Professional robbery.—Judged by the success obtained in courts both in cases of number of men engaged persons, has improved. Greater. Conviction of stolen property has not been quite so good as before.

Following statement shows for six years the percentage of convictions of persons and in cases in courts—sanitary and hurt cases are of course excluded :—

				1881	1882	1883	1884	1885	1886
Percentage of cases	...	...	...	80.52	80.46	77.89	77.01	75.97	78.11
Percentage of persons	...	...	...	74.16	73.37	71.46	71.54	69.79	71.49

7. Following custom, I here insert a table showing the principal figures, or what I consider the principal figures, connected with police administration in these provinces and the two neighbouring provinces. I do not think that any comparison with the figures of Bengal will be of much use, as the circumstances and people of the two provinces differ so radically; on the other hand, a comparison with the Panjab may be of service :—

Compares the working of the police of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh with that of the Panjab and Bengal, and points out that any comparison with the figures of Bengal will not be of much use, while a comparison with the Panjab may be of service.

be of much use, as the circumstances and people of the two provinces differ so radically; on the other hand, a comparison with the Panjab may be of service :—

Province.	Number of cases reported.	Number of cases decided.	Percentage of convictions in cases decided.	Number of cases investigated.	Percentage of cases investigated to reported.	Percentage of cases convicted to cases investigated.	Percentage of police cases convicted to decided.	Number of persons arrested by the Police.	Percentage of persons convicted to persons arrested in police cases.	Percentage of persons convicted in police cases to cases decided.	Amount of property stolen.	Recovered.	Percentage of recovery.
<i>Including Sanitary Offences.</i>											Rs.	Rs.	
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	166,595	62,999	83	116,211	69	44	83	85,561	78	77	17,47,867	6,36,256	36
Panjab	72,915	47,484	60	62,406	83	44	77	52,497	69	68	14,25,095	5,12,167	36
Bengal	105,793	61,820	71	88,039	82	44	77	76,487	68	67	11,39,849	3,26,462	28
<i>Excluding Sanitary Offences.</i>													
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	144,455	41,207	78	94,113	65	34	78	60,356	72	70	17,47,867	6,36,256	36
Panjab	59,840	24,877	69	49,608	81	33	71	38,497	62	61	14,24,995	5,12,167	36
Bengal	85,126	41,367	61	68,406	79	31	69	54,252	59	57	11,39,849	3,26,462	28

From the above table the following remarks may be made :—

- (A.) Including sanitary offences, crime falls in these provinces and in the Panjab on each 10,000 of the population at the rate of 38, while in Bengal the rate is 16 only.

- 3). Including sanitary (North-Western Prov. excluding such offences reported in these province
- (C). The work of investigation is fa amounts to about three-four other provinces combined, and nal work done in sanitary cases
- (D). Success in courts, whether in the cc much above the figures obtained in
- (E). Recovery of the stolen property is about c vinces and in the Panjab.

8. It will be well now to deal very briefly with crime by class
 Notices the proportion of convictions of cases and persons by classes, and appends a comparative table. pose it will be sufficient to extrac. columns 11, 17, 33 and 34.

	Percentage of all cases convicted to decided.			Percentage of police cases ending in conviction to cases decided.			Percentage of persons convicted in police cases to persons arrested.			Percentage of persons convicted in police cases to persons tried.		
	1884.	1885.	1886.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1884.	1885.	1886.
Class I	72	73	75	72	73	75	63	65	66	62	62	62
II	70	69	70	71	70	70	66	62	63	62	59	60
III	71	71	73	72	72	74	66	64	65	68	68	64
IV	47	54	45	45	56	46	49	51	46	47	51	47
V	79	78	80	80	79	80	77	75	76	77	74	74
VI	90	91	91	90	91	91	91	89	91	90	89	90

Except in class IV there has been a shade of improvement. Class IV contains 210 comparatively unimportant cases, out of a total of 62,999 cases in all six classes.

9. Part II of statement A deals with non-cognizable crime. This statement hardy concerns the Police Department, except in as far as police aid was called in to assist the courts.

Process seems to have issued against 113,848 persons, as compared with 91,726 of the former year. Most of these offences are offences against the person.

There was the same large proportion of acquittals and discharges as in the previous year, viz., 70 per cent. The police were employed in 4,877 of the 89,401 cases instituted. This is a satisfactory diminution. (The number of cases of the kind last year was 5,866.) And the percentage of acquittals was 43.

I think that statement A is capable of improvement. I would suggest that it be made to show the result of police action. In the former statement the number of cases the police had taken up of their own motion, the number taken up by order of the Magistrate, and the results in each case, were clearly set forth. I would suggest that application be made to the Government of India in this matter.

10. Statement B.—This statement corresponds with the old statement C of the Government of India. It deals with purely professional crimes, and its entries will in no wise agree with the entries in statement A, as all technical dakaitis and robberies, and all poisonings which are not clearly traceable to professional criminals are carefully excluded. The

Professional crime is especially entrusted to one of the Deputy Ins. The
 whose principal duty, next to inspection, is to direct departmental t was
 and prosecution of these offences. pre-

Professional dakaitis have risen to 70 this year, as compared with 42 in 1885. The average of the seven preceding years was 89. Convictions were poor and not good as in 1885. During the year Ganga Parshad Singh, a famous dakait, was killed in Gwalior. Himanchal and Ishri, notorious outlaws of the disturbances of 1884 were arrested, and a rising leader called Nabba was transported.

The majority of these dakaitis were committed by subjects of our own, though in five cases large gangs came from Gwalior and Dholepur. It is unfortunate that there has been a resuscitation of the old fashioned type of dakaiti, the night attack with gun and sword by torch-light.

Professional robbery.—These are in numbers about the same as in 1885, but the number of men engaged in them and arrested and brought to trial, is considerably greater. Conviction was good, being about 70 per cent. of those brought to trial.

Professional poisonings are this year 14 only; conviction in the cases brought to trial was good. Under the head of robbery and poisoning there has been fair success. In dakaiti there has been failure more or less—22 dakaitis and a vast number of robberies are known to be the work of criminal tribes. A project is being worked out for the application of the law to these tribes. It is a project which will probably involve much expense and great labour, but it will be for Government to say whether it is worth the cost and labour.

11. *Statement C.*—There is but little to say here. The number of fairs differs little from year to year. This was the second year, however, in which the celebration of the ceremonies of the Moharram and Dashera synchronized, and considerable anxiety was experienced. Although here and there trouble was anticipated, it was only at Etawah in these provinces that smouldering fanatical hatred broke into flame. The armed reserves were at many places held in readiness and all escort duty was suspended for the time. Happily, except at Etawah, the concurrent ceremonies passed off peacefully. To some of the larger fairs it is necessary to depute large bodies of police. These can be ill-spared from our attenuated reserves. A proposal is about to be submitted to charge the fair funds with the cost of these police in all cases. This is only done now in a few instances. If our reserves were increased, the necessity for which will be shown further on, this proposal would not be required.

12. *Statement D* shows the strength, cost, distribution and employment of the police.

Statement D, prescribed by the Government of India, which shows the strength, cost and employment of Police, noticed.

Strength.—The total sanctioned strength of the provincial force is 22,972. In addition to this we have 314 railway police, and 1,981 municipal constabulary; that is, members of the Police Force proper lent to and employed and paid by municipalities, and 123 employed in towns administered under Act XX of 1856, and paid from funds raised under that Act. We have thus a force of 25,390 constabulary proper enlisted under Act V of 1861. In addition to these we have got 7,192 jamádars and chaukidárs employed in municipalities and in towns under Act XX of 1856. In the constabulary proper there has been an increase of 22 officers and men, caused by changes. The Jhānsi district received 25 in consequence of enlarged territory received from Gwalior; and 10 distillery guards were given, and Lalitpur got one Sub-Inspector for criminal tribe work. On the other hand, the guard at the Meerut Central Jail was absorbed, and the Agra Municipality parted with 12 men temporarily.

Cost.—The allotment for the provincial police inclusive of railway police paid wholly from Imperial or Provincial Funds was Rs. 37,52,953 as compared with

£752; the decrease was Rs. 1,61,799. Of this Rs. 31,270 is mere matter of account; that is, pay of guards supplied to private individuals from other departments and money obtained under the Prisoners' Test. 3). In As these moneys are received and paid away at once and do not concern our expenditure proper; they are not set down this year. Rs. 86,923 decrease is use serge coats were not supplied this year. They are served out every second r. Rs. 9,200 is a decrease on account of special enhancement of Rs. 200 to the (C) of certain military officers. The Accountant-General ruled that this sum should not appear in our budget.

Rupees 55,614 is the cost of clothing, which was wrongly entered twice in the last year's statement.

The total of these items is Rs. 1,83,007.

The increase in the allotment, as compared with the previous year's allotment, consists of the following items:—

				Rs.
Cost of Jhānsi police and distillery guards	...	...	...	5,283
Increase of pay of controlling officers	...	...	...	1,500
Travelling allowance of officers	...	...	...	995
Contingent charges as shown in revised budget and explained at time of submission	...	...	...	14,229

The total amounts to Rs. 22,007, so that the allotment in 1886 is less by Rs. 1,61,000 than in 1885.

There is but little else in this statement calling for explanation.

13. *Statement E* is a return showing the equipment, discipline and general internal management of the force. The following points in the columns of this statement may be noted. The strength of the force has already been given. About one-third of the whole force is provided with firearms. These arms are muzzle-loading cap guns, much less accurate than the indigenous matchlock of the country and with much less range. For the mounted branch of the force they may be pronounced useless. They are a relic of the past, and it is trusted that some more serviceable weapon may be provided from the immense store of disused arms now accumulated in our military magazines. A force which has supplied so many volunteers to the army of occupation in Burma deserves a better weapon. A mounted force which is of incalculable value at times of disturbance or for dakaṭi-repression operations ought in common prudence to be armed with weapons which can be used.

Statement E, prescribed by the Government of India, is a return showing the equipment, discipline and general management of the force, noticed.

Punishments are the next matter dealt with in this statement. These are slightly in excess of those of the previous year. In those districts where they seem to have been excessive, they will be noticed in Part II of this report. While deprecating the thought that I sympathize with over-severity, I would beg to be allowed to point out that the police force is a disciplined body of men, and that so long as it is to be maintained as such, punishments will be more frequent and necessarily must be more frequent than among a body of process-servers or ordinary chapparassis. Unless semi-military discipline were maintained, the force would rapidly get out of hand and degenerate into a mere rabble—useless for the semi-military duties of guard and escort. No doubt the criticism passed by Government last year was sound and the instructions issued sagacious. Fine is a bad form of punishment. But it was assumed last year that all the punishments under columns IX. and X. were fines. The heading of the columns shows that it includes the punishments of degradation and suspension also; and as a matter of fact, of the 1,232 officers and 1,736 men shown as punished in these three ways, 746 officers and 960 men were fined.

The difficulty found in districts is this—men belong to the Rs. 6 or lowest grade; you cannot degrade a man further, for there is no deeper depth to which.

aim. You cannot recall him from a station to the lines to see of extra drill, because the force has been so starved and diminished after reduction that men cannot be spared from their duties, and it was a simple and easy expedient of fine has been resorted to too frequently. The punishment is certainly not one suited for the officers of the force, but the instructions of Government came too late in the year to have any influence in lessening this mode of punishment. These orders will, no doubt, cause a considerable change in the current year.

Rewards.—Nearly 1,000 more of the men received rewards than in the previous year.

Health.—The death-rates and sick-rates were normal.

14. *Statement F showing the race, religion and caste of the officers and men employed.*

Statement F, prescribed by the Government of India, a return showing the race and religion or caste of police, provincial or municipal constabulary, noticed.

—The salient feature of this statement is the large number of Muhammadans as compared with Hindus, when the number of the two religious elements in the general population is considered. Musalman officers are 2,225 as compared with 2,319 Hindu officers, and there are 7,194 Musalman constables as compared with 13,156 Hindus. The Musalman has no cause for complaint here. The really regrettable matter is the great diminution of Sikhs and Panjabis among our officers and men. There is a standing order, and a most wise one, that 10 per cent. of the force should be Sikhs and Panjabis. Most certainly there should be such a proportion among our armed men. But the pecuniary inducements we offer are insufficient to attract men from the Panjáb; the privileges regarding furlough and leave allowances have been withdrawn. Sound political sagacity counsels, and has ever counselled, the employment of Sikhs and Panjabis in considerable numbers.

I am prepared to give a scheme to Government for the encouragement of recruiting, if Government holds out any hope of its being adopted.

Statement G, prescribed by the Government of India, a return showing dismissals and resignations, noticed.

15. *Statement G*, shows the dismissals and resignations. There is nothing to note in this statement which has not been already dealt with.

16. *Statement H* shows the amount of expenditure on original police buildings

Statement H, prescribed by the Government of India, a return showing the expenditure incurred on account of construction and repairs of police buildings, noticed.

and on repairs. The annual grant remains as before. It would be a great boon to the Department if Government would agree to construct all the buildings urgently required, within a certain fixed number of years, as Government agreed in the case of the Jail Department. At present in these provinces we have at 61 places officers and men housed in borrowed mud huts or temporary hovels. The personal inconvenience to which officers and men are subjected is extreme; and although endeavour is made to mete out the annual grant as equitably as possible, every officer, from District Superintendent of Police to Commissioner, assails me with complaints, and evidently at the time is smarting under the sense that a personal injury has been done him in the refusal of an urgently called for building. I would strongly urge that at least one lakh a year be given for original works, instead of the Rs. 60,000 ordinarily granted.

Appends a statement showing the number of cases in which women were convicted for the murder of their children.

The usual statement showing the number of cases in which women were tried and convicted for murder of their children is inserted.

Statement showing the number of cases in which women were tried and convicted for murder during the year 1886 by courts in Western Provinces and Oudh.

Number.	District.	Name of woman.	Date of offence.	Section under which convicted.	Sentence.	Sentence as modified by Local Government.	Brief account of the case.
1	Budaun	Musammât Dharmia	22nd November, 1885	302, I. P. C., ...	Transportation for life.	Ten years' rigorous imprisonment.	The accused, after a quarrel with her husband, jumped down a well with her son aged 2 years in her arms. She was taken out alive, but the child died.
2	Etāwah	" Navabia	5th October, 1886	Ditto	Ditto	Five years' rigorous imprisonment.	Having been abused by her husband and his brothers, this woman threw herself into a well with her child. She was taken out alive, but the child died.
3	Jaunpur	" Dhukhni	31st July, 1886	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	On account of a quarrel with her mother-in-law the accused jumped down a well with her daughter in her arms. She was taken out alive, but the child died.
4	Benares	" Lunia	10th April, 1886	302 and 309, I. P. C.	Ditto	Not referred to Government	Owing to some family disputes this woman threw herself down a well with her two children. She was taken out alive, but the children died.
5	Mirzapur	" Katwaria	30th "	302, I. P. C., ..	Ditto	Five years' rigorous imprisonment.	After the death of her paramour this woman threw her boy into a well and jumped down it herself. She was taken out alive, but the child died.
6	Ditto	" Janki	4th July, 1886	302 and 309, I. P. C.	Ditto	Seven years' rigorous imprisonment.	Having been accused of infidelity by her husband, this woman jumped down a well with her daughter aged 2 years. She was taken out alive, but the child died.
7	Basti	" Nepali	1st November, 1886	302, I. P. C. ...	Ditto	Not known	This woman gave birth to an illegitimate child, and to avoid disgrace murdered it and threw the dead body into a well.
8	Ballia	" Lakhia	15th "	Ditto	Capital punishment.	"	After a domestic quarrel this woman threw her four-year-old child into a well and was about to jump down herself, but was prevented from doing so.

9	Jhānsi	...	Jamna	...	17th September, 1886,	Ditto	...	Transportation for life,	...	Ten years' transportation	...	The accused killed her illegitimate child by breaking its head with a stone.
10	Lucknow	...	"	Bakhti	...	18th October, 1885	Ditto	...	Ditto	Seven years' rigorous imprisonment.	...	The accused, after a quarrel with her paramour, jumped down a well with her child. She was taken out alive, but the child died.
11	Bara Banki	...	"	Surja	...	23rd December, 1885,	Ditto	...	Ditto	Seven years' transportation	...	This woman having during her husband's absence of about three years given birth to an illegitimate child, killed and buried it.
12	Hardoi	...	"	Lokhanna	...	13th June, 1886	Ditto	...	Ditto	Five years' rigorous imprisonment.	...	This woman threw her child into a well, thereby causing its death.
13	Fyzabad	...	"	Pattan	...	28th October, 1885	Ditto	...	Ditto	Ten years' transportation	...	This woman killed her newly-born male child by pressing its neck with a stone and a piece of wood, because it was illegitimate.
14	Gonda	...	"	Gobinda	...	30th March, 1886	Ditto	...	Ditto	Ditto	...	The accused, having given birth to an illegitimate child, killed and buried it near a tank.
15	Rae Bareilly	...	"	Chowli	...	28th January, 1886	Ditto	...	Ditto	Sentence was upheld on appeal.	...	A report was made at the police station that Masammāt Chowli's daughter had been carried off by a wolf, but a chandrā found the body of the child in a well; the accused confessed before the Magistrate that she threw it into the well as she was unable to support it.

Part I, Receipts.—The estimate of receipts for the year 1886-87 was Rs 5,18,000; the actuals for the calendar year 1886 amounted to Rs. 5,31,971, the increase being Rs. 13,971. The receipts have been carefully checked in my office half-yearly in communication with the Accountant-General.

Part II, Expenditure.—The following is an abstract of the entire expenditure : —

Item.	Budget estimate for 1886-87.	Expenditure from January to December, 1886.	DIFFERENCE BETWEEN THE ESTIMATES OF 1886-87 AND EXPENDITURE OF 1886.		Remarks.
			Increase	Decrease.	
<i>Imperial Services.</i>	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Government Railway Police, North-Western Provinces.	65,500	62,284	...	3,216	
<i>Provincial Services.</i>					
Inspection	1,15,500	1,15,296	...	204	
District Police	36,20,000	35,48,326	...	71,674	
Thagi and Dakaiti approvers	500	268	...	232	
Provincial State Railways	11,000	9,060	...	1,940	
Kumaon Civil Police, N.-W. Provinces	14,000	11,642	...	2,358	
Infanticide Police, N.-W. Provinces	16,000	15,138	...	862	
<i>Local.</i>					
Village chaukidari, N.-W. Provinces	21,65,000	21,59,641	...	5,359	
Village chaukidari, Oudh	2,93,000	2,63,772	...	29,228	
<i>Stationery and Printing (Provincial).</i>					
Country stationery for District Police	19,500	19,570	70	...	
<i>Excluded Local Funds.</i>					
Police Chanda Remount Fund	37,500	27,796	...	9,704	
Total Provincial	62,92,000	61,70,509	70	1,21,561	
Total Provincial and Imperial	63,57,500	62,82,793	70	1,24,777	

The expenditure for the year 1886 shows a decrease of Rs. 1,24,707 as compared with the estimate for the year 1886-87; but as the estimate and the actuals are for different periods, a true comparison is impossible. The decrease has been mainly under the heads "District Police" and "Village Chaukidari" in Oudh.

19. The grant for great coats for the year 1886-87 was Rs. 33,700. The expenditure is shown in the following table :—

Expenditure on great coats, noticed

	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
4,266 great coats supplied to the N.-W. Provinces police for foot constables at Rs. 6-12 each	28,795	8	0			
138 Ditto Ditto for mounted constables at Rs. 9-12 each	1,345	8	0			
				30,141	0	0
317 great coats supplied to the Oudh police for foot constables at Rs. 6-12 each	2,139	12	0			
12 Ditto Ditto for mounted constables at Rs. 9-12 each	117	0	0			
				2,256	12	0
Repairs of great coats of the Sháhjahánpur and Bulandshahr districts				102	3	0
Balance cost of 1 great coat lost by a foot constable of the Jaunpur district				2	12	0
Total				32,502	11	0
Lapsed on 31st March, 1887				1,197	5	0

The amount expended was somewhat less than in the previous year.

20. The grant for accoutrements was Rs. 13,500, and the expenditure follows :—

Expenditure on accoutrements, noticed.

					Rs.	a	p.
Accoutrements supplied to the N.-W. Provinces	...	...	...	...	10,668	8	10
Ditto ditto Oudh	...	...	...	...	2,831	0	8
Total	...	...	...	...	13,499	9	6
Lapsed on 31st March, 1887	...	...	...	...	0	6	6

21. The allotment for purchase of tents for subordinate police was Rs. 2,500 and the expenditure was Rs. 2,432-10-9, as will be seen from the following table :—

Expenditure on tents, noticed.

					Rs.	a	p.	Rs.	a	p.
8 Sepoy's pals supplied to the North-Western Provinces at Rs. 88 each, less discount at 7½ per cent.	...	...	...	...	569	13	6			
2 Ditto ditto at Rs. 88, less discount at 5 per cent.	...	...	...	...	167	3	3	737	0	9
6 Sepoy's pals supplied to the Oudh at Rs. 88 each, less discount at 5 per cent.	...	...	...	...	501	9	9			
1 Ditto ditto at Rs. 88 less discount at 7½ per cent.	...	...	...	...	81	6	6	583	0	0
1 Staff Sergeant's tent supplied to the North-Western Provinces at Rs. 238, less discount at 5 per cent.	...	...	...	...	226	1	6			
2 Ditto ditto at Rs. 238 each, less discount at 7½ per cent.	...	...	...	...	440	4	6	666	6	6
1 Staff Sergeant's tent supplied to the Oudh Police at Rs. 238, less discount at 5 per cent.	...	...	...	...	226	1	6			
1 Ditto ditto at Rs. 238, less discount at 7½ per cent.	...	...	...	...	220	2	3	446	3	9
GRAND TOTAL	...	...	...	...				2,432	10	9
LAPSED ON 31ST MARCH, 1887	...	...	...	...				67	5	3

22. There was an increase of Rs. 2,911-8-0 in the cost of Municipal Police, mainly owing to an increase of establishment in the Meerut and Agra districts.

Departmental Statement No. III—
Changes in the strength and cost of the Municipal Police, noticed.

23. The cost of the Cantonment Police has decreased by Rs. 1,054-4-0 in consequence of reductions in Bareilly and Gorakhpur.

Departmental Statements Nos. III and IV—
Changes in the strength and cost of the Cantonment Police, noticed.

24. In the cost of the Town Police there was a decrease of Rs. 2,995-0-0 in consequence of decreases in the Meerut and Bulandshahr districts, the withdrawal of towns from the operation of Act XX of 1856, and the recent exchange of territory with the Gwalior Darbár.

Departmental Statement No. IV—
Changes in the strength and cost of the Town Police, noticed.

25. This statement shows a net increase of 81 chaukidárs. This is in consequence of the chaukidárs of the Tarai district having been omitted from last year's statement. There was an increase in cost of Rs. 587 per annum.

Departmental Statement No. V—
Changes in the strength and cost of the Village Police, noticed.

PART II.

THIS part more particularly concerns the working of the police in the district

States that Part II more particularly concerns the working of the police in districts in respect of serious and special crimes, and will contain suggestions. of the two provinces, both generally and in respect of serious and special crime. It will contain an suggestions which may seem advisable to be recorded in the interests of police efficiency.

2. Before criticising work I would ask permission to make a short digression.

Makes a short digression, and points out that no man should be judged solely by the result of his work as shown on paper. No man of common sense would think of judging men solely by the results of their work as shown on paper. Conditions may be adverse. An unsympathetic Magistrate, idiosyncracies of a court, a previously disorganized district, communities of professional thieves and various other like causes are obstacles to success. But as sure as day follows night, so surely will a good police officer in time produce good results, and those results will be as clearly evident in his annual statements as in the internal economy of his police stations. Bad work must give bad results; good work will as surely in time give good results. The common cry of being judged by statements is perfectly unfounded, and is raised almost entirely by men who cannot produce good work. My deputies and myself know much about District Superintendents. It is our business; we are in daily communication with them, and besides go thoroughly for close on a fortnight each year in each district into every detail of work, accounts, discipline, detection of crime, method of work, treatment of subordinates, general administration. We hear the opinions of all Commissioners, Magistrates, outsiders, subordinates, and can form a judgment untinged by local color or feeling. Our experience is that in a district where good government exists, fair, good or excellent results will be shown in the statements also. How can it be otherwise? A good District Superintendent of Police obtains a faithful record of crime. This involves constant and irksome watchfulness. It involves just and generous treatment of the village watchman, and it involves much tedious village inspection. A good District Superintendent of Police gets rid of imbeciles, selects honest and smart men as his station officers, encourages detective skill, works his inspectors and his staff, promotes good men, never spares the idle or corrupt, carefully watches the evolution of each case, sees that evidence is good and full, and secures careful prosecution at the hands of his court inspector.

The results of such a man's work must be good, for the report, working out, careful preparation, and proper prosecution of cases are attended to.

Another word. In police work individuality is a great power. A good strong District Superintendent of Police gives a tone to the whole force under him. The Magistrate is the head of the police, but coming to truth and fact it is the District Superintendent of Police who is responsible for police efficiency, and it is he who, for good or evil, rules the men. I think it would be statesmanlike and wise to give more power, at least to District Superintendents of long service and approved merit. This is an opinion which is fast gaining ground among the more thoughtful of the Commissioners and Magistrates. Increase of power means increase of individual interest, for, after all, Superintendents, like others, are human. I would gladly welcome an increase of authority both to Magistrates and District Superintendents.

Appends a statement showing the results, district by district, which are brought out by Statement A of the Government of India.

3. The following statement shows the results, district by district, which are brought out provincially by Statement A of the Government of India.

strating the working of the Police in each district, as brought out by statement A, 1886.

District.	Number of cases reported, cols. 4, 6 and 7 of statement A, (excluding sanitary offences).	Number of cases inquired into, cols. 12, 13 and 14 (excluding sanitary offences).	Number of cases convicted, col. 9 (excluding sanitary offences).	Incidence of crime, (col. 4 of statement A) per 10,000 of population, (excluding sanitary offences).		Percentage of convictions to total number of cases.	Percentage of convictions to cases actually disposed of.	Percentage of convictions to persons whose cases have been finally disposed of.	False cases.
				1885.	1886.				
Meerut	2,346	1,962	681	18	17	29.02	74.10	63.42	47
2 Aligarh	3,507	2,619	706	27	34	20.13	76.00	67.65	242
3 Sahāranpur	1,955	1,394	397	20	19	20.30	80.04	71.02	25
4 Muzaffarnagar	1,749	1,252	432	20	22	24.69	77.00	69.23	54
5 Bulandshahr	1,982	1,454	432	18	21	21.79	74.09	64.91	5
6 Dehra Dūn	311	252	127	20	21	40.83	87.58	84.00	12
7 Bareilly	3,552	2,383	822	34	34	23.14	77.32	71.98	53
8 Bijnor	1,846	1,204	389	24	25	21.07	72.43	64.72	6
9 Moradabad	3,042	2,242	784	23	26	25.77	80.90	74.84	5
10 Budaun	2,639	1,874	805	35	28	30.50	84.47	73.41	192
11 Shāhjahānpur	4,121	2,785	853	39	46	20.69	81.78	75.28	84
12 Pilibhīt	1,373	1,009	275	26	30	20.02	79.71	72.37	40
13 Agra	3,722	2,552	918	37	38	24.66	74.03	67.59	52
14 Muttra	1,772	1,312	469	26	26	26.46	80.17	70.69	61
15 Farukhabad	2,800	2,106	871	26	30	31.10	81.70	74.31	113
16 Mainpuri	2,560	1,924	729	25	31	28.47	79.49	75.19	133
17 Etāwah	2,353	1,798	506	30	32	21.50	74.52	70.29	47
18 Etah	2,917	2,244	652	28	38	22.35	79.90	74.53	27
19 Allahabad	5,508	3,606	1,134	26	37	20.58	79.74	75.44	70
20 Cawnpore	4,324	1,785	990	31	36	22.89	85.71	81.91	42
21 Fatehpur	1,649	1,145	598	19	23	36.26	90.60	83.78	139
22 Banda	2,471	1,681	940	27	35	38.04	82.16	74.74	96
23 Hamīrpur	1,735	1,007	451	24	34	25.99	80.24	73.35	22
24 Jaunpur	3,244	2,362	478	27	26	14.73	79.00	71.97	35
25 Benares	4,009	2,846	1,171	45	44	29.20	77.75	74.55	110
26 Gorakhpur	8,014	4,851	2,199	29	30	27.43	79.30	73.64	42
27 Azamgarh	5,215	3,266	1,237	26	32	23.72	80.06	76.84	42
28 Mirzapur	1,815	1,174	539	18	15	29.69	8.922	78.71	64
29 Ghāzipur	4,181	2,538	811	44	41	19.39	71.76	69.44	27
30 Basti	2,501	1,210	508	19	15	20.31	82.87	76.54	35
31 Ballia	2,833	1,657	534	27	30	18.84	73.45	71.13	162
32 Jhānsi	1,454	1,002	459	61	43	31.56	83.78	84.69	77
33 Jalaun	1,406	945	495	31	33	35.20	84.90	78.05	60
34 Lalitpur	1,090	706	342	34	43	31.37	78.44	73.58	38
35 Tarai	305	287	62	14	14	20.32	67.39	57.34	45
36 Kumaun	313	270	150	7	6	47.92	48.54	40.23	2
37 Garhwāl	26	24	21	5	7	80.76	87.50	68.57	...
38 Government Railway Police, North-Western Provinces.	655	652	213	...	...	32.51	82.87	76.34	19
39 Government Railway Police, Panjāb.	69	64	28	...	...	40.57	82.35	77.50	1
40 Government Railway Police, Rajputana.	33	33	13	...	...	39.39	72.22	72.00	...
Total, North-Western Provinces ...	97,397	65,427	24,221	27.3	29.17	24.86	79.16	73.15	2,326

Table illustrating the working of the Police in each district as brought out by Statement
(concluded).

	District.	Number of cases reported, cols. 4, 6 and 7 of Statement A, (excluding sanitary offences).	Number of cases enquired into, cols. 12, 13 and 14 (excluding sanitary offences).	Number of cases convicted, col. 9 (excluding sanitary offences).	Incidence of crime, (col. 4 of Statement A.) per 10,000 of population, (excluding sanitary offences).		Percentage of convictions to total number of cases.	Percentage of convictions to cases actually disposed of.	Percentage of convictions to persons whose cases have been finally disposed of.	False cases.
					1885.	1886.				
11	Lucknow ...	4,231	2,773	848	51	60	20 04	80 83	74 63	336
42	Unao ...	3,587	2,438	486	34	39	13 54	62 38	51 16	412
43	Bara Banki ...	4,105	2,230	642	38	39	15 63	79 45	60 84	60
44	Sitapur ...	7,256	3,727	635	69	75	8 75	66 21	50 50	178
45	Hardoi ...	5,090	3,303	1,056	39	51	20 74	74 36	66 16	10
46	Kheri ...	4,446	2,720	811	38	53	18 24	77 98	74 03	93
47	Fyzabad ...	3,349	1,920	631	29	30	18 54	75 38	63 06	297
48	Bahraich ...	3,689	2,173	747	38	41	20 24	73 81	65 68	174
49	Gonda ...	3,845	2 561	625	23	30	16 25	74 40	66 86	238
50	Rae Bareilly ...	2,479	1,877	535	19	26	21 58	76 75	72 61	409
51	Sultanpur ...	2 828	1 642	513	33	29	18 14	76 56	62 05	171
52	Paritabgarh ...	3,478	1,402	439	35	41	12 62	87 97	86 72	236
	Total, Oudh ...	48,383	28,786	7,968	36 7	42 22	16 46	75 09	66 75	2,623
	Total, North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	(a) 145,780	(b) 94,213	32,189	29 7	32 58	22 08	78 11	71 49	(c) 4,940
	Total, Nuisance cases, Serial Nos. 57 and 58.	22,203	22,098	20,292	4 9	5 01	91 02	93 19	91 36	...
	Grand Total, including sanitary offences, Serial Nos. 57 and 58.	168,073	116,311	52,481	34 7	37 59	31 22	83 30	77 73	4,949
For 1887.	For North-Western Provinces ...	90,671	60,068	21,785	...	...	24 02	77 62	72 29	2,551
	For Oudh ...	42,111	24,868	6,507	...	...	15 45	70 90	62 55	2,692
	Total, North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	132,782	84,936	28,292	...	...	21 30	75 97	69 79	5,243
	Total, Nuisance cases, Serial Nos. 57 and 58.	21,976	21,718	19,765	...	...	89 93	92 50	91 45	...
	Grand Total, including sanitary offences, Serial Nos. 57 and 58.	154,758	106,654	48,057	...	...	31 05	81 99	76 96	5,243

(a) Excluding 212 cases less shown by the District Superintendent of Police, Budaun, and including 37 cases shown in excess by the District Superintendent of Police, Lalitpur, in their revised statements, or in all excluding 175 cases thus less shown.

(b) Including 100 cases shown in excess in his revised statement by the District Superintendent of Police, Lalitpur.

(c) Excluding 212 cases less shown by District Superintendent of Police, Budaun, and including 38 cases shown in excess by the District Superintendent of Police, Lalitpur, in their revised statements, or in all excluding 174 cases.

4. *Report of Crime.*—This has improved generally all the province over. The average number of cognizable offences (excluding sanitary cases) for 5 years past was 130,552; the number this year is 144,455. The increase is universally ascribed, and apparently with reason, to more care in reporting petty crime. The districts of the Meerut Division (except Aligarh) still show a low rate of reported crime. The returns from Mirzapur and Basti are simply ridiculous. Districts on every side of them have a much higher crime incidence, and there is no reason of any value put forward for the figures shown. In Fatehpur, Muzaffarnagar, Bulandshahr, Saharanpur, Meerut, and above all in Mirzapur and Basti, a system of village inspection by Superintendents, Inspectors and station officers should be started.

Faithful report of crime has incidental advantages: it cannot be secured without village inspection and without good treatment of the village watchmen. Village visitation by inspecting officers is essential to good government; local knowledge is acquired, oppression is discovered, station officers are held in check: while the benefits which accrue from just and liberal treatment of the *chaukidars* are seen in every branch of police work. These incidental advantages are only a secondary consideration. We want the truth. Last year His Honor recorded: "The mere report of crime, if inquiries are not unnecessarily made, is not harassing to the people or the police; while regular reports are essential for keeping the police, the Magistrates and the Government in possession of correct information as to the condition of the country."

In Oudh crime is better reported than in the North-Western Provinces, chiefly because the districts there are over-crowded with village watchmen. Rae Bareilly alone shows badly, but the matter is being attended to in this district.

5. *Investigation.*—One hundred and sixteen thousand two hundred and eleven cases were inquired into by the police as compared with 106,654 in 1885. Excluding cases under the sanitation clauses, which are merely nominal work, there were 94,113 investigations as compared with 84,936 of the previous year, and as compared with an average of 87,276 in the five previous years. According to statement A, 42,462 cases were not inquired into. The great bulk of these were under theft and house-breaking.

These cases were not inquired into under the rule quoted last year in para. 11, Part I of my report. There were in fact 67,945 such cases, so that in about 25,483 of these cases the complainant solicited an inquiry or the police officer considered it right to make an investigation.

Last year some suggestions were made for lessening the burden of investigation still further. As no further communication has been received from Government it is assumed that further action is not for the present desired. There is nothing more to be said on the subject of investigation, except that the old and pernicious custom of employing Visiting Inspectors in investigation of any but the most heinous crimes is, in accordance with the reiterated orders of Government, fast falling into disuse.

6. It seems to me that there will be but little profit derived from the application of the so-called tests "percentage of convictions to total number of cases" or "percentage of investigations to cases reported," because in those districts where crime report is faithful and full such tests are fallacious. I do not therefore apply them.

7. *Conviction in cases tried in court.*—(1) Conviction in cases disposed of, and (2) conviction of persons whose cases have been heard. These are very crucial tests of work and have been so recognized by Government in last year's review.

Including sanitary offences 83·30 per cent. of cases tried out were prosecuted to conviction, as compared with 81·99 of 1885. Excluding sanitary offences, the figures are 78·11 for 1886 and 75·97 for 1885.

In the North-Western Provinces (excluding sanitary offences) the figure was 79.16 as against 77.62 of 1885, and for Oudh are 75.09 as against 70.90 of 1885. There are certain drawbacks to prosecution in Oudh, drawbacks which will be brought to notice presently, it is better to maintain the standards for judging success in the courts in the North-Western Provinces and in Oudh separately.

North-Western Provinces.—In Meerut, Bulandshahr, Bijnor, Agra, Etáwale Gházipur and Ballia cases seem to have been ill-prepared and unskilfully prosecuted and in Bulandshahr, Pilibhít, Etáwah and Gházipur there is a very considerable falling-off in success from the previous year.

Oudh.—In Sitapur and Unao there was great failure in the courts, and in Fyzabad and Bahraich the results are not so good as in the previous year.

Conviction of persons—Including sanitary offences conviction was 77.73, as compared with 76.96 in 1885. Excluding these offences the percentages of convictions in the courts were 71.49 as compared with 69.79 of the previous year. The figures for the North-Western Provinces and Oudh may be thus shown :—

					<i>Conviction of persons in cases disposed of.</i>	
					1885.	1886.
North-Western Provinces	...	...	...	...	72.29	73.15
Oudh	...	...	...	...	62.55	66.75

In Meerut, Aligarh, Muzaffarnagar, Bulandshahr, Bijnor, Agra and Gházipur, and in Unao and Sitapur the percentages of acquittal are very high; while in Meerut, Saháranpur, Muzaffarnagar, Bulandshahr, Pilibhít, Agra and Gházipur, and in Unao and Sitapur the figures are worse than they were in 1885.

On the other hand, Dehra Dún, Budaun, Cawnpore, Fatehpur, Banda, Mirzapur, Basti, Jhánsi and Jalaun show a large ratio of convicted cases; and Dehra Dún, Cawnpore, Fatehpur, Mirzapur, Basti, Jhánsi and Jalaun, and in Oudh Lucknow, Bara Banki, Kheri, and above all Partabgarh, show good work under both heads of work.

8. In last year's report para. 11, Part I, it was pointed out that acquittals of persons and in cases were gradually increasing year by year, and an endeavour was made to ascertain the causes and to indicate the remedy. The causes were considered to be—

Notices the necessity for improved prosecuting machinery to prevent the gradually increasing number of acquittals of persons and in cases.

- (a). The absence of proper prosecuting machinery.
- (b). The great assistance obtained by criminals from the local Bar.
- (c). The increasing timidity of native courts of justice.

It was suggested that professional lawyers should be more frequently retained, or still better, that the existing machinery should be improved, our Court Inspectors better educated and more highly paid, and that good lawyers should be occasionally accepted for this office.

It was also suggested, as it has been so frequently suggested since 1880, that Court Inspectors should be appointed in Oudh.

A scheme is now before Government for introducing some economies into police management, and possibly some of the money saved may be usefully expended in improving the agency for prosecution in the way I indicate, or in any other which may approve itself to His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor.

With regard to the timidity of the native courts, it appears that there is the same widespread opinion still held by Commissioners and Magistrates all the country over. I would refer to the remarks of Colonel Currie and Messrs. Lumsden, Lambo, Crooke and Rose quoted in the district reviews.

The Hon'ble the High Court very courteously adopted the suggestion made in last year's report and called for a return showing the number of acquittals in the

Native and European Magistrates of the 1st class. The return shows per cent. more of acquittals in the courts of Native Magistrates than in of European officers, and this, *pro tanto*, supports the general opinion held. But return furnished is incomplete, for it is in the courts of Native Magistrates of 2nd and 3rd classes that most of the criminal police work is done. I have asked Hon'ble Court to allow me to be furnished with additional statistics and have called for figures myself from all Superintendents, and I hope to be in a position to say definitely before long whether the general opinion be correct. Of its accuracy I have no doubt whatsoever.

I trust that the evil undoubtedly wrought by this timidity will be in some degree lessened by the free adoption of the course pointed out in the Government review of last year. This remedy is however somewhat cumbrous, and would be very burdensome to Government and to the High Court if over-freely used. Its more frequent use, however, and the establishment of a system for prosecution in the courts of the Subordinate Magistrates would go far probably to mitigate the present evils complained of.

The necessity for improved prosecuting machinery is noticed by Messrs. McConaghay, Lang, Crooke, Lambe, Smith and Colonels Currie and Tweedie, to whose remarks recorded in the district reviews I would ask for a reference.

9. A good many officers complain of the inadequacy of the sentences passed by native courts. I would beg to refer in this matter to the remarks of Messrs. Lumsden, and Cornwall and Colonels Currie and Woodcock, recorded in the district reviews.

Notices the complaint of the inadequacy of the sentences passed by native courts.

10. The figures quoted in paragraph 3 will show how much Oudh is behind the older province in the detection and prosecution of cases. For some years one of the three causes for this has been pointed out, the want of a Court Inspector or of some official corresponding to this officer, to watch the progress of cases and to bring to the District Superintendent's notice all defective evidence, and generally to superintend the work of prosecution. Another of the causes assigned for the failure in detection is the condition of the Oudh chaudiars. These men, as has so often been pointed out, are too numerous for the work done, and so the pay to be distributed is too scanty to allow of more than Rs. 2 a month being given them. Very many have much less. Superintendents complain that though the chaudiars are ready enough to report crime, their assistance begins and ends there, and that the same assistance in crime detection is not afforded as in the older province, where the men are better off. Colonel Woodcock, one of the oldest and most trusted police officers in Oudh, bitterly complains about this.

Notices how much Oudh is behind the North-Western Provinces in the detection and prosecution of cases, and attributes the fact to three causes, viz., (1) want of Court Inspectors in Oudh; (2) condition of Oudh chaudiars; and (3) the conditions under which sessions are held in Oudh.

A third cause for the presumed failure of justice, *i.e.*, for the preponderance of acquittals, is to be found in the conditions under which sessions are held in Oudh. In the Lucknow and Sitapur Divisions, and ordinarily hitherto in the Fyzabad Division, cases are tried at the head-quarters of the division. Prosecutors and witnesses are obliged to come from long distances, and this does not make these trials very popular. But the chief evil is that, cases not being heard in the district in which they happened, Government is not properly represented. The officer who acts as Court Inspector cannot be spared, the Crown prosecutor is necessarily, in all but exceptional cases, not properly instructed. There is no one present to meet objections or to explain matters, as would be the case were the trial to take place as in the North-Western Provinces.

The evil is much felt and bitterly complained of by some of the Deputy Commissioners. As Lucknow, Fyzabad and Sitapur are now connected by railway with their outlying districts, perhaps Government might induce the Sessions Courts to

hold sittings periodically in the various districts. It is said that there is no Sessions Court-house at some of these places, but possibly this difficulty could be surmounted if a Government building were placed temporarily at the disposal of the court, and in the cold season the difficulty would disappear. It is not for me to make suggestions, but it is my plain and bounden duty to point out any matter which seems to interfere with police efficiency. I would also remark that at least in one Sessions Court in Oudh, for reasons which no doubt were sufficient, cases were sometimes heard six and seven months after committal. How can any witness be expected to remember accurately all the small details of any matter and successfully to stand the usual style of native cross-examination after such a lapse of time? In the appointment of Court Inspector, a better paid staff of village watchmen, and a periodical jail delivery in each district, lie the means of raising the standard of police results in Oudh and of possibly conferring a great benefit on its people.

11. I trust I shall be pardoned if I seem to have travelled beyond my brief in any of the matters touched upon. What I say is in no way original. It is merely the reproduction of floating mechaute public opinion. I simply set forth the impressions derived after discussion with all sorts of men and officials, and what my long experience of magistracy and police work approves.

12. Losses are reported this year to be Rs. 17,47,867 and recoveries to be Rs. 6,36,256. Both sums are somewhat in excess of the figures of last year, and the ratio of recovery (36), though fair, was better last year. Recovery was 40 per cent. in the North-Western Provinces and 26 in Oudh. In some districts, as Meerut, Muzaffarnagar, Bijnor, Etáwáh, Hamírpur, Lucknow, Unao and Bara Banki, the amount of property recovered was small.

13. *Non-cognizable crime.*—The statement shows that 85,120 cases were instituted by complaint, and that 4,281 were taken up by Magistrates, or a total of 89,401. The police were employed in 4,877 cases. Of 109,009 persons who appeared in courts, and whose cases were heard, 31,961, or 29 per cent., were convicted. In the cases inquired into by the police, of 5,714 put on their trial, 57 per cent. were convicted. The instructions of Government are generally attended to now, though in some districts it was found that the special points for inquiry were not laid down by the subordinate courts. In Meerut, Aligarh, Sháhjahánpur and Lucknow a considerable number of cases was made over to the police for inquiry. In Mirzapur the number seems, in the absence of explanation, excessive.

14. *Heinous and special crimes* will now be dealt with. I shall once more this year send up with this report the manuscript tables, which I have used in criticising the figures, instead of filling this paper with figured statements. Government will thus, as in the case of all other matters touched on in this report, have the material on which to arrive at an independent judgment.

15. Murder is a crime for whose increase or decrease it is hard to find a cause. It is also a crime which is at once the most easy and the most difficult to detect. In many cases the murderer confesses, or the circumstances are so clear that the murderer is at once known. In many cases the whole crime is steeped in the densest mystery. It is unsafe therefore to draw any conclusions regarding success or failure in the detection of murder without a careful analysis of each case.

There were 420 murders as compared with an average of 399 for the preceding five years. In 31 cases men were killed by dakaites and robbers, as compared with an

39 for five years. In 42 cases women jumped into wells with their infants perished with the child. Of 422 cases reported in the year, or pending when it commenced, 83 were undetected and 287 were tried. Of the 287 tried, 58 per cent. ended in conviction. Of 626 persons tried for the crime, 247, or 39 per cent., were convicted; about 20 per cent. of cases remained undetected. There is but little difference between the two provinces in the proportion of cases to population, of detection or of conviction. The crime was very prevalent in Hardoi. (This district is notorious for its crimes of violence, the average number of murders for five years past has been 14.) There were many murders also in Meerut, Bara Banki, Unao, Cawnpore, Farukhabad and Moradabad. Special criticism is contained in the district notices, Part III. In the case of murder it would appear only just that the police should be judged by their success in the courts of first instance. If they obtain evidence sufficient to satisfy the committing officer, they have obtained evidence which presumably satisfies the ordinary run of experienced men. I find that of 626 persons charged with murder and brought before a Magistrate, 155 only were not committed to the Court of Sessions, *i.e.*, 24 per cent. I think that this speaks well for the judgment shown in arrest.

16. *Culpable homicide*.—There were 304 cases, as compared with a five years' average of 254; 43 cases remained undetected. Of 250 cases decided 166, or 66 per cent., ended in conviction. Of 596 persons tried 323, or 54 per cent., were convicted. Of 596 persons who appeared before the Magistrates 110 only were discharged, or 18 per cent.

17. *Grievous hurt*.—Two thousand two hundred and seventy-one such cases were reported. The total number of true cases including those pending from a previous year was 2,231. Of these, 1,755 cases were decided and 1,356 convicted; while 383 remained undetected; 17 per cent. of cases remained undetected, 77 per cent. of cases tried were convicted, 3,166 persons were arrested, and of those tried, 2,069, or 69 per cent., were convicted. This crime seems to be over-common in Sháhjahánpur (134), Banda (107), Budaun (97), Benares (86). Possibly a little severity of sentence would go some way towards its repression in these districts. There was a large proportion of undetected cases in Saháranpur (43 per cent.), Bijnor (29 per cent.), Mirzapur (34 per cent.), Basti (47 per cent.), Gonda (30 per cent.), and Rae Bareilly (25 per cent.). Conviction in cases was bad in Aligarh (53 per cent.), Agra (66 per cent.), Gorakhpore (64 per cent.), Gházipur (63 per cent.), Ballia (57 per cent.), Lalitpur (69 per cent.) and Unao (61 per cent.), and conviction of persons was bad in Aligarh, Bulandshahr, Etáwáh, Hamírpur, Mirzapur, Ballia, Lalitpur and Unao. In Meerut, Moradabad, Fatehpur, Kheri and Hardoi the results are good.

18. *Kidnapping*.—Two hundred and thirty-eight cases of kidnapping were reported, as against an average of 176 for the five preceding years. One hundred and forty-two cases were decided and 48 remained undetected; 266 men were tried, 23·88 cases remained undetected; in 69 per cent. of cases conviction ensued, and 51·12 of persons tried were convicted.

The crime was comparatively more frequent in Oudh. In Gonda, Sitapur and Aligarh, and very especially in Bahraich (24 cases), this crime has frequently occurred, and some special measures should be taken to diminish it; possibly severe punishment would be effective. Acquittals of persons arrested were numerous in Meerut, Bulandshahr, Bareilly, Sitapur, Hardoi, and above all in Sháhjahánpur.

I do not detect any general symptoms of a resuscitation of professional and organized kidnapping. Ordinarily the children are stolen for the sake of their ornaments. Occasionally to sell in marriage, seldom, but still occasionally, for adoption into a nomad clan or to become the pupil of an ascetic. At the same time the increase in this crime this year is noteworthy and requires watchfulness.

19. *Rioting*.—There were 1,058 cases of rioting, as compared with 1,083 in The Oudh shows 562 cases against 496 in the N^t was pre-
 Cases of rioting noticed. Western Provinces. arks

Seven hundred and seventeen cases were decided and 5,385 men tried. these, 561 cases, or 78 per cent., ended in conviction, and 3,693, or 68 per cent persons tried were convicted.

The results in Oudh in court are not nearly so good as in the North-Western Provinces. The amount of undetected cases in Oudh is very great, 207 out of 518 cases. These riot cases are mainly connected with agricultural quarrels. In Gorakhpur, Azamgarh, Gonda, Fyzabad, Hardoi, Ballia, and above all in Bara Banki (171 cases), the crime was very common. In Aligarh, Bijnor, Muttra, Cawnpore, Banda, Hamirpur, and above all in Muzaffarnagar, Ghazipur and Unao, arrest seems to have been very indiscriminate and ill-judged. In these districts it would be well if the police exercised more discretion in arrest.

20. *Poisoning*.—Professional poisoning has already been dealt with in para 10, Part I. The other cases are not noteworthy, and
 Cases of professional poisoning noticed. no good will be done by entering into details.

21. *Dakaiti*.—Seventy-three cases were reported, against an average of 93 in the preceding five years; 10 of these were false, 39
 Cases of dakaiti noticed. cases were tried, and in 22 conviction was obtained; 27 were undetected. Of 231 persons tried, 168 were acquitted. This is bad work, and is very regrettable. Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas (V. A.), the Deputy Inspector-General in charge, spares no time and trouble in assisting District Superintendents of Police, and I regret that there are not better results to show. A large number (22) of these dakaitis has been found to be the work of criminal tribes. A larger number is reasonably suspected to be their handiwork.

Reward-giving is left entirely almost in the hands of Commissioners as *ex-officio* Deputy Inspectors-General. A freer use of money on their part would probably stimulate detection (that is my experience). The establishment of a central agency in Lucknow for the prompt collection and immediate transmission of information, and the enforcement of the law (Criminal Tribes Act) against the huge bodies of Sansiyas, Kunjars, Aheryias, Haburabs, Bheryias and Gidiyas of these provinces would go far to stop both this crime and the crime of robbery. Projects for both the latter schemes are at present before Government, or are being prepared.

Dakaiti is a crime which requires special detective power always and generally considerable local knowledge also. This offence was commonest in Farukhabad, Agra, Jhansi, Jalaun, Bara Banki, Gonda and Budaun. In Jhansi, Jalaun and Gonda more than half the cases remained undetected. Prosecution was contemptibly bad in Budaun, Agra, Muttra, Farukhabad, Etah, Hamirpur, Jhansi and Lalitpur. In these places not one man in five sent up for trial was convicted. Two hundred and thirty-one persons were charged before the Magistrate, and only 70 per cent. of these were committed to the Court of Sessions. Regarded in any light these results are bad.

22. *Robbery*.—Five hundred and sixty-nine robberies were reported, as compared with an average of 462 for the previous five years.
 Cases of robbery noticed. This at first sight seems a serious increase. But no fewer than 178 of these cases were adjudged false, and we thus get 391 true cases against 350 true cases of the previous year. These false cases require a word of explanation. It is a very common trick among what may be termed the pettifogging class of native lawyer to write the most exaggerated complaints. If two men have a dispute about a dung-heap and one carts it away, the trivial dispute is at once written down by the mukhtears as a terrible robbery. There is no punishment for such gross exaggeration. It pleases the complainant and so is adopted; it cannot harm the writer. I do not know that beyond giving a little trouble much harm comes of it; but possibly the

ant repetition of this extravagance of writing should subject the writer to censure or suspension. In Aligarh, Agra, Lucknow and Unao the abuse is most common. Aligarh and Unao were mentioned in this connection last year also. Of 410 cases entered, 199 were decided and 203 were undetected. Sixty-seven per cent. of cases and 51 per cent. of men tried out were prosecuted to conviction. More cases in proportion remained undetected in Oudh than in the North-Western Provinces. In Azamgarh, Bara Banki, Fyzabad, Moradabad, Sultanpur, Meerut, Aligarh and Allahabad the crime was very common. In Sultanpur, Basti, Azamgarh and Sháhjahánpur detection was particularly bad. In Aligarh, Bareilly, Agra, Sitapur and Gonda prosecution was very unsuccessful. In Meerut, Aligarh, Bulandshahr, Bareilly, Agra, Sitapur, Hardoi and Gonda arrest was apparently ill-judged. The following table gives a detail of these robberies:—

Number of cases reported during the year.	Classification.					Detail of cases of other robberies.						Number of cases of snatching nose-rings from women.
	Robbery by poison.	Highway robbery.	Robbery of gardens and fields.	Snatching ornaments from women and children.	Other robberies.	Of mail bags other than on highway.	Of property, ornaments, clothes, &c., from dwelling houses.	In fields and jungles on travellers returning home from markets.	Attempt at robbery.	False cases.	Of goats and small animals.	
569	6	52	24	131	356	2	47	93	15	172	2	93

and 25 cases disposed of under section 247, C. P. C.

It is a very narrow line indeed which separates technical dakaiti from highway robbery. Many of the men who are engaged in one crime are engaged in the other. Several officers have remarked on the leniency of punishments inflicted for this crime. It is obviously one which, when conviction takes place, should be dealt with severely; and it would be well, I think, if Government would say whether the opinion held by Mr. Lumsden and others in this matter should be supported. Ninety-three of the robberies were nose ring-snatching cases.

There were three robberies of mail bags in Meerut, Bijnor and Budaun. The average of the past five years has been eight. In no case were the culprits discovered, though the mail bags were recovered intact.

23. Mischief to cattle—The number of cases remains about the same as last year. The majority of these are cases where cattle are found trespassing. In Azamgarh, which used to be head-quarters of the Chamars who poisoned cattle for their skins, 41 true cases were reported, but only 8 of these were poisoning for the sake of the hides.

The Deputy Inspector-General to whom this subject was made over reports a few poisoning cases from 13 districts, but does not consider that the crime is at present general or organized. He urges watchfulness and calls to mind the severe punishments inflicted some years ago for this offence and their lasting and deterrent effect.

24. Lurking house-trespass and house-breaking under Serial Nos. 36, 37 and 43 of the statement A.—Fifty-four thousand three hundred and twenty-nine cases were reported, of which 879 were false, leaving a balance of 53,450, to which are to be added 51 cases of the previous year and 153 pending cases, or a total of 53,654. The average of the previous five years was 48,215. Of the cases of the year 47,847 remained undetected, in other words 11 only out of every 100 cases reported were detected. This is not to be much wondered at. Attempts, which are about one-third of the above huge number, are included in our figures; and in any case it is almost hopeless to expect detection in

cases where nothing has been stolen. Thirty thousand six hundred and one of The
 were cases in which the value of the property stolen was less than Rs. 10, or t was
 attempts; so that, unless the complainant asked for an inquiry, none ordinarily was m pre-
 The rule under which inquiry was not made is a good and wise one. Five thousa arks
 six hundred and nine cases were decided, and 4,302, or 76 per cent., were prosecute
 to conviction. Seven thousand five hundred and forty-six persons were tried, and o e
 these, 5,328, or 70 per cent., were convicted. It has been before very frequently explained,
 that statement A is drawn in such a way that certain crimes appear twice over —
 once as a theft or house-breaking case, and if discovered and if a conviction be
 obtained under section 411, the case reappears. In judging therefore of the success-
 or failure of prosecution in house-breaking and theft cases, the figures under section
 411 distinctly traceable to such cases must be considered. The system is a faulty
 one, but the figures cannot mislead after explanation. Adding therefore the convic-
 tions and acquittals obtained in house-breaking cases under section 411 to those
 under the sections opposite Serial No. 36, it is found that the following table gives
 the results:—

		Cases.	Persons.	Percentage of convicted cases.	Percentage of persons convicted.
Convicted	... ..	5,203	6,692	78.	72
Acquitted	... ..	1,419	2,535	...	...

In the North-Western Provinces the percentage of convictions was for	{ Cases	... 79
	{ Persons	... 74
In Oudh ditto ditto	{ Cases	... 76
	{ Persons	... 68

I have made out a table showing the percentage of these offences and of theft
 on each 10,000 of the population, so as to bring out those districts where these
 crimes are probably not properly reported; and in each district review I have
 called attention to failure or success in the detection and prosecution of these
 offences. It would therefore seem needless to deal with individual districts in this
 place. It is to be trusted that District Superintendents will carefully note, from
 my remarks, how they stand with regard to other districts and to the North-
 Western Provinces standard, and will, when necessary, make better arrangements for
 the detection and prosecution of these offences.

In the prosecution of cases and persons in court, Dehra Dún, Moradabad,
 Budaun, Sháhjahánpur, Pilibhit, Cawnpore, Hamírpur, Jaunpur, Benares, Basti,
 Ballia, Jhánsi, Sultanpur and Partabgarh all show good results; whereas the Meerut,
 Bulandshahr, Bareilly, Bijnor, Agra, Gorakhpur, Gházipur, Unao, Sitapur and Hardoi
 districts all show poor results.

25. *Thefts (ordinary).*—Many of the remarks just made about house-breaking
 apply to theft also. Sixty-two thousand and nine
 Cases of ordinary thefts noticed. thefts were reported, or after deducting false cases
 the huge number 59,914. Of these no fewer than 49,750 were thefts of property of
 less than Rs. 10 in value in which ordinarily no inquiry is made, except the loser
 asks for investigation. As 32,118 were inquired into, it is presumed that, as
 in the case of house-breaking, the complainants came and asked for an inquiry in at
 least half the cases investigated.

Judging by the incidence of this crime on population in neighbouring districts
 and on the whole province, it is not fully reported in Meerut, Saháranpur, Muzaffar-
 nagar, Bulandshahr (here the reports are simply ridiculous), Budaun, Etah, Fatehpur,
 Jaunpur, Mirzapur, Basti and Rae Bareilly.

There was a total of 60,315 reports, after deducting false and adding pending
 cases. Of these 42,703, or 70 per cent., remained undetected. The proportion of

ected cases in Oudh was 81 and in the North-Western Provinces 65, which bears the complaint of more than one officer that the Oudh chaukidárs, though ready enough to report petty theft, give no assistance in its detection. Seventeen thousand five hundred and fifty cases were decided, of which 14,179 were convicted, or 81 per cent. of cases tried out.

In the North-Western Provinces 82 per cent. of cases tried were convicted; in Oudh the proportion is 77: 17,825 persons were convicted, or 77 per cent.; in the North-Western Provinces the proportion of conviction was 79, in Oudh it was 71. Detection and prosecution were thus far more successful in the North-Western Provinces than in Oudh. I have above in paragraph 10 endeavoured to indicate the causes of the backward condition of Oudh in this matter and to suggest the remedy. These petty thefts and house-breakings are a curse to the poorer classes. Every theft detected and every thief punished is in some degree a relief. I would earnestly solicit that the remedies I suggest, or some others, be applied. If cases tried under section 411 be included, and this is only reasonable, the following table will give concisely the results :—

		Cases convicted.	Cases acquitted.	Persons convicted.	Persons acquitted.	Percentage of cases convicted.	Percentage of persons convicted.
North-Western Provinces	...	12,210	2,473	15,481	4,115	83	78
Oudh	...	3,343	945	4 132	1,617	77	71
Total	...	15,553	3,418	19 613	5,732	81	77

In the following districts the results in courts are very poor:—Meerut, Bijnor, Agra, Etáwah, Benares, Gházipur, Unao, Sitapur, Hardoi, Bahraich; while in Muzaffarnagar, Dehra Dún, Budaun, Etah, Cawnpore, Fatehpur, Jhānsi, Jalaun, Lucknow, Kheri, Sultanpur and Partabgarh, the results are excellent.

In accordance with custom it is necessary to note the proportion which theft of agricultural produce bears to all thefts. It was 22·84, as the total number of agricultural thefts was 14,010. They were most common in Hardoi, Sitapur, Azamgarh, Banda, Ballia, Gházipur, Kheri, Bara Banki, Jalaun, Partabgarh, Gorakhpur and Farukhabad.

26. *Cattle theft*—This subject has been taken up as one for special supervision and a separate report is submitted on it by the Deputy Inspector-General in charge.

Cases of cattle theft noticed.

Under the new rule twelve districts have been exempted from any special measures. A good and vigorous beginning has been made, and Colonel Ollivant reports that there has been fair progress. The figures in statement A show that there were 3,762 true reports, or with reports of the previous year, 3,820; that 1,157 cases were decided in court, and that 69 per cent. of these cases were convicted; while 2,614, or 68 per cent., of cases reported remained undetected; 1,052 persons, or 64 per cent., were convicted. If to these figures be added the results obtained under section 411, Indian Penal Code, it will be found that 1,570, or 74 per cent. of cases, and 1,982, or 67 per cent. of persons, were convicted.

This crime prevails less in Oudh than in the North-Western Provinces, and the results obtained in court are better in the former than in the latter Province. As the whole subject has been so thoroughly gone into in the special report, I need make no other remarks.

27. The results of the application of the law relating to the requirement of security for good behaviour may be thus summarized. There were 1,068 such cases; 1,391 persons appeared before the Magistrates, of whom

Cases of vagrancy and bad livelihood noticed.

1,032 were ordered to find security; of these, 820 were sent up by the police. The average security demanded was Rs 116, and the average alternative punishment was 10 months and 3 days. Of the persons ordered to give security, 401 had been previously convicted of some offence. There are some valuable and excellent remarks on the subject written by Mr Brownrigg in the Azamgarh report.

28. *Police surveillance over time-expired convicts.*—The following tables gives the

Result of police surveillance over time-expired convicts noticed, and a table appended

general figures showing the number of such released convicts on our registers and the principal particulars regarding them. There were 42,228

at the beginning of the year, and after the changes effected as shown, we had 38,747 registered at the year's close:—

Province.	Number of time-expired convicts retained on register at end of 1885	Number of time-expired convicts released in villages during the year	Total.	Returned to honest livelihood and expunged from register.	Emigrated or died during the year (including those transferred or imprisoned for long periods).	Total number expunged, columns 4 and 5.	Again convicted of offences, and imprisoned during the year, but names retained on register.	Character and means of livelihood doubtful	Unknown.	Total of columns 7, 8 and 9, i.e., total names retained at end of 1886.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
North-Western Provinces.	26 094	4 499	30,593	3,581	1,879	5,460	1,236	21,341	2 556	25,133
Oudh ...	(a) 16,134	1,967	18,101	3,787	700	4,487	645	11 445	1,524	13,614
Total, North-Western Provinces and Oudh	42,228	6,466	48,694	7,368	2,579	9,947	1 881	32 786	4,080	38,747

(a) Includes 1,613 names shown in excess this year by the District Superintendent of Police, Sitapur, who omitted them last year.

There is no doubt but that in Oudh the number of these men still retained on the registers is excessive. I found on my tour in Oudh that in many districts there were so many names on the registers that the work of surveillance had degenerated into a farce. The absence of the halkabandi system (that is, of a system by which a separate beat is assigned to each constable and he is expected to do all the work therein and to be acquainted with all the locality) rendered the surveillance of these huge numbers still more impossible, and the whole surveillance has resolved itself into the report of the village watchmen, and a certain number of fictitious entries by the officer of the station. The proper method of drawing up this register has been explained, and the orders will be shortly enforced. The true principle is to have as few names on this register as can be kept consistently with rule, and to have a quite and unobtrusive, but strict and real, watch on the men whose names are on the register. There are at least ten districts where the registers are over-crowded with useless entries. The attention of inspecting officers will be called to this matter.

29. The statement of convicts against whom previous convictions were estab-

Number of convicts against whom previous convictions were proved, noticed.

lished is (like so many other statements) sent with this report in manuscript, and is not printed

so as to avoid over-laying this paper with tabulated returns. The chief points brought out in this statement are as follow: 30,171 persons were convicted of the offences specified in the circular of the High Court (1866). Against 3,467 of these men, one or more previous convictions had been established; 154 "habituals" were not recognized as old offenders till after their conviction. The percentage of persons against whom previous convictions were established was 12.00. In the following

districts, judging from the figures, sufficient care does not seem to be exercised in the identification of old offenders: Muzaffarnagar, Dehra Dún, Badaun, Etah, Goráhpur, Bara Banki, Kheri, Sitapur and Gonda, in which districts the proportion of old offenders identified varies from 5 to 8 per cent. only.

In some few districts many old offenders were not recognized till after they had been sentenced, when they were probably recognized by the jail servants. Too much attention cannot be paid to this recognition of old offenders. Their enhanced punishment is required by law and desired by Government, and repeated orders have issued in the matter. Attention has been fairly well paid to it in most districts.

30. Absconded offenders.—At the beginning of the year there were 2,235 names Number of absconded offenders noticed on our lists; 337 were caught (exactly the same and a table appended. number as last year), others died, and the names of 140 were expunged by the Magistrate's orders. At the year's end 2,173 names remained on our lists. I hope within a short time to submit some suggestions as to the general rules for guidance in erasing names from this register. For in respect of the older names, so long as the police are not harassed in making ineffectual and useless searches, the mere presence of a name cannot be much of an evil. On the contrary, the removal of a name may do very great evil. The matter is specially one for the exercise of the Magistrate's judgment.

Absconded offenders.

Province.	Number of men on register at end of year 1885.	Number of men added during the year.	Total.	Number of men apprehended during the year.	Number of men whose names were expunged by order of Magistrate.	Number of ascertained deaths during the year.	Total.	Number of men on register at end of 1886.
North-Western Provinces ...	1,697	308	2,005	230	96	42	368	1,637
Oudh ...	538	155	693	107	44	6	157	536
Total ...	2,235	463	2,698	337	140	48	525	2,173

31. Cases of torture by the police.—Five such cases are entered. They were all fully reported to Government. In three of these Cases of torture by the police noticed. cases the charges brought were unfounded, and the accused were acquitted. In two cases the police were shown to have ill-treated the accused to force restoration of property. Severe punishment was dealt out.

32. Punishments in the force—I have before entered on this subject in para. 13, Part I. I have explained that as the heading Notices the punishments inflicted on the police force and the number of officers and men punished by fine (columns IX and X of statement E.) to the columns sets forth, the punishments under columns IX and X are inflicted under 3 heads—fines, suspensions, degradations. In accordance with the instructions of Government, orders were issued that the punishment of fining should be less frequently imposed. The review of Government was issued too late in the year 1886 to have much effect in this matter, but I hope for an improvement this year. As it is, the punishments under this column are somewhat more numerous for officers and less so for men in 1886 than in 1885; 1,232 officers and 1,736 men are shown as punished under columns IX and X; of these, 746 officers and 960 men only were fined.

Notices the number of officers and men of the whole force punished, and the districts in which the rate of punishment runs very high, and the rewards given to police officers and men for good work.

33. The following abstract gives the figures for the whole force concisely:—

	Total number of provincial and municipal constabulary.	Number of officers and men punished.	Percentage.
1885	25,113	3,150	12.54
1886	25,348	3,137	12.37

In the following districts the rate of punishment runs very high :—Basti, Farukhahad, Etah, Sháhjahánpur, Azamgarh, Muzaffarnagar, Allahabad, Ballia, and Bijnor, being from 20 to 25 per cent. of the force. It is to be remembered that in the great majority of these cases the Magistrate was a consenting party and probably the man who suggested the punishment. In one district, where punishment was heaviest of all, it is somewhat incongruous to find the Magistrate dilate on the great impropriety and inappropriateness of punishment by fine. In that district no less than 84 punishments by fine were inflicted on officers, and the rate of punishment reaches 25 per cent. of the force. In some of the districts where punishment was most severe, it was certainly most deserved, and a district cannot be pulled together without severity. In many cases it is not the officer who imposes the punishment who is to blame, but the lax, careless, and incompetent man, who by indolence, incapacity, or easy indifference, has allowed things to drift, and has permitted a district to become disorganized. The Magistrate, who has been made head of the district police, should also bear his just share of the blame.

His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor and Chief Commissioner will be pleased to see that 2,278 more officers and men were rewarded for good work this year than last. It is particularly gratifying to see that 1,704 were rewarded by judicial officers as compared with 1,181 last year.

Statement VI gives all particulars.

34. *Mounted Police.*—The mounted police have been during the year under the special supervision of Lieutenant Colonel Charsley Thomas (Volunteer Army). The number of head-constables has been kept up to the sanctioned scale. There are still a few vacancies among the constables, but they can be filled up at any moment, as the force is popular and candidates are always ready. Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas (V. A.) reports that the drilling of the men and the troop system was brought into operation towards the close of the year, and good results may confidently be expected therefrom. Many of the daffadars are reported to be good instructors, but some few are still said to be wanting in this respect. Two or three very able men have been drafted in from the Bengal Cavalry, and will no doubt be of great assistance in the training of the mounted branch of the force. During the year all the revolvers and most of the carbines have been called in, and the mounted constables are therefore for the most part only armed with swords. The conduct of the mounted police has been on the whole good, and punishments have been rare. A good many men have, however, been transferred to the foot police at their own request, or in consequence of their being indifferent horsemen.

At the close of the year the mounted police consisted of—

Mounted head-constables, 1st grade	...	...	...	...	6
Ditto ditto, 2nd „	...	...	...	...	18
Mounted-constables, good-conduct grade	...	...	...	...	20
Ditto ditto, 1st grade	...	...	...	...	294
Ditto ditto, 2nd „	...	...	...	...	272

The actual cost during the year was Rs. 14,062. The remount fund is in a satisfactory position. The opening balance at the beginning of the year was Rs. 24,108; at its close it was Rs. 27,432. But there are claims on the fund, mainly on account of cost of remounts which will reduce the actual sum available to Rs. 22,389. There remains, in addition to this, a sum of Rs. 24,000 invested in Government Securities, making a grand total of Rs. 46,389. I have now extracted all important or interesting points from Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas' report.

35. *Chaukidárs*.—In 1885, 6,318 chaukidárs were rewarded; this year 7,520

Notices the rewards given to chaukidárs, the road chaukidárs, the town chaukidárs, and their pay, and the Oudh chaukidárs and their pay.

have been rewarded, and the amount of rewards given has increased from Rs. 15,282 to Rs. 17,059. This is all well spent money, and it is most cheering that Government continues to urge on action in the direction of liberality. In the district reviews a note has been made wherever rewards have not been freely given. There is no doubt but that this system is the true one. The class of men who serves as chaukidár does not care for police service. He is, as a rule, not a man who could be useful away from his village: nor he is a class of man who would make a good general servant. When he does a good act of service he is probably too old to enter the service with any advantage to himself. The money reward system is the most sagacious way to encourage good work. In several instances when such men have enlisted they have resigned, as the constrained and routine life was too irksome.

Road chaukidárs.—This force, which is distinct from the village chaukidári force, has done good quiet work. In some places useless outposts—where policemen under no supervision dream their time away and degenerate into expensive slovens—have been abolished, the men taken into the lines to increase the over-worked and inadequate reserve, and road chaukidárs, a cheaper and more efficient agency, appointed in their place. This is a process the further development of which would be welcomed by most practical and earnest District Superintendents of Police and thoughtful Magistrates.

Town chaukidárs.—It has been lately ruled by Government that these men are properly enrolled under Act V of 1861 and possessed of all the powers of the constabulary under that Act. It would be well therefore if a better class of men were engaged as town chaukidár. It is not reasonable to suppose that a man, who is to be entrusted with all the powers given under Act V of 1861, will engage without prospects of pension or promotion, and on a pittance which in some places ranges from Rs. 3 to Rs. 3-8, and that he will honestly and without corruption discharge his duties. I would suggest, for the consideration of Government, that Rs. 4-8 be the lowest salary allowed, and that these officers be ranged in two equal classes drawing Rs. 4-8 and Rs. 5.

Before quitting the subject of chaukidárs, I would ask to be pardoned if I bring the condition of the Oudh chaukidárs to notice. With two exceptions in my tour through Oudh this year, every officer to whom I spoke was strongly of opinion that all Oudh over the number of chaukidárs should be reduced, and that with the money thus saved the pay of the remaining chaukidárs should be increased to Rs. 3. The two officers who held a different opinion were under the impression that the increase in pay would in some way alter the principle of selection and take away the power of appointment from the zamindár. This is, of course, a mistaken opinion, as the law is clear on the subject and must be carried out, whatever the pay of the chaukidárs. The zamindár, in the first instance, has the right of selection.

If I had any doubt before that the chaukidárs in Oudh are too many and too ill-paid I have none now. And there is such a consensus of opinion on the subject that however admirable cautious progress may be, the change advocated is apparently urgently called for in the opinion of almost every man who has any experience in Oudh. Wherever I went, all the province of Oudh over, I was assailed with petitions from these chaukidárs. Discontented men make bad servants. The great bulk of the men get Rs. 2 a month, but over 1,200 of them do not get that, and more than a hundred get less than one rupee a month. There were bitter complaints that the chaukidár, however well he reported crime, gave no assistance afterwards. Now it is in theft and house-breaking cases that the chaukidár's assistance is most valuable; the statistics of these crimes in Oudh go to show that it is not obtained. The

increase of a man's pay would not deprive him of any of his village perquisites or privileges, and would make the appointment more valuable and secure better service. A short Act is all that is required, and the change is one which would be welcomed by most. I am bound to speak out on this subject, because complaints are so numerous, because the evil effects of the existing system are so patent and so bitterly complained about, and because nearly the whole of the officers to whom I spoke hold but one opinion.

Appends a table giving the main detail in respect of Oudh chaukidars.

36. The following table gives the main details in respect of Oudh chaukidars :—

District.	Number of complaints by chaukidars on account of their pay.	Number of cases in which arrears of pay due to chaukidars realized and paid to them	Number of cases in which chaukidars appointed on cash payment by Deputy Commissioner.	NUMBER OF CHAUKIDARS DISMISSED.			NUMBER OF CHAUKIDARS JUDICIALLY PUNISHED.		NUMBER OF CHAUKIDARS REWARDED.	
				At request of lambar-dars.	By district authorities for neglect of duty.	At their own request.	For offences under the Indian Penal Code other than failure of duty.	For failure of duty under sections 176, 202 and 222, Indian Penal Code, &c.	Number.	Amount of reward.
										Rs. a. p.
Lucknow ...	77	74	23	1	14	25	3	11	96	267 0 0
Unao ...	245	120	47	8	12	59	12	12	64	288 0 0
Bara Banki ...	2	2	5	...	68	30	7	7	451	1,220 0 0
Sitapur ...	104	1	74	26	146	11	14	2	45	330 0 0
Hardoi ...	170	81	98	2	48	35	9	6	133	630 0 0
Kheri ...	40	15	1	7	24	34	15	7	255	516 8 0
Fyzabad ...	19	15	30	...	6	24	1	11	203	812 0 0
Bahraich ...	67	48	13	6	28	30	7	7	112	338 0 0
Gonda ...	89	39	88	2	17	31	17	9	48	243 8 0
Rae Bareilly ...	22	13	16	3	20	112	17	1	195	557 12 0
Sultanpur ...	243	80	11	9	9	68	4	2	248	330 10 0
Partabgarh ...	117	97	6	4	39	43	17	9	366	420 15 6
Total ...	1,195	585	412	68	431	502	123	84	2,216	5,954 5 6

37. I have again this year dwelt much on the chaukidar and his grievances. If

Notices that if the chaukidar's status can be improved a better public servant will be secured, and that on the chaukidar's efficiency and co-operation police work in the main depends.

his status can be improved, a better public servant will be secured. On his efficiency, on his cheerful co-operation, the whole of our police work in the main depends. I do not therefore apologize for

the space taken up in these remarks.

38. During the year several measures were introduced for improving the

Notices the measures introduced during the year for improving the police.

education of the higher classes of police officers and for securing a better class of recruit. It was also found necessary to issue orders for the better protection of jail officers. At the instance of the Hon'ble the High Court an improvement was effected in the method of entering first complaints at police stations; and special instructions were issued to prevent the filing of the special diary, a privileged record, with the judicial proceedings. The training of European Inspectors was also considered, and a system of education such as that laid down for Assistant Superintendents introduced.

The crime of cattle-theft engaged much attention, and the subject was admirably investigated and reported on by Colonel Ollivant. Instructions were issued, with the sanction of Government, which are having a good effect, and which it is trusted will sensibly reduce that intolerable pest to agricultural society, the payment of black-mail to cattle-thieves.

Another matter, the subjection of certain criminal tribes to the law, which had been taken up from time to time for some years past, was vigorously attacked, and Colonel Ollivant has now collected statistics and facts which will strengthen the hands of Government in any representation to the Government of India. Some

further opinions have been called for by me. I may, however, say that the statistics collected are in most cases amply sufficient for all the requirements of the law, as proving abundantly the utter criminality of these tribes. The debatable points are how to apply the law, and whether the law is sufficient. The report will be submitted in a few weeks.

39. *Inspection.*—Every district in these provinces has been more or less thoroughly inspected by myself or by my Deputies. Notices the inspections made by the Inspector-General and his Deputies. We have spared neither time nor labor to make these inspections, searching in every respect. Accounts, discipline, drill, organization, management, crime, general and special, the working of each police station, the work of each station officer, subordinate police, chaukidárs, have all come under our notice. I set a great store of value on these inspections.

Similarly the inspections of police stations by District Superintendents of Police have in almost every district been regularly and conscientiously made. The exceptions are Meerut, Gorakhpur, Jalaun, Sahāranpur, and Muzaffarnagar. I attach but little value to the hurry-skurry visit paid in the hot weather and rains by District Superintendents to police stations, and consider that one thorough inspection in the year is enough. Instead of this summer and rains visit I would be satisfied if the District Superintendent of Police, on occasion arising, at once went out in these seasons to any police station which for any reasons required his presence. And I shall probably so instruct after a little more experience of the system now in force for three years. In this spirit I have reduced the eight visits paid by Inspectors to the police stations to four visits annually, to the great relief of the Inspectors and the inspected. The change has been welcomed by all District Superintendents and Magistrates, as far as I and my Deputies can learn. It has certainly improved work and changed inspection from what it had become, viz., a mere piece of mechanical routine, and allowed Inspectors some time to go into villages and to learn something about their work and their subordinates more than they could learn from their subordinates themselves.

There are a few matters of more or less importance still left on which it seems necessary to say a few words. Magistrates invariably complain, and with reason in most cases, when Inspectors are sent to officiate as District Superintendents of Police. So long as our Assistants are so few in number and their proper training insisted on before they receive charge, so long will this evil continue. The system is not good for Inspectors and is not good for districts. In these provinces we have 46 districts and 9 Assistant District Superintendents of Police. In the Panjáb with 31 districts there are 24 Assistants. In Bengal with 45 districts there are 27 Assistants. In Madras with 22 districts there are 20 Assistants. I would be glad if His Honor could see his way to an increase of Assistants.

To improve work in Oudh, in addition to the proposals made in the former part of this report, the halkabandi system, that is a system of separate beats for police constables, must be universally introduced. The system has been adopted in Partabgarh and crowned with success there. There is a somewhat conservative spirit in this province, which has hitherto opposed this measure so frequently counselled. It will now be introduced by order.

The freer interchange of subordinate as well as of superior officers between the two provinces is much to be desired. Hitherto difference of pay in some of the grades has proved the great obstacle to this measure. Pay is now being assimilated.

So too some of the old orders of the Judicial Commissioner conflict with the standing departmental orders of Government. Colonel Tweedie, the Officiating Deputy Inspector-General, is now engaged in the preparation of a statement showing these differences, and it is trusted that a uniform procedure will be the result.

40. The great and intolerable evil which pervades districts all over in both provinces is the frequent change of police officers in charge of stations. Men are transferred from the charge of one police station to another just when they have learned the circumstances of their circle and have become acquainted with the people. Magistrates complain occasionally that bad police work is due to frequent changes of District Superintendents of Police, and yet the same Magistrates will consent to a yearly change of police officers at police stations. Nothing but evil can come of this everlasting rooting up of men. Either a man is fit to have charge of a police station or he is not fit. If he is not fit, a change of station will not increase his intelligence. Of course there are occasionally circumstances, such as local quarrels or local connections, which necessitate such transfers, but they are comparatively few.

41. The record of the year would be incomplete without some mention of the assistance given in these provinces to officers recruiting for Burma. About 650 trained police-men of the military branch were accepted for service in Burma, and many more volunteered. And in raising the 3,843 men who left these provinces for Burma, District Superintendents all over gave cordial and loyal assistance. The exertions of Colonels Maynard and Cantor, special recruiting officers, are known to, and were acknowledged by, Government and Colonel Woodcock, Lieutenant-Colonel Buller, and Mr. C. C. Hicks, District Superintendents of Police, and Inspectors J. Sykes, James FitzPatrick, C. R. G. McLeod, and B. Johnstone, were specially thanked by the Military Officers who raised the last Oudh Levy. If the change, which is much required, of raising the pay and increasing the number of the military branch of the police were introduced, Government would always have a body of reliable men from which volunteers in large numbers would be forthcoming when required.

42. It remains to speak of the police officers who have more particularly, in my opinion, merited praise. Colonel Ollivant has been indefatigable in his labor in the two great subjects he has taken up, and Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas (Volunteer Army) has done good service. His inspections are very thorough. Mr. Berrill, Assistant Inspector-General, has, as usual, been the foremost man in the force in all cases of difficulty, and has managed the Railway Police most admirably. He obtained the special thanks of the Postmaster-General of India for the detection and working out of some most intricate and difficult post-office frauds. Mr. Billings, my personal Assistant, has given me loyal, effective, and intelligent assistance in all matters.

Among District Superintendents the gentlemen mentioned below merit the favourable notice of Government. Their work is appraised not only by their success in dealing with crime, but by the whole internal management of their police, as ascertained by thorough and searching local inspection on my part and on the part of the Deputy Inspectors-General. At the same time, while selecting a few officers for praise, I am bound to say that without exception all officers have striven to do their duty: that if there are faults, they are faults which are corrected on being pointed out, and that there is a fairly good tone all over:—

Colonel E. M. Woodcock.
Local Lieutenant T. J. Ryves.
Colonel M. Tweedie.
H. A. F. Smith.
L. H. L. Thomas.
J. J. Laing.

C. J. A. Hoskins.
W. J. Prince.
J. W. Sharpe.
H. L. Webster.
J. Luffman.

While Colonels Maynard and Cantor have done specially good work in connection with recruiting and Mr. Court in connection with information about criminal tribes.

Among subordinate officers, Inspectors J. H. O'Brien, John Murphy, A. J. Cornelius, Jadunath Halder, Binda Parshad, Parmanand, Bhairu Dayal, Kalyan Singh, Saiyid Ali Husain, Saiyid Ali Jan, Yusuf Ali, and Raja Ram, have done excellently well, and in the case of some have distinguished themselves.

I would beg to suggest for consideration that the occasional gift to Native Inspectors of an honorary title would be very acceptable, and would assist among other measures in raising the tone and spirit of the force.

43. In conclusion, I would beg to say that this report is somewhat larger than was intended or than future reports need be. It

States that this report has become somewhat large, and suggests that it would reduce much labor if District Magistrates and Commissioners would write their remarks on the blank alternate pages of the District Superintendent's report.

was thought right in my second year of office to indicate in what general directions police administration might be improved. In writing this report and in criticising the reports of others and collating information, it would be of great assistance to me if District Magistrates and Commissioners would content themselves with noting their remarks on the blank alternate pages of the District Superintendent's report. At present each officer writes his own report and dishes up exactly the same figures and gives a *réchauffé* of much the same material. The labor of carefully reviewing and commenting on 139 reports is thus entailed. I have instructed District Superintendents of Police in future to leave each alternate page of their reports blank, with a half column for Magistrate and a half column for Commissioner. If these latter officers will take advantage of this, they and I will be saved very much labor, and information will be put in a clear and condensed form. In Oudh Mr. McConaghey has adopted this plan.

I have the honor to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient servant,

R. T. HOBART, B.C.S.,

Inspector-General of Police,

N.-W. P. and Oudh.

PART III.

REVIEW OF DISTRICT WORKING,

DEHRA DÚN DISTRICT.

					1886.	1885.
Cognizable offences	...	...	...	...	794	679
Prosecuted to conviction	...	...	...	...	610	502

The Superintendent writes an interesting report. There is but little difference between last year's returns and those of this year.

Mr. J. J. Laing was District Superintendent of Police all the year.

They are good all round. The Superintendent complains that the zemindárs appoint very low

caste men as chankidárs, and that these have no influence and are not admitted into the village secrets. He complains that the transfers he asked for have not been sanctioned, and he shows from the number of punishments that discipline is lax among the men composing the Amir's bodyguard, and that under the present system it must remain lax. The returns of this district are good, and the departmental report shows that the work is good all over.

SAHÁRANPUR DISTRICT.

					1886.	1885.
Cognizable offences	...	...	...	...	2,457	2,612
Prosecuted to conviction	...	...	...	...	878	1,035

In this district there has been most distinct retrogression. Report has been slack, there have been far fewer cases enquired

Mr. J. W. Williams was District Superintendent of Police all the year.

into; there has been much less success in prosecution of cases; and arrest has been indiscreet. The

number of acquittals is not creditable and reflects very much on the discrimination shown in arrest. This is all the more to be regretted, as last year this district had assumed a position for police efficiency such as the character of the District Superintendent of Police would warrant Government to expect.

The Commissioner's remarks are pertinent. He expresses the greatest dissatisfaction with the year's work. He very correctly says that officers should not be contented with attaining a mediocre place, but should strive to place their districts ahead of the best administered districts in the provinces.

Heinous and special crime.—Of seven murder cases, five were tried and three of these were acquitted, while one is still undetected. Of five kidnapping cases, three are undetected. The one dakaiti case of the year was worked out successfully. House-breaking was not well reported, and a large number of cases remained undetected. Theft (ordinary) was badly reported, and only moderately well worked out. Out of ten cases of mischief to cattle, seven remained undetected. Reporting (general), bad in past years, is worse this year. Chaukidárs were well rewarded.

I trust that the results in the current year will be better.

MUZAFFARNAGAR DISTRICT.

					1886.	1885.
Cognizable offences	...	...	...	...	1,855	1,748
Prosecuted to conviction	...	...	...	...	575	623

The Commissioner considers that there is a falling off all round. He holds that

Mr. Ross Knyvett was District Superintendent of Police all the year (except one month, when Inspector McGrath held charge).

there is a "lack of something in the administration." Of the falling off, there is no doubt whatever; prosecution has been feeble and arrest indis-

criminate, if police work is to be judged by the results of cases in court. There was

but little serious crime, so the bad results of police action are not creditable. Complaint is made of the large number of non-cognizable cases made over to the police. I cannot endorse this complaint.

The returns show that success in the courts is extremely poor, and that the district has not only fallen off, but is very far behind even the mean average of the North-Western Provinces.

Recoveries also show a great falling off.

Heinous and special crime.—Only one out of three murder cases was convicted. Of five kidnapping cases, three remained undetected. House-breaking was moderately well reported and fairly well prosecuted. Ordinary theft was poorly reported but extremely well prosecuted.

The previous conviction of convicts does not seem to have been well attended to.

The general report of crime is low, but it is improving.

Too few chaukidárs were rewarded, and punishments were too numerous in the force apparently.

MEERUT DISTRICT.

					1886.	1885.
Cognizable offences	...	...	...	...	3,609	3,860
Prosecuted to conviction	...	...	...	...	1,847	2,046

In this district there has been a lamentable falling off in every point. Less crime

Mr. E. A. Wallace was District Superintendent of Police from 21st January to 31st December, Mr. A. R. Hutton from 1st to 13th January. Inspector Grange held charge from the 14th to the 20th January.

has been reported. Of the crime reported and tried in the courts, fewer cases have been convicted. Of persons arrested far fewer have been convicted. Failure in the courts is more notorious than in any district in the provinces. It is simply discreditable.

The Magistrate's remarks are pertinent. He says the police sometimes mismanage cases, sometimes spoil them by stupidity or evil intention; but, as far as my experience goes, so will native officials in every department, if not kept up to the mark by the closest and most constant supervision: and he adds "in this I consider the District Superintendent of Police has failed."

A very careful inspection of this district was made by the Senior Deputy Inspector-General. In reply to one of the questions, he states there are 33 police stations, and in 26 of these the officer in charge was changed during the year. Comment is superfluous. The Magistrate is quite as responsible for these changes as the District Superintendent. Good government and incessant change are incompatible.

Heinous and special crime.—Of 14 practicable cases of murder, seven were tried; and of these, six were acquitted, and five remained undetected. Of 22 persons tried, 21 were acquitted; three out of seven cases of culpable homicide were undetected; 1 of 2 poisoning cases was undetected. Of nine kidnapping cases, four were undetected and two acquitted; and of 11 persons tried, nine were acquitted. Of three dakaiti cases, two remained undetected. Of 16 robbery cases, seven were undetected; and only five out of nine tried convicted.

Cases of house-breaking are clearly not properly reported, only 7 per 10,000 of population and in these cases prosecution is very indifferent and far below provincial average. The same remarks apply in every respect to theft and to cattle theft.

Only 57 chaukidárs were rewarded, as compared with 249 before. Crime is extremely badly reported. This district requires a master hand. Its police administration has sunk very low, in every respect.

BULANDSHAHR DISTRICT.

			1886.	1885.
Cognizable offences	...	...	2,287	1,973
Prosecuted to conviction	...	...	742	698

Reporting in this district is still bad, though slightly improved. There were a few more cases and a few more were enquired into, but in everything else there is retrogression. Conviction in cases in court, which was just the average of these provinces before, has now fallen to 74·09 per cent., while the North-Western Provinces average is 79. Conviction of persons in court, which was a little below the average before, has now become the lowest in the North-Western Provinces, except at Meerut.

Heinous and special crime.—Of five workable murder cases, two were tried and both were acquitted. Two remained undetected. More than half the men sent up in grievous hurt cases were acquitted. Of 11 men tried in kidnapping cases, eight were acquitted. There was one case of dakaiti. The 30 persons arrested were acquitted. House-breaking was well reported; 94 per cent. of the cases are not detected; while success in court as regards cases and persons is very bad. Common theft is badly reported, but cases in court were successfully prosecuted. If arrests had not been so indiscreetly made, the results would have been good. In cattle-theft the results are fair, and in rioting are good. Rewards to chaukidars were few. Colonel Ollivant, who inspected the district, reported unfavorably on it. He found that, for a year, 13 stations out of 23 had not been inspected at all by the District Superintendent of Police; that the Inspectors had not done their duty; that no less than 20 of the 23 stations had been subjected to a change of chief officer; that the state of the thánas was unsatisfactory. Under these circumstances it is small wonder that this district has fallen back from its satisfactory condition of the preceding year.

There was a very disgraceful case of theft of 300 character rolls from the police office. It was not detected.

The district was under an Inspector most of the year, as the District Superintendent of police was absent on sick leave. This will account for a good deal of the faults found. I cannot agree with the Magistrate, who considers that the administration was "decidedly good," or with the Commissioner, who expresses himself satisfied with the working of the Inspector who was in charge.

The points which require attention here are—(1) improved crime report; (2) more care in general detection and prosecution; (3) some skill in the detection and prosecution of heinous crime; (4) more discretion in arrest; (5) less change in thánas of station officers; (6) methodical and regular inspection; (7) attention to cattle-theft—the district is now notorious in this matter; (8) a better discharge of their duties by Inspectors.

ALIGARH DISTRICT.

				1886.	1885.
Cognizable offences	...	...	...	4,212	3,131
Prosecuted to conviction	...	...	...	1,450	1,215

In this district reported crime has increased largely, a result attributed by the local authorities to better reporting. In the prosecution of cases there is a falling off, in the prosecution of persons an improvement; but still success in the prosecution of persons is far below that attained generally in the North-Western Provinces.

Heinous and special crime.—Murder seems to have been badly worked out. Of nine cases, conviction was obtained in only one case. In two, the murderers are at large. In one, conviction was impossible. Kidnapping has increased remarkably,

mainly for purposes of sale or theft. There were only two dakaitis. One committed by a combined gang of the Agra, Muttra and Aligarh districts of the old fashioned type, and one, of course, by Sansyahs. In the first case, apparently, respectable zemindárs and license-holders lent their licensed arms to the dakaitis. This is very suggestive. Of 49 grievous hurt cases decided, 23 were acquitted; and of 85 persons tried, 50 were acquitted. Robberies are about the average of the past few years in number. Of 15, only three were prosecuted to conviction, and eight remained undetected. This is bad work. Of these, no less than eight were clearly shown to be the work of criminal tribes. One case deserves notice. Two youths tried to murder a third lad by placing a *láthi* on his neck and each sitting thereon, and robbed him of his jewels. The lad was discovered five hours afterwards, and was restored to consciousness. These youths received, one 25 stripes and the other four months' imprisonment. The case was clearly one for a reformatory.

The District Superintendent of Police gives some very strong evidence against the Sansyahs. He states that the Magistrate has now directed the large camps to be broken up and the members to be distributed among 13 police stations for the purpose of better surveillance. It will be interesting to watch this experiment.

There is a large increase of cases under the bad livelihood sections. The men principally belong to the criminal tribes. It is not easy to proceed against these men effectively till Act XXVII of 1871 be enforced. Recognition of old offenders seems to be attended to, and action in regard to absconded offenders was fairly good.

An excellent report is written by Mr. Court. The Magistrate writes a short report endorsing Mr. Court's opinions. He dwells much on the guilt of the three great criminal tribes of the district, the Sansyahs, Haburas, and Aheriyas.

House-breaking is well reported and the cases brought to court well prosecuted, but the conviction of persons arrested is not good. The same remarks apply to theft and cattle-theft, except as to report. In rioting cases, 41 persons were acquitted out of 88 tried.

Crime report has improved. Chaukidárs were well rewarded.

MUTTRA DISTRICT.

			1886.	1885.
Cognizable offences	...	...	2,011	2,026
Prosecuted to conviction	...	...	685	790

There is a decrease in reported crime, (and there can be no doubt, judging by the figures of neighbouring districts, that crime is concealed) and there have been fewer enquiries by the police. There is, however, a marked improvement in conviction in cases tried, and a small improvement in the conviction of persons. But the number of acquittals is still large, and the district is still in this matter far below even the North-Western Provinces mean.

Heinous and special crime.—Murder seems to have been badly worked. Out of nine cases (two were pending) three were tried, and in one only was conviction obtained, while four remained undetected. Of nine men tried, eight were acquitted. In grievous hurt 13 out of 34 men tried were acquitted; three out of six kidnapping cases remained undetected. There were two dakaitis, in one there was acquittal, in the other there was no clue. Of 12 robbery cases, there was conviction in four, and the rest remained undetected, or were acquitted. House-breaking was successfully dealt with. Theft seems to be concealed, and success in court was also below the average as regards persons. Cattle-theft cases are undoubtedly concealed. The cases of vagrancy and bad character sent up were not successful as a rule. The Commissioner

stigmatizes the administration as "feeble," and his censure is deserved. There is no doubt but that police work has been poor. In serious crime it might be called bad. Crime, too, is most certainly concealed, for the people are like those of neighbouring districts, where crime incidence is much heavier. It is not probable that crime is invented in these districts. It is to the stamping out of concealment and to the skilful elucidation of heinous crime, that the District Superintendent of Police should direct his attention. No doubt the frequent changes in the office of District Superintendent of Police, and the absence of the Magistrate on leave, helped considerably to bring about bad results. But much more have the changes among the officers in charge of stations contributed to this evil end. No less than 17 officers out of a total of 24 in charge of stations were changed about. This is a cardinal error. Colonel Ollivant, on inspection, considered that the Inspectors were not made to do their duty and to report the defects of the station officers.

AGRA DISTRICT.

				1886.	1885.
Cognizable offences	...	...	...	5,271	5,060
Prosecuted to conviction	...	...	...	2,465	2,250

This district shows a slight increase in reported crime. Enquiry was not so vigorous as last year in proportion to cases, while conviction in cases in courts has fallen off a little, and conviction of persons is considerably below the mean even of the districts of the North-Western Provinces. This is not satisfactory.

Mr. B. Alone was District Superintendent of Police from 1st January to 6th March; Mr. C. E. Yeatman during the rest of the year.

Heinous and special crime.—Enquiry in murder cases was fairly successful. In dakaiti cases, out of 32 persons tried no fewer than 27 were acquitted. The Commissioner remarks:—"I think the police were entitled to expect a conviction in two of the cases practically acquitted. I proposed to Government to appeal one of those cases, but the proposal was negatived. The only really bad dakaiti was the Latifpur case, which was a gang dakaiti of the old sort. Since Ganga Parshad was killed in Gwalior, there have been no regular invasions by dacoits from over the Chambal." In robbery cases the results are bad, as only three out of 10 cases were prosecuted to conviction, and out of 22 persons tried, 17 were acquitted. In kidnapping, of seven men arrested, four were acquitted. Theft was well reported and comparatively few cases remained undetected, but prosecution of both cases and persons is poor indeed, the worst in the North-Western Provinces; and in house-breaking the very same remarks apply. Fewer chaukidars were rewarded. A good many (15) absconded offenders were arrested. Previous convictions might be better looked after. The Commissioner recommends that the register of absconded offenders should be revised. He endorses the District Superintendent's complaint of the insufficiency of the Cantonment Police, and the small amount of money allowed to prisoners returning to their homes. The first matter should at once engage the attention of the District Superintendent, the second should come up separately. The third has already been up before Government and orders passed thereon, but I think it is a subject which should again be referred, and I have asked the Commissioner to re-open it. It might well be considered in connection with the wisdom of the policy of releasing convicts at a distance from their districts.

The Magistrate bears witness to Mr. Yeatman's great and strenuous efforts to improve work.

Colonel Ollivant's report was not favorable. He praises Mr. Yeatman for his zeal, but regrets that the Account Department is bad; that leave is withheld; that drill is poor; and, above all, that the visiting Inspectors do not do their visiting duty fully properly.

On the whole, it appears to me that what is wanted in this district is better preparation of cases and, above all, more judgment in arrest. The District Superintendent of Police, and especially his visiting Inspectors, should be made to see that the station officers are more careful and attentive to their work. Bad men should be rooted out and efficient men promoted. The faults found by the Deputy Inspector-General should at once be corrected.

The district presents some difficulties of management in that it marches with Native States along its west border. It is subjected to raids from those States. On the whole, I agree with the Commissioner that the efforts of the police deserve better success. Special praise is due to Inspector Ali Jan for his work.

ETÁWAH DISTRICT.

				1886.	1885.
Cognizable offences	...	...	...	2 542	2,282
Prosecuted to conviction	...	...	...	689	655

Crime report has increased, but the prosecution of cases in court has been very unsuccessful. There is a great falling off from the previous year. The figures are now far below the standard of the mean even of these provinces. Recovery also is very poor.

Heinous and special crime.—Murder, culpable homicide, and robbery were fairly well detected and prosecuted. Cases of grievous hurt, cattle-theft, ordinary theft, and house-breaking were unsuccessfully dealt with. Only three absconded offenders were arrested. The report of the District Superintendent of Police is meagre. This district is fast retrograding. The great case of the year was the Muharrum riot.

FARUKHABAD DISTRICT.

				1886.	1885.
Cognizable offences	...	...	...	2,913	2,493
Prosecuted to conviction	...	...	...	993	732

In this district there has been general improvement. Crime has been better reported, though crime report can scarcely be called full yet. There have been more enquiries. Cases have been better prosecuted in court, and fewer men presumably innocent have been arrested. In all these points the district stands above the North-Western Provinces mean average.

Heinous and special crime.—There were 12 cases of murder in which detection was practicable, 11 were tried, and in six there was conviction, in five acquittal. These results are fair. In culpable homicide, of nine cases tried, five were acquitted. In rioting, more discretion in arrest is clearly desirable, as out of 100 tried, 39 were acquitted. There were seven dakaitis, two only were convicted, three were undetected; and of 17 men arrested and tried, 14 were acquitted. These are poor results. Robbery was most successfully handled. House-breaking has been well reported and fairly well prosecuted, but a higher rate of conviction against persons should be obtained. Simple theft, if not so well reported, has been fairly well detected, and the results in court were good. The Commissioner considers that the Farukhabad police for some reason are unpopular, and he quotes two distinct cases which go to show that this is most undoubtedly the case. No doubt the present District Superintendent of Police will ferret out and remove this evil.

The Magistrate very clearly and prominently brings to notice the evil caused by the timidity of the native courts (A) in giving light sentences, and (B) in acquitting in excess, and he contrasts the work of Europeans and Natives. Like the Commissioner, he eulogizes the District Superintendent of Police. He notices Circular No. 22,

dated 1st December, 1886, and asks that it be modified, or that the prosecuting agency be improved. The circular has since been explained and the misunderstanding removed.

Colonel Ollivant was, on the whole, pleased with the work of this district at inspection. He considered, however, that cattle-theft was very prevalent, and was concealed. He found fault with the frequent changes of station officers; 12 out of 18 were so changed, and he considered that the visiting Inspectors did not sufficiently instruct or help the station officers; and he thought that a more vigorous effort should be made to arrest absconded offenders, and that there were points in the head-office accounts which required attention.

The results, on the whole, are good and creditable to Mr. McMullin, but it is trusted they will be further improved upon this year.

MAINPURI DISTRICT.

				1886.	1885.
Cognizable offences	...	...	...	2,664	2,140
Prosecuted to conviction	...	...	...	876	616

In this district reported crime has much increased. Enquiries have been far more numerous than before, and more success has been obtained in the courts in the prosecution of persons and of cases. In all these points the district has now risen slightly over the mean of the average of the North-Western Provinces.

Mr. C. J. A. Hoskins was District Superintendent of Police all the year (except one month, during which period Inspector Norman held charge).

Heinous and special crime.—Out of seven murders, four were heard and only one case resulted in conviction; and of eight men tried, only one was convicted. Of eight cases of culpable homicide tried, three were acquitted, three remained undetected. In grievous hurt there should be more discretion in arrest. There were only two dakaitis, one remains undetected, the other was prosecuted to conviction. There were two true cases of robbery; in one there was conviction, the other was pending. House-breaking seems to be well reported and fairly well prosecuted. Theft, on the other hand, seems to be concealed, although more fully reported than last year. The results obtained in court were very good, but more discretion should be exercised in arrest. Special attention has been paid to cattle-theft and with good results; reports and convictions have increased, but the crime is very rife and will require years of unremitting vigilance. Police action in rioting cases was judicious; it did not fall into the error of over-arrest. Surveillance over time-expired convicts is fair. Previous convictions were established against 69 persons (a great improvement on previous years), and in the case of 10 of these, who had been four and five times convicted, committal to the Sessions took place, with good results; there were 11 arrests of absconded offenders. Chaukidárs were extremely well looked after and rewarded, and this accounts to a great extent for the better work of the year. Colonel Ollivant reports a marked improvement in the work all round, but he thought the drill not altogether good; and he remarks on the insufficiency of Rs. 3 as the pay of a municipal chaukidár. The Commissioner considers the progress made fair, and the Magistrate is very well pleased. All draw attention to the presence of criminal tribes, and especially the Bahelias.

ETAH DISTRICT.

				1886.	1885.
Cognizable offences	...	...	...	2,932	2,191
Prosecuted to conviction	...	...	...	702	595

In this district reports of crime have increased. Enquiry has been more vigorous

Mr. J. D. Young was District Superintendent of Police from 1st January to 11th March; Lieutenant-Colonel G. F. I. Graham from 12th March to 31st December.

than before, while conviction of cases and of persons is much improved, and the figures in both are somewhat above the North-Western Provinces mean. This is very satisfactory.

Heinous and special crime.—Murder is well prosecuted, as six out of eight cases decided resulted in conviction; but in these cases, 17 men were acquitted, as

against 15 convicted; of 19 cases of culpable homicide, conviction was obtained in five only. There were two cases of dakaiti, in both of which acquittal followed prosecution. This was bad work. Robberies were few, but enquiry was unsuccessful. In kidnapping there was good work. In house-breaking, prosecution was fairly successful in cases, but not so good as regards persons. Theft was not well reported, but was prosecuted with extraordinary success. Rioting was well dealt with. The Commissioner remarks that "police were employed in 92 non-cognizable cases, against 174 in 1885. This is an improvement; still I cannot believe that it was necessary to employ the police in 61 hurt cases, as was done in 1886."

The Magistrate dwells on the timidity of the native Magistracy and on the necessity for a better prosecuting agency in the courts of these officers. He shows from the returns of the district that a criminal has three times the chance of escape in their courts, that he has in European officers' courts. He remarks:—"Again, when the case comes into court, the prisoner has the advantage of the services of more intelligent and better trained advocates, while the Crown is represented only by a Court Inspector, or a Government Vakil who usually has little experience of criminal law. Hence there can be no doubt that, particularly in the court of a timid native Magistrate, the prosecution is, as compared with the defence, at a very decided disadvantage. The High Court has just circulated figures which put this in a very clear way. In this district, for instance, the acquittals and convictions in the courts of European and native Magistrates stood as follows in 1885:—

1,157 discharged and acquitted by Deputy Magistrates, 1st class.
 58 ditto ditto by European Magistrates, 1st class.
 710 convicted by Deputy Magistrates, 1st class.
 167 ditto by European Magistrates, 1st class.

That is to say, the percentage of discharges and acquittals by native Deputy Magistrates were to those of European Magistrates as 61 to 26 per cent. In other words, a criminal has nearly three times as good a chance of acquittal in a native Magistrate's court as in that of a European Magistrate. This seems to point distinctly to the need of improved prosecution in the courts of the Deputy Magistrates. The only feasible mode of remedying this appears to be to insist that the Court Inspector should really be a competent and intelligent criminal lawyer, and that a special divisional public prosecutor be appointed to undertake the prosecution in all cases of special difficulty and importance."

At inspection, Colonel Olivant found that crime had been concealed, and that the Inspectors had not done their duty. He testified that under Colonel Graham all this was being rapidly remedied.

What is wanted in this district is more skill in tracing out heavy crime, and more discretion in arrest. The large number of undetected culpable homicide cases is extraordinary. Cattle-theft requires special attention. It is the curse of the district. Specially smart men should be put on duty in the Deputy Magistrate's courts, and taught to prosecute.

On the whole, work seems to be improving fast under Colonel Graham's management and Mr. Crooke's watchful and sympathetic control.

BIJNOR DISTRICT.

				1886.	1885.
Cognizable offences	...	...	...	1,966	1,929
Prosecuted to conviction	...	...	...	525	509

Crime report still continues low in this district. In all other respects the police work shows very much as the preceding year.

Mr. R. J. M. Pocock was District Superintendent of Police all the year (except from 7th June to 29th August, when Inspector Tregear held charge).

Enquiry has been a little more vigorous and conviction in cases a shade better, while recovery of property is very poor. On the whole, the general district work shows results far below the mean of the North-Western Provinces districts.

Heinous and special crime.—One murder was undetected and two cases resulted in conviction, two in acquittal. Of eight men tried, six were acquitted. Of seven cases of kidnapping, one was convicted, three acquitted and three were undetected. In grievous hurt, half the accused were acquitted. The one poisoning case of the year was acquitted. There was no dakaiti. In robbery, of four cases, one was undetected and one was acquitted, and seven out of 13 men were acquitted. In house-breaking the results in court were bad and far below the provincial average of success. In simple theft, results in court were poor. Previous convictions were well attended to. Only 46 chaukidars were rewarded. Punishment was heavy among the force. Colonel Ollivant brings to notice the cumbrous procedure in force as regards Rampur in cases of cattle-theft. This is a matter which will be separately represented. He found the accounts not quite in proper form, and thought that the drill might be better. There were 13 changes of officers in 20 stations. Cattle-theft he considered not well worked, and he found fault with the way in which the Inspectors do their work; they do not point out the cause of failure to the station officers.

The police administration of this district, judged by results, may be called not satisfactory. With but little heavy crime, the general results are poor and below the North-Western Provinces average. The points which seem to require attention are—*(a)* more intelligence in enquiry, more care in the preparation and more skill in the prosecution of cases. The Inspectors are not made to do their work of instructing and guiding the station officers sufficiently. This should be attended to. *(b)* House-breaking and its cognate offences and cattle-theft should be better looked after. The results in court are bad. Recovery of stolen property is at present very bad. *(c)* Station officers should be left a reasonable time at their stations and not be continually kept on the move. These incessant changes are destructive. *(d)* Punishment is not the only way to get good work out of men. There might be less of it with advantage. *(e)* Accounts and drill should be better looked after.

MORADABAD DISTRICT.

				1886.	1885.
Cognizable offences	...	...	...	3,265	2,840
Prosecuted to conviction	...	...	...	1,021	755

In this district police work has improved all round; there is more reported

Colonel C. H. Cantor was District Superintendent of Police from 1st January to 16th March, and from 4th October to 31st December. Inspector Mathews held charge during the rest of the year.

crime, more vigour shown in enquiry, more convictions, more success in conviction of cases and persons arrested in the courts than before. And the general figures show that the results are considerably above the mean average of the North-Western Provinces. Crime incidence continues low.

Heinous and special crime.—Of the 15 murder cases, with three of a previous year, eight were tried, four convicted, four acquitted, and four are pending; in three the offenders committed suicide. Of 22 men tried, 17 were acquitted. Both the dakaitis of the year ended in conviction, and half of the men sent up were convicted. Of 20 robberies, 12 were tried, ending in nine convictions and three acquittals, and eight were undetected. Of 24 men arrested, 11 were convicted. House-breaking is probably not fully reported, but it was well enquired into and well prosecuted in court. In theft simple, whether prosecuted under this head or under the head of section 411, Indian Penal Code, the results in court are only average. Cattle-theft was well reported, but 83 per cent. of the cases remained undetected. Rioting was successfully and judiciously dealt with. There were 18 cases of mischief to cattle, seven remained undetected and six were acquitted. Previous offences of criminals were carefully ascertained. Chaukidars were well looked after, 413 were rewarded. Colonel Ollivant's inspection report is highly eulogistic of police work all round. The inspection was a very searching one.

Inspection was not as well carried out as it might have been, owing to Colonel Cantor's absence on Burmese recruiting duty. The Commissioner and the Magistrate both highly praise Colonel Cantor's work, and most certainly with reason. Work is good nearly all round in this district. The following points require attention—(a) In heinous cases a little more discrimination should be exercised in arrest; (b) simple theft and cattle-theft and mischief to cattle need special attention.

BUDAUN DISTRICT.

				1886.	1885.
Cognizable offences	...	...	...	2,737	3,306
Prosecuted to conviction	...	...	...	959	979

Reported crime has much decreased and consequently the number of enquiries and convictions. There was an improvement in

Mr. C. T. Castle was District Superintendent of Police from 1st to 25th January; Mr. W. H. Segrave from 3rd March to 31st December.

Inspector R. Castle held charge from 26th January to 2nd March.

the conviction of cases, but prosecution of persons was only moderately successful, and is not so good as in the previous year.

Heinous and special crime.—There were 13 cases of murder, two were undetected and ten were tried; seven of these were convicted. There were five dakaitis, two were undetected, and in two conviction was obtained. Out of 11 men tried, only two were convicted. Of nine robbery cases, six were undetected, and about half the accused whose cases were tried were acquitted. House-breaking seems fairly well reported, and its prosecution was successfully conducted. Theft does not seem to be well reported, but prosecution in court was very good. Cattle-theft is not fully reported, while 77 per cent. of cattle-theft cases were undetected. Rioting was successfully prosecuted, but little judgment was shown in arrest. In mischief to cattle the returns argue the same fault. Previous convictions do not seem to have been carefully attended to. Only 39 chaukidárs received rewards. The Deputy Inspector-General found a good many faults, chiefly departmental, with work in this district.

The Commissioner writes:—"Anyhow, looking at the bad character Budaun bears for crime, I am convinced—*pace* Mr. Lambe's explanation—that crime was not fully reported in the year under review." The Magistrate notes the names of some very notorious criminals who were arrested during the year, the chief being Ishri, who was arrested through the Tahsildár; Ahmad Husain, an old police officer. He dwells on the growing timidity of the native judiciary, and suggests that Joint Magistrates should take up all heavy cases. He thinks the Court Inspector's service should be a separate one and better paid, (these are my own views also), and he advocates the establishment of a school for the reserve.

The points in this district which would seem to require special attention are—(a) Mere attention to the correct report of crime; simple theft and cattle-theft are certainly concealed. (b) More discretion in arrest; the results in dakaiti, robbery, rioting, mischief to cattle cases show the necessity for such discretion. (c). Previous convictions should be better looked up; possibly the thána registers are defective, if not, the Court Inspector and Station Officers are careless. (d). Chaukidárs should be properly and handsomely rewarded, and given due praise if they merit it.

BAREILLY DISTRICT.

				1886.	1885.
Cognizable offences	...	...	...	4,252	4,271
Prosecuted to conviction	...	...	...	1,493	1,356

This district shows much the same results as it did in 1885. A few less cases

Mr. C. F. Kayvett was District Superintendent of Police all the year.

are reported. Enquiries have been somewhat fewer. Conviction in cases shows a small improvement on last year, and conviction of persons is about the same; the percentage of

recoveries has fallen. In all these points the figures fall below even the mean average of the North-Western Provinces.

Heinous and special crime.—Of 12 murders, two were undetected. Of the 10 tried, four ended in conviction and six in acquittal, and of 21 men tried, no less than 16 were acquitted. In culpable homicide, of 13 cases four were acquitted and three undetected: out of 21 men tried, 11 were acquitted. In dakaiti, one case remained undetected. Of the three cases tried, two ended in conviction. Of nine men tried, five were convicted. Of eight robbery cases, two were undetected and three were convicted; and of 12 persons tried, nine were acquitted. House-breaking is well reported in this district, but only 8 per cent. of the cases which occurred were brought to court, and prosecution both of cases and persons was very unsuccessful. The figures are below the North-Western Provinces mean. Theft is well reported and fairly well detected, while prosecution was very fair and above average. In cases of mischief to cattle, police work was good. Previous convictions were fairly well looked after. Rewards to chaulkidárs might have been more liberally given. There was heavy punishment again this year in the force. This is the third year of heavy punishment.

Out of 22 police stations, nine only were left with the station officers unchanged. The Magistrate says his Sub-Inspectors are inferior men. He considers that his Superintendent should be more active and take a greater interest in the heavy cases.

The points which require attention in this district would seem to be (a) General attention to the careful investigation of cases; to their more careful preparation and better prosecution. In this matter the District Superintendent of Police can be assisted greatly by the Court and Visiting Inspectors. (b) Heinous crime should be better grappled with. The results in heavy cases are at present very poor. (c) House-breaking should be looked after with some more vigour and with some system. (d) It should be remarked that punishment alone will not produce good work; punishments are still very great. (e) Men should be left for a fair time at their stations and not be constantly transferred. These constant changes are simply ruinous.

PILIBHIT DISTRICT.

			1886.	1885.
Cognizable offences	...	...	1,401	1,238
Prosecuted to conviction	...	...	303	373

There has been retrogression in this district. Reports and enquiries have been

Mr J. A. Innes was District Superintendent of Police from 1st January to 27th April; Inspector R. Foster held charge during the rest of the year.

more numerous, but convictions have been fewer than before. Cases have not been as successfully prosecuted in court, and conviction of persons tried has fallen off very much, as has recovery of stolen property. The general results are disappointing and the figures are below the North-Western Provinces mean average.

Heinous and special crime.—Of six murders of this and previous years, five were tried and all were convicted. There were five robbery cases, none of which was detected. A large proportion of cases of house-breaking, 93 per cent., remained undetected. In simple theft there is a large proportion of undetected cases and prosecution was poor. In rioting cases more discretion should be used in arrest. More energy should be shown in arresting absconded offenders, and there might be a little less severity shown to the men. Chaulkidárs were not so well rewarded as before. At his inspection Colonel Ollivant found a good deal of fault. The Sub-Inspectors and Inspectors were not made to do their work properly. In six out of eight thánas there had been a change of chief officer, and in these six stations there have been 25 changes. No district could stand this. It is not administration, it is folly. Chaulkidárs were recklessly punished. The Deputy Inspector-General also objected to the class of recruit enlisted, and found fault with the drill.

The Commissioner remarks that "Pilibhit has been suffering from constant changes of Magistrates and District Superintendents of Police, and it appears to me that the police need thorough working up.

"In conclusion, I would draw your attention to Mr. Denniston's remarks in his 5th paragraph on the filling in of the charge sheet. This is only part of the larger subject of the better prosecution of police cases in all courts, which I know is engaging your attention. There can be no doubt that many a case falls through at present for want of being properly put before the Magistrate, and I might go further and say before the Sessions Judge" The Commissioner thinks that Mr. Webster has his work cut out for him, and so do I. Mr. Denniston remarks on the necessity for improving the charge sheet and procuring better evidence.

Attention in this district would seem to be required to the following points:—
(a)—The whole working of the district wants screwing up. The Sub-Inspectors must be made to be more careful in their enquiries and made to send up only pertinent and indisputable evidence; the Inspectors must be made to see that this is done.
(b)—Robbery, house-breaking and cattle-theft and theft, all require earnest and continuous attention; far too much of these crimes goes undetected.
(c)—More discretion must be shown in arrest.
(d)—Absconded offenders should be arrested, and chaukidárs should be encouraged and rewarded.
(e)—The faults found at inspection should be at once cured and stopped.
(f)—This abominable system of changing officers in charge about from station to station should be put an end to.

SHÁHJAHANPUR DISTRICT.

				1886.	1885.
Cognizable offences	...	...	...	4,199	3,547
Prosecuted to conviction	...	...	...	1,026	847

In this district crime report has much improved. Enquiry has been more active, convictions have much increased, and more success has been obtained in the prosecution of both cases and persons.

Mr. S. Smith was District Superintendent of Police from 1st January to 13th April, Mr. J. A. Innes from 30th April to 31st December; Mr. C. E. Daniell, Officiating Assistant District Superintendent of Police, from 14th to 29th April.

Heinous and special crime.—Of 17 cases of murder of this and previous years, 13 were tried and only four convicted, three remained undetected. Of 21 persons tried, 17 were acquitted. This is poor work. In culpable homicide, of 49 persons tried, 25 were acquitted. There were no dakaitis. In one dakaiti of the previous year a conviction was obtained. Of eight cases of kidnapping, four were acquitted and three undetected, and all 12 men accused were acquitted. Of 15 cases of robbery, four were brought to trial, and 3 convicted; but 11 remained undetected. House-breaking seems to be pretty well reported, but detection was poor, as 93 per cent. of the cases remained undetected. Prosecution in the cases sent up was successful. Cattle-theft is well reported. A large number of cases remained undetected, but prosecution in those detected was successful. Ordinary theft seems to be well reported, but of those cases reported a large proportion remains undetected—the cases taken up were successfully worked out. Rioting cases were numerous, but were well dealt with. More than half the cases of mischief to cattle remained undetected. A better effort to arrest absconded offenders should be made. Punishments among the police were very severe. Chaukidárs were not so numerous or so well rewarded as in the previous year. During my inspection I found some little fault with the accounts, and considered that the Inspectors did not properly guide and direct the subordinate police. One Inspector, with whose work fault was found, has since left the service. In this district, evidence which seemed to satisfy the Magistrates all round, has not been considered sufficient in the Court of Sessions, so that police work in heinous cases is not so bad as it looks.

The points which seem to require attention are. (a)—Special measures to detect these frequent robbery cases. (b)—A further effort to cause simple theft to be reported

—Better measures for finding out house-breaking. (d) — A greater effort to arrest absconded offenders. (e) — Less punishment in the force. (f) — More rewards to chaukidárs.

CAWNPORE DISTRICT.

				1886.	1885.
Cognizable offences	...	...	...	6,433	5,635
Prosecuted to conviction	...	...	...	2,873	2,539

In this district reported crime has increased and enquiries have been more numerous, recovery of property has been smaller, and the results in courts have been much the same as before, a trifle lower in case work, a trifle better in the prosecution of persons. But the returns are, as usual, very excellent and are far above the average of the North-Western Provinces.

Mr. L. H. L. Thomas was District Superintendent of Police all the year (except from 1st to 29th September, when Mr. C. E. Daniell held charge).

Heinous and special crime.—Of the 20 murders of this and previous years, 15 were tried, and in 12 conviction was obtained. The prosecution of culpable homicide was similarly successful. Kidnapping was well worked out. There was no dakaiti. Robbery was well dealt with. House breaking—this crime would seem to be somewhat concealed. The cases which were reported and brought to trial were well worked out. Cattle-theft was well worked out, and ordinary theft is extraordinarily well reported, or extraordinarily prevalent; 80 per cent. of it was undetected. The cases brought to trial were well prosecuted. Previous convictions were fairly well attended to. A good many men of the force were punished. Chaukidárs were well rewarded. The District Superintendent of Police, the Magistrate and the Commissioner all unite in praising the chaukidárs of this district. The credit of improving this body of men is certainly due to Mr. Thomas. He makes the following remarks:—"To make this valuable auxiliary to the police thoroughly efficient and serviceable, I am quite convinced that due regard must be had to the careful selection of recruits as concerns physical and mental capacity, also much attention and supervision as relates to the equipment, discipline, and general training of the force; and care should be taken to let the men see that their interests are guarded, and that thanadárs and others are not permitted to treat them as dogs and coolies with impunity. I have endeavoured to instil into the minds of our village policemen that they are on an equality with their coadjutors, the constabulary, and, being Government servants, that they are entitled to the privileges and respect due to the office."

Both Magistrate and Commissioner unite in eulogizing Mr. Thomas, a eulogy which is well deserved. Mr. Thomas has now left the district after seven years of continual exertion and unqualified success.

FATEHPUR DISTRICT.

				1886.	1885.
Cognizable offences	...	...	...	1,792	1,549
Prosecuted to conviction	...	...	...	768	725

Reported crime is still low, but reporting has somewhat improved and there were more enquiries than before. Cases have been extremely well investigated and successfully prosecuted, and the general returns show a high class of work.

Mr. J. L. Ogilvie was District Superintendent of Police from 1st January to 30th March. Inspector O'Brien held charge during the rest of the year.

Heinous and special crime.—Murder shows only one undetected case and four out of five convictions in cases tried. Culpable homicide—of nine cases tried, eight were convicted. Robbery was well detected. House-breaking and its cognate offences are not fully reported. In the cases brought to trial success was fair, but more caution should have been used in arrest. Common theft also seems not to be fully reported.

The cases sent up were well and successfully dealt with. Cases of rioting, mischief to cattle and coining, were also successfully dealt with. Old offenders were well looked after. More chaukidárs were rewarded than last year. The Deputy Inspector-General reports very favorably on this district. He noticed some slackness in drill and some carelessness on the part of Inspectors. The Commissioner does not think that the police in this district have attained a proper degree of efficiency. The Commissioner considers that complainants still go too frequently to police stations. The escape of Kuber Singh was not creditable, and he should be hunted down.

The special points in this district which require attention would seem to be the better reporting of crime generally, and specially of house breaking and theft. Looking at the results and at the opinion formed by the Deputy Inspector-General, I consider that the police of this district were well handled.

BANDA DISTRICT.

				1886.	1885.
Cognizable offences	...	...	...	2,605	2,045
Prosecuted to conviction	...	...	...	1,090	824

Reported crime has much increased and may be said to be full. Enquiries have

Mr. W. J. Prince was District Superintendent of Police all the year (except from 11th July to 10th August, during which period Inspector Grange held charge).

been far more numerous than before, while conviction in cases has generally, and of persons has slightly, improved, and is now above the mean average of the North-Western Provinces.

Heinous and special crime.—There was no special success obtained in murder cases. Culpable homicide was well worked out. House-breaking does not seem to be over well reported, but the cases brought to court were well prosecuted. Theft is extremely well reported and also very well detected; for although there were over 1,300 thefts, nearly half of these were prosecuted in court with most successful results. A little more discretion should be exercised in arrest in rioting cases. Coining cases were well worked out. Possibly all previous convictions are not brought to light. Chaukidárs are not so numerously rewarded as before. Absconded offenders should be looked up and an effort to arrest them made. The Deputy Inspector-General found the drill inferior, and too many changes of officers in charge of stations. Mr. Smith, the Magistrate, notes that in many cases the complainant comes to the police station with the chaukidár, and the Commissioner, pursuing this enquiry, finds that this is the case all over the Division. If a complainant prefers to come in person to the police office, he must be allowed to do so; all that Government desires to prevent is his being compelled to go. The point however is worthy of attention. Provincial statistics and general evidence, as far as they have been tested, go to show that the probability is there is no compulsion. This, however, is a point which the local authorities have means of ascertaining, and which cannot be, and ought not to be, decided by statistics. With regard to enquiry, the Commissioner's views are not quite consonant with those of Government. There are certain classes of cases exempted from enquiry (by order of Government) unless the complainant asks for an enquiry. With regard to the others there is no option. The police must enquire unless satisfied that there is no necessity for enquiring.

The police working of this district is extremely satisfactory and reflects great credit on Mr. Prince. The points which still would seem to require attention are (a)—House-breaking should be better reported. (b)—More discretion in arrest in rioting cases. (c)—Previous convictions should be better looked up. (d)—Chaukidárs should be more generally rewarded. (e)—Absconded offenders should be hunted down. (f)—Kuber Singh should be arrested. (g)—Officers in charge of stations should not be so frequently changed.

HAMIRPUR DISTRICT.

				1886.	1885.
Cognizable offences	...	...	...	1,737	1,270
Prosecuted to conviction	...	...	...	409	378

Reported crime has much increased, and enquiries have been more numerous

Mr. H. L. Webster was District Superintendent of Police all the year (except from 29th March to 17th April, when Inspector Wilkinson held charge).

and cases in court have been much more successfully prosecuted than in the preceding year. The average is now slightly above the North-Western Provinces average.

Heinous and special crime.—Murder—of 12 cases which could be worked out, four remained undetected, and of eight sent up for trial, six were convicted. There were two dakaitis, one remained undetected and in one there was acquittal. Of three robbery cases, two were undetected. House-breaking seems to be imperfectly reported. It is well prosecuted when cases are sent up. Theft, on the other hand, seems to be extremely well reported and was successfully prosecuted. In rioting, the acquittals of those arrested were numerous. Previous convictions were apparently not well attended to. No absconded offenders were caught. The Commissioner remarks:—"The police have been very successful in prosecution for bad livelihood. I have sent for the records of the decided cases to see what the causes may be." I have not heard the result of this enquiry. The Magistrate goes into the character of the various Sub-Inspectors and recommends a training school for Sub-Inspectors. He condemns the subordinate police officers generally. The District Superintendent of Police suggests that the Inspectors should be relieved still further of their inspections, which have already been reduced by one-half, and the Commissioner supports this suggestion on the ground that Inspectors would have more time to investigate cases. Government has laid down that investigation is not the duty of Inspectors, and that they should be rarely employed in this work. These orders of Government are undoubtedly wise.

There has been great improvement in this district all round, but in heinous crime the results are not satisfactory. The points which seem to require attention are (a)—More skill in ferreting out and more care in prosecuting heinous cases. (b)—Better report of house-breaking. (c)—More discretion in arrest in cases of riot. (d)—More attention to the conviction of old offenders and absconded offenders. (e)—More rewards to chaukidárs.

The Deputy Inspector-General who inspected the district spoke very favorably of it. Police administration has undoubtedly improved.

ALLAHABAD DISTRICT.

				1886.	1885.
Cognizable offences	...	...	...	6,305	4,131
Prosecuted to conviction...	...	...	...	1,859	1,171

In this district reported crime has much increased, there have been far more

Local-Lieutenant T. J. Ryves was District Superintendent of Police all the year.

enquiries, the number of convictions has risen, convictions of cases and of persons have improved most remarkably. The general results, instead of falling far below the North-Western Provinces average, as before, now rise above it.

Heinous and special crime.—Of 10 cases of murder of this and previous year, eight were tried and three convicted. Results were also poor in the conviction of persons, as 16 out of 20 tried were acquitted. One of these murders was a very remarkable case and was brought to the notice of Government at the time. It was the murder of a woman in a cab; her body was afterwards thrown into the Alfred Park. Culpable homicide was well prosecuted. In kidnapping cases the results are not so good. There was no dakaiti. Of 19 robberies, nine were undetected, but

police action was very successful in the others. Fourteen of these were cases of snatching rings from women's noses. In house-breaking reports there has been an enormous increase. Last year the cases were 1,978, this year they are 2,998, a result probably due to more attention to reporting, as explained by the District Superintendent of Police. Only eight per cent. were detected; prosecution in those was successful. Reports of ordinary theft have also increased, the crime was fairly well worked. There were 23 cases of rioting; a little more discretion in arrest would be advisable. The arrests of absconded offenders were numerous. Punishments were very numerous. Chaukidárs were better looked after and rewarded than in the previous year.

Mr. Ryves writes an interesting and suggestive report. He notes a case in which Rs. 55,000 worth of property was recovered by the police, but the reward of Rs. 1,100 promised was never paid. It is trusted that the Magistrate will extract the promised reward. He shows how much larger crime incidence is in a city than in rural circles. He notes that in trials by jury there is much less success obtained than in the courts of Magistrates. He gives a caste table showing the castes which are chiefly guilty of offences against person and property. He points out the necessity for some rules regarding the time a man's name should remain in the register of absconded offenders. He admits that the number of his time-expired convicts is still large, though reduced by nearly one-half. He points out the practical difficulties in the way of punishment if fine be not allowed. He represents that *Pasis* are the general thieves, and *Pasis* the chaukidárs, and that they are sometimes bound by an oath not to reveal the crimes of the brotherhood and are at once out-casted when they do; thinks that they should not be appointed by the zemíndár. Deplores the cessation of patrolling; regrets that the Allahabad Municipal force has chaukidárs in it; urges the necessity for a City Magistrate, and laments that Court Inspectors are not allowed to plead in Sessions Courts. Both Magistrate and Commissioner bring to notice the inefficiency of the Government Pleader, and the Commissioner further says that Cawnpore and Fatehpur suffer from the same cause. Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas, the Deputy Inspector-General, made a very careful inspection. He considered the drill was poor and that Inspectors did not teach the Sub-Inspectors, and that Inspectors were far too much engaged by order of Magistrate in investigating petty cases.

Attention seems required to the following points: (a)—A little more discretion should be used in arrest and more skill in detection, especially in murder and rioting cases. (b) Visiting Inspectors should be employed as far as possible on their legitimate duties, as laid down by departmental rule under the authority of the Lieutenant-Governor and Chief Commissioner. Their time should not be frittered away in enquiring into petty cases. (c)—The various matters brought forward by the District Superintendent of Police, and which do not properly find place in the annual report, should be sent up separately through the Magistrate. (d)—Complaint is made by the Deputy Inspector-General of the drill of the men and of the general 'set up' of the Allahabad Police. This complaint is certainly well founded. The men will not be worse detectives for being a little better drilled.

On the whole, the police work of this district has been good and has greatly improved.

JAUNPUR DISTRICT.

				1886.	1885.
Cognizable offences	...	...	...	3,355	3,870
Prosecuted to conviction	...	...	...	620	987

Reported crime and the number of enquiries made are much the same as they

Mr. B. Alone was District Superintendent of Police all the year (except from 1st January to 14th March, during which period Inspector R. Foster held charge).

were in the previous year. Reporting is still poor. The number of convictions and the proportion of convictions compared with the number of cases reported are extremely low; indeed the lowest in

the whole of the North-Western Provinces by far. In the comparatively few cases brought to trial there has been an improvement in the conviction of cases and persons, but the success obtained is not equal even to the average mean of the North-Western Provinces. The general results therefore, though improved, are disappointing.

Heinous and special crime—Of murders there were eight; in four of these enquiry was practicable, two were convicted, in one there was acquittal and one remained undetected. Of eight persons tried, six were acquitted. Robberies were not well worked out, five out of 12 were undetected, and two out of six were acquitted. Certainly most of these were petty cases. House-breaking was well reported, but only 4 per cent. of the offences were detected. Ordinary theft seems badly reported, and even in the cases brought to trial, conviction is poor in both cases and persons. Rioting was well and judiciously worked out. There were 14 cases of mischief to cattle, of which half were undetected. There were no apprehensions of absconded offenders. Previous conviction was well attended to. Fewer chaukidars were rewarded than before, and the number rewarded in the previous year was very small.

There is some difference of opinion between the Commissioner and the District Officers as to the merits and demerits of Government Order No. 690, dated 9th April, 1886.

Mr. Mackintosh writes an interesting report. The Deputy Inspector-General reported very unfavorably of this district. He found that Inspectors were not made to do their work properly, and that the station officers were very slack, and the drill was bad. The District Superintendent of Police has been in bad health, and this accounts for a great deal. This district seems to want pulling together all round.

The following points should be attended to: (a)—Inspection by the District Superintendent of Police himself must be frequent and according to orders. (b)—The working of each station officer should be scrutinized quarterly and at the year's end, the incompetent and careless should be punished. (c)—Inspectors should be made to feel that they are responsible for the good working of the stations in their charge. (d)—Full report must be insisted on, especially in theft cases. (e)—Cases should be enquired into with more care, intelligence and skill. (f)—Men should be arrested with more discretion. (g)—It is not creditable that 96 out of every 100 cases of house-breaking and its cognate offences remained undetected. (h)—Theft and mischief to cattle require attention. (i)—Chaukidars should be better rewarded and absconded offenders should be hunted down.

BENARES DISTRICT.

	1886,	1885.
Cognizable offences	4,931	4,993
Prosecuted to conviction	2,077	1,960

Reported crime has fallen off a little, but report is still full. Enquiry has been active and more cases have been convicted. Conviction of cases and persons has slightly improved and reaches about the North-Western Provinces mean now. Recovery of property has been good.

Heinous and special crime.—Murder, culpable homicide, kidnapping and robbery have been very successfully dealt with. The one dakaiti of the year was a technical dakaiti. It was still pending at the year's close. House-breaking and its cognate offences were well reported, and fairly well prosecuted when brought to trial. It is in ordinary theft that there is most failure. This offence requires very strict attention. Absconded offenders want looking up. More chaukidars might have been rewarded, and, as the Commissioner justly observes, the amount of the reward in each case might have been greater. The city bully seems coming into fashion again in Benares.

The Deputy Inspector-General reports very favorably on this district. The Commissioner considers the term of sentence imposed in robbery cases inadequate. In two of the cases a term of six months only was imposed. One good capture of an absconded Post-master is recorded. He was caught in Bulandshahr. The Magistrate dwells on the great increase of unscrupulous mukhtárs and the increasing difficulty of conviction. Results all round are fair, especially in heavy crime.

The following points seem to require attention:—(a)—Ordinary theft should be enquired into with greater care and prosecuted with more skill. (b)—Chaukidárs should be more liberally encouraged. (c)—Absconded offenders should be hunted down. (d)—In the crime of grievous hurt, when conviction is obtained, a severe sentence should be pressed for.

MIRZAPUR DISTRICT.

				1886.	1885.
Cognizable offences	...	...	...	2,717	2,897
Prosecuted to conviction	...	...	...	1,414	1,319

Reported crime has fallen off, and enquiries have been fewer than in the previous year. It is impossible to believe that

Mr W. M. Sherer was District Superintendent of Police from 1st January to 28th March; Inspector H. W. Rae from 29th March to 11th April; Mr. J. L. Ogilvie from 12th April to 1st August; Inspector H. W. Rae from 2nd August to 2nd September, and Inspector C. A. Phillips from 3rd September to end of the year.

crime is not very much concealed in this district. The actual number of cases convicted has fallen off greatly. Conviction in cases and of persons has also slightly deteriorated, but the standard of success attained in prosecution before the courts is still high.

Heinous and special crime.—Murder and kidnapping were fairly well prosecuted. Prosecution in culpable homicide was not so successful. The single dakaiti of the year was detected, but four out of the six men arrested were acquitted. Robbery was only moderately well worked out. House-breaking and ordinary theft are most undoubtedly concealed. The numbers given for these offences are so low as to be incredible. In house-breaking the crime was only moderately successfully prosecuted. The results fall below the mean of the North-Western Provinces. Cattle-theft was apparently badly reported and certainly badly prosecuted. Theft is not properly reported; the thefts tried in court were successfully prosecuted. Mischief to cattle was poorly dealt with. More attention is required to previous convictions. A large number of chaukidárs were rewarded, but the rewards amounted to only about twelve annas for each individual. This amount might be judiciously increased.

The Deputy Inspector-General reports that inspection has been much neglected, and that the Sub-Inspectors do not know their thanas properly, or the bad characters.

The Commissioner would like to see a 3rd Inspector. (Such an officer cannot be spared unless a new appointment be made). He remarks on the concealment of crime: "The most unsatisfactory feature of the statistics for the year is the continued decrease in reported crime, good harvests and easy prices have again (as the Magistrate points out) been the order of the day, and in a considerable portion of the district too there is comparatively little crime. But, on the other hand, the great bulk of the population is massed in the northern tahsils, in which the incidence of crime may be expected to be normal, and the two cases in which convictions for non-report have been obtained, must represent a considerable number of cases which have remained undetected" In the case of murder he says—"and the fact that two murders of the worst type were committed at different times in a single and not very large village, suggests the doubt whether the best known criminals of the neighbourhood were under very efficient supervision." He insists strongly on chaukidárs being liberally rewarded. "With regard to chaukidárs there can be little question that the small grants made can be utilized to the full with advantage to the administration and without any danger of demoralizing the chaukidárs. It has to be remembered

that these men have no promotion to look to, and they have every temptation to neglect their work." There can be no doubt but that there has been a steady deterioration in work, and although a fair percentage of convictions has been obtained, the suspicion exists that it has been purchased by the selection of easy cases or petty crime, and this suspicion will never be removed till crime is further fully reported.

The following points require attention :—(a)—Faithful reporting of burglary and of theft; making every allowance for scattered population, and for mountainous country, the figures are not reliable. The Commissioner suggests that the crime of the Gangetic valley, and the rest of the district might be shown separately. (b)—More attention should be paid to previous convictions. (c)—Inspection by the District Superintendent of Police should be better attended to. (d)—Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors should be made to do their duty properly, and be made to know the bad characters in their circles. The necessity for this is shown in the fact that a band of miscreants, made up principally of boatmen and supported by zemindárs in and around Mirzapur, has for years sallied forth from Mirzapur and marauded in Bengal. Their existence was not known to the local authorities till they were discovered by the Bengal Police.

GHÁZIPUR DISTRICT.

	1886.	1885.
Cognizable offences ...	4,960	5,271
Prosecuted to conviction ...	1,596	1,705

Reported crime has fallen off somewhat, but enquiry was as vigorous as before.

The late Mr. E. Foster was District Superintendent of Police from 1st January to 20th February; Inspector W. Murphy from 21st February to 21st March; Mr. J. D. Young from 22nd March to 20th August; Inspector B. Harkness from 21st August to 14th November, and Mr. J. D. Young from 15th November to end of the year.

Convictions, however, were much less numerous and prosecution in court both of cases and persons was much less successful. Recovery also has fallen off. In nearly all points police administration has deteriorated and according to the ordinary tests falls far below the mediocre districts of the North-Western Provinces. The disimprovement is most marked.

Heinous and special crime.—There was little heavy crime. Of seven murders two were tried, one was acquitted and one was pending; four were cases accompanied with suicide. In culpable homicide and kidnapping, results were fair. In house-breaking a large proportion of cases, 92 per cent., was undetected, and in those which were brought to trial prosecution was signally unsuccessful. The same exactly may be said of cattle-theft and of ordinary theft. All these, though apparently well reported, have a large residuum of undetected cases, and the cases brought to court were badly handled. In rioting about one-half the cases only were convicted, and arrest was apparently very indiscriminate. Mischief to cattle was well handled. Absconded offenders were well looked after, and previous convictions well brought to the notice of the courts. Rewards to chaukidárs have fallen off in number and value. Punishment to the force was somewhat heavy. Mr. Young runs down all his subordinates, except Lakpat Lal. The Magistrate would like to see his officers and men transferred. No doubt the Commissioner will effect all desirable transfers, if so requested. The Magistrate states that he has seen no station officers show any ability. If promotion is made to depend on ability, the Magistrate will soon probably discover a good deal of latent talent.

The Deputy Inspector-General reports unfavourably of the Inspectors. The results in this district are disappointing, but there were frequent changes of District Superintendent of Police.

The points which seem to require attention are—(a)—A transfer from the district within the Division of station officers; (I will partly help by transfer outside it and have already transferred a number of officers). (b)—A thorough stirring up of the station officers and an example made of a few of the worst. (c)—Better handling of the cases of theft, housebreaking and cattle-theft; the results attained were extremely bad. (d)—More judgment in arrest. (e)—More encouragement of chaukidárs.

BALLIA DISTRICT.

				1886.	1885.
Cognizable offences	...	...	...	2,975	2,930
Prosecuted to conviction	...	...	...	714	880

Crime report, the absolute number of convictions, vigor of enquiry, success in prosecution of both persons and cases have very much increased in this district under the energetic management of Mr. Mulock, the District Magistrate. There is a most satisfactory improvement in general results, which will probably continue till the District Police management will rise to the level of other well-administered-districts.

Heinous and special crime.—There were two murders. Both were detected. In culpable homicide and in kidnapping the results are fair. Cattle-theft was not well reported, detected or prosecuted. Rioting was common, but was well dealt with. 21 men who had absconded were apprehended during the year. 69 *chaukidars* only were rewarded. More attention should be paid to this matter. The punishments of the police were numerous.

The Commissioner's report is, as usual, very good and suggestive. (1) He recommends more testing in villages; (2) strongly recommends an increase in the number of the force in Ballia and gives his arguments. This increase might take place at the expense of Government, or by transfer from the Jhānsi Division. (3) He notes the timidity of the native Magistracy, but also says that insufficient punishments are as bad and quotes punishments of (a)—six months for criminal misappropriation of Rs. 600. (b)—the same for robbery. (4) A special case is mentioned where a woman was driven to commit suicide by a *panchayat*.

The Magistrate mentions that scrutiny in villages elicited the fact that many cognizable cases were concealed. The Magistrate's remarks on the timidity of the native Magistracy are valuable. He has established a system of brokerage for cattle.

A most bald and meagre report has been submitted by the District Superintendent of Police. Colonel Thomas reported most unfavorably on this district.

Mr. Mulock deserves great credit for his energy and good management.

AZAMGARH DISTRICT.

				1886.	1885.
Cognizable offences	...	...	...	5,265	4,362
Prosecuted to conviction	...	...	...	1,321	861

Reported crime is now far fuller than before. Enquiries are more numerous and the absolute number of cases convicted is far greater than in 1885. Conviction in cases and of persons is much better all round.

Heinous and special crime.—Of seven murders, five were by women who committed suicide; of the others, one was convicted and one was undetected. Culpable homicide was successfully dealt with. Of seven cases of kidnapping, two were acquitted and four were undetected. There was one *dakaiti*, which was prosecuted to conviction. The large number of 38 robbery cases occurred. Of these 29 were undetected: but 27 of these were disposed of under section 247, Code of Criminal Procedure; 26 of them were on complaint, and in 25 of these the complainants failed to appear. These 26 cases might with advantage have been expunged. House-breaking is well reported, the percentage of undetected cases is considerable, but the offences brought to light were successfully dealt with. The same remarks apply to ordinary theft. Rioting was very common in the district and was prosecuted with great discretion and complete success. Mischief to cattle—of 44 cases, 12 were undetected; there was great success in the prosecution of the rest. Considerable activity was shown in arresting

absconded offenders. Previously convicted offenders were recognized in numerous cases. The number of chaudiars rewarded has increased, but more might be done this way. The punishment list is a heavy one, but this district required a great deal of management, as it had got out of hand.

The Commissioner remarks that :—" The opinion expressed in the reviews of the Police Administration sent from this office, has been that the generally steady increase has been due not so much to accidents of seasons as to increasing care in administration, and recent figures would seem to indicate that the efficiency of the Superintending Officer and the control he has obtained over his subordinates, are more potent factors in the increasing report of crime, than minor fluctuations in the prosperity of the district. And there is nothing exceptional in the position in this respect which Azamgarh now holds. It is merely taking its position alongside neighbouring districts such as, to leave out of consideration Benares with its large urban population, Fyzabad, Sultanpur, Gorakhpur and Ghazipur, and the change is largely due to the increased report of minor offences against property which now nearly equal the total of all cognizable offences in 1881, and show an increase of 633 over offences of the same class in 1885.

Mr. Whalley, in his careful review of the Police Administration of the district, attributes much of the improvement which has taken place to " the unflagging supervision which has been maintained over the chaudiars, the promptitude with which omission to report crime has been detected, and the vigilant care with which every display of zeal and activity has been noted for reward." In these words the Magistrate has indicated the measures which must furnish the ground work of all effective police administration, and of trustworthy police statistics.

" Mr. Sharpe's 54th paragraph shows that the only effective method of checking reports is understood in Azamgarh, and his report contains ample proof of the good results that have followed its adoption. The work must be done in the villages, and whenever the District Superintendent of Police and Inspectors leave the police stations and the high roads for inquiry among the people, similar improvement to that obtained in Azamgarh may be expected to follow.

" I quite concur in Mr. Whalley's 7th paragraph, and consider that the police administration of the past year is most creditable to Mr. Sharpe. There are indications throughout the report that the Magistrate has taken special measures to secure competent magisterial work in those departments in which it was most particularly required, but the chief credit must remain with Mr. Sharpe and his subordinates.

" Azamgarh is not a district of very serious crime, but it is at present, it would seem, pre-eminently a district, in which crime of all kinds is reported with more than usual faithfulness ; in which the police evinced activity and intelligence ; and in which the criminal classes receive none of the encouragement which is afforded by hurried enquiries and half-hearted prosecutions."

The Magistrate remarks that " where the person tried pleaded that he gained his living by cultivation of the soil, the patwari was also summoned. But frequently his evidence was not as straightforward as it should be. The accused had in most cases abundant evidence of zemindars at their disposal. And it is notorious that the worse a man's character really is, the more difficult it is to procure satisfactory evidence against him."

The District Superintendent of Police mentions a very remarkable murder case, in which the grandfather and uncle of a boy murdered him and threw him into a sugarcane field in order to get an enemy into trouble, and accused the enemy. They were both transported for life. The case is quoted, as some courts have doubted the possibility of such a case, or a murder being committed with such a motive.

In this district vagrancy and cattle-theft were placed under a special officer with good results. The district is well administered in a police point of view. The

District Superintendent of Police has been zealous, skilful, discreet, and his Magistrate has specially interested himself in police work. Mr. Sharpe has merited all the good that is said of him. He received signal assistance from Inspector Kalyan Singh.

GORAKHPUR DISTRICT.

				1886.	1885.
Cognizable offences	...	...	...	8,234	7,773
Prosecuted to conviction	...	...	...	2,498	2,266

Reported crime is fuller than before and enquiries were more numerous, but Mr. A. H. Davis was District Superintendent of Police all the year. conviction in court of both cases and persons has fallen off, and in both these tests the district now hardly rises over the North-Western Provinces mean.

Heinous and special crime.—Of five murder cases tried, four resulted in acquittal. Of seven cases of culpable homicide, four resulted in acquittal. The two dakaitis which occurred remained undetected. Of nine true robberies, five remained undetected. House-breaking does not appear to be well reported, and prosecution was unsuccessful. Prosecution in cattle-theft was not good. Ordinary theft is well reported, fairly detected and successfully prosecuted. There were a good many rioting cases. They were not altogether successfully dealt with. Much more discretion should be used in arrest. There were 37 cases of mischief to cattle, 12 remained undetected. Coining was not altogether well dealt with. Previous convictions do not seem to be looked into with care. A large number of chaukidárs was rewarded and the amount of money given was considerable.

The Commissioner's remarks are good and sound. He says that report was full and that success was greatest in petty crime, but that arrests might have been more judicious. He notes two attacks on Europeans, organized by zemíndárs, and comments on the gallantry of a lady, Mrs. Nedham, in one. He says that the large landholders here and in Basti hold themselves above the law, and he suggests that a relaxation of the rule about inspection might take place. The Magistrate says that riots have taken place mainly because of settlement operations. In mischief to cattle cases, the majority were wounds inflicted by men in whose fields the cattle have passed, the crime of killing them for the sake of the hide is not rife. He thinks that all stations cannot be inspected twice a year by a District Superintendent of Police. (I have since my inspection introduced a modification of the rule for this district.) My own inspection was not favorable to the working of the police.

The following points require attention:—(a)—Better detective skill seems wanting in murder, dakaiti and robbery and mischief to cattle, and better and more careful prosecution. (b)—Report of house-breaking should be attended to. (c)—More discretion should be used in arrest. (d)—The various faults found at inspection should not recur.

BASTI DISTRICT.

				1886.	1885.
Cognizable offences	...	...	...	2,520	3,181
Prosecuted to conviction	...	...	...	542	535

Reported crime, low enough before, has still further decreased, till the district has now sunk to the bottom of the list and is conspicuous for reporting less crime than any district in the province and very much less than it used to report some years ago. Gorakhpur, of which it was formerly a part and parcel, and Fyzabad, districts bordering on each side of it, report double the amount of crime in proportion to population; there can be no doubt but that crime is systematically concealed. A regular and methodical system of village visitation

Mr. A. R. Hutton was District Superintendent of Police all the year (except from 1st to 22nd January, and 2nd September to 1st November, during which period the late Mr. E. A. Wallace, Inspector Ewart and Maulvi Abdul Wahab held charge).

will soon bring this concealment to light and stop it. Enquiry has been very slack. The number of convicted crimes has increased, but is still low in comparison with population and is only one-third of the number in Gorakhpur in proportion to population. But conviction in cases and of persons in the courts has certainly improved and so has the value of recovery. The general results would be most satisfactory, but for the undoubted concealment of crime, which casts a doubt on the whole of the figures.

Heinous and special crime.—Of eight murders, four were convicted and two are undetected. Both dakaiti cases of the year remained undetected. Of 12 robberies, 10 were undetected; they were, however, all cases of nose-ring snatching. House-breaking is ridiculously badly reported, and the percentage of those cases reported undetected is very large. The few cases sent to court are well prosecuted. The same remarks exactly apply to cases of ordinary theft. Rioting was fairly well prosecuted, but there were many needless arrests. Absconded offenders and previous convictions were well looked after. The number of chaukidars rewarded and the amount given were very small. The punishments among the police inflicted were excessive, the highest in the united provinces. There have been changes in 16 out of 26 stations.

The Commissioner dwells on the concealment of crime. He remarks, "I cannot share Mr. Smith's satisfaction at the fact that, while in neighbouring districts the report of crime is increasing, Basti should be obtaining for itself the lowest or nearly the lowest place among the settled plains districts of the united provinces. The figures for recent years are—

					Reports including sanitary offences.	Ratio per 10,000.
1882	...	...	...	...	4,140	25
1883	...	...	...	...	3,475	21
1884	...	...	...	...	3,761	22
1885	...	...	...	...	3,181	19
1886	...	...	...	...	2,520	16

These figures are *prima facie* so unsatisfactory that the deficient report of crime during the year under report must affect the credit to be attached to any calculations made on the basis of such doubtful figures."

The Magistrate has some remarks on a gang of coiners. The gang is not yet effectually disposed of. There was one murder by dakaitis. It has not yet been found out. A good case of recovery is mentioned, that at the railway station; over Rs. 2,000 were recovered.

Mr. Hutton's report is, as usual, as bald and uninteresting as it well can be. The following points require attention :—(a)—Till crime be tolerably faithfully reported in this district, the application of most tests is futile. The present state of report is ridiculous. (b)—More skill seems required in working out dakaiti cases. (c)—More discretion might be exercised in making arrest in rioting cases. (d)—Eighteen chaukidars out of a total of 1,970 were rewarded; possibly a little attention to Government orders in this matter would secure something like truthful report. (e)—It is in house-breaking and theft that particularly bad reporting takes place. (f)—It is fatal to all efficiency to knock officers in charge of stations so much about as has been done here. (g)—What is wanted in this district is that the District Superintendent of Police and his Inspectors should go into the villages and find out things for themselves.

TARAI DISTRICT.

				1886.	1885.
Cognizable offences	...	...	...	312	292
Prosecuted to conviction	...	...	...	74	73

The figures are not so good as last year, and work is especially bad in the conviction of persons. Only 57 per cent. of those arrested were convicted. Four out

of five culpable homicide cases tried were acquitted. Nothing could well be worse than the work in cases of house-trespass and house-breaking; 3 per cent. only detected. Only half the cases and one-third the persons tried in court were convicted. In theft also arrest seems to have been very ill-judged. The Commissioner and the Superintendent say that the vicinity of Rampur makes it very difficult to arrest thieves, especially cattle-thieves.

KUMAUN DISTRICT.

				1886.	1885.
Cognizable offences	...	...	...	606	662
Prosecuted to conviction	...	...	...	407	456

The Assistant Commissioner observes that there is no organized police force in this district.

There were 313 cognizable cases: about one-half of those tried resulted in conviction, and about two out of every five men tried were convicted. This, judged by down-country standard, is not good work.

GARHWAL DISTRICT.

				1886	1885.
Cognizable offences	...	...	...	25	18
Prosecuted to conviction	...	...	...	21	11

There is nothing of any interest to remark about this district.

GOVERNMENT RAILWAY POLICE, NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES.

					1886.	1885.
Cognizable offences	...	...	...	...	674	627
Prosecuted to conviction	...	...	...	...	233	226

On the Railways of the North-Western Provinces there has been a small increase in the number of reports, enquiries and cases, and success in court has improved.

Mr. E. Berrill was Assistant Inspector-General all the year.

Heinous and special crime.—There was one dakaiti on a railway station in the Bulandshahr district, which was well worked out. There were four robberies, they remained undetected. There were seven thefts of railway telegraph wire in the Aligarh district. This led to the institution of some special measures. The difficulty of working out theft cases on the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway is again brought to notice. There are no police on this line, and as our police are not allowed to travel free along it, nothing is discovered. There was only one serious case of placing obstructions on the line, but fortunately there was no accident; the obstructions were, as a rule, the work of children at play. "The six passengers who fell from trains had opened the doors and got out to attend a call of nature; one of these was a European soldier travelling in a third class carriage. The very great inconvenience experienced by passengers of this class and the facilities afforded them of getting out at pleasure, make it a matter of surprise that there are not many more such cases. The 16 persons crossing yards were principally run over at side-stations. The Railway Company have very properly issued stringent instructions on the subject of trespass on the line, but their efforts have received rather a severe check; the Joint Magistrate of Allahabad, in a case instituted on this charge, not only acquitted the accused, but directed the Company to pay heavy compensation to the parties charged. The case of the woman picking coal in the ash-pit was brought specially to the notice of the Agent, with a view to some restriction as to time being placed on the picking of coal; orders were accordingly issued."

The Assistant Inspector-General mentions as worthy of special praise, Inspector Bhairo Dayal, Sub-Inspector Abdul Kuyum, Inspector Murphy, Inspector McArthur

and above all Inspector Jadu Nath Haldar, for whose excellent services, extending over a life-time, he asked for special recognition in the shape of a title, *e.g.*, Rai Bahadur. Mr. Berrill himself received the thanks of the Director-General of Post-offices and those of Government for his special work during the year.

JALAUN DISTRICT.

				1886.	1885.
Cognizable offences	...	...	...	1,988	1,798
Prosecuted to conviction	...	...	...	1,069	817

Crime report has increased and so has the number of enquiries and also the number of convicted cases.

Mr. G. D. Hodgkinson was District Superintendent of Police all the year.

Success in the courts has been much greater than before and is very much above the North-Western Provinces mean, and the general results are good.

Heinous and special crime.—In murder, of three practicable cases, one was acquitted, and one remained undetected. Of four dakaiti cases, three were undetected and one is pending. House-breaking is badly reported. Of the cases reported and tried, the result is fairly good. Theft is well-reported and the same remarks apply. Absconded criminals should be better hunted down.

The Commissioner and Deputy Commissioner bring to notice in very strong terms the alleged injustice done to Mr. Hodgkinson in that he is not appointed a District Superintendent of Police by His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor. An annual report is not the place for a representation like this.

The Deputy Inspector-General considered that this district wants a lot of pulling together, and that the subordinates are out of hand. The points which from the returns seem to require attention are:—(a)—Orders once given must be carried out; the subordinates must be made to execute orders without question. (b)—Able men who are good detectives should be brought to the front and promoted. (c)—Heavy crimes should be ferreted out and the offenders run down.

A change of District Superintendent of Police has taken place, and I hope to see dakaiti stopped.

JHANSI DISTRICT.

				1886.	1885.
Cognizable offences	...	...	...	1,078	2,238
Prosecuted to conviction	...	...	...	604	696

Crime report has fallen off, but as the report is still very full, this is not a matter of much importance.

Mr. H. A. F. Smith was District Superintendent of Police all the year.

The absolute number of cases convicted is also smaller than before and the number of enquiries made is less by one-sixth, so that any deductions drawn from the percentages would be somewhat misleading; at the same time the figures are excellent. The success obtained in court, both in regard to persons and cases, is very great; on the whole, the best in the provinces.

Heinous and special crime.—Of four murders prosecuted, two were acquitted. Of six dakaitis of this and previous years, two were acquitted and four are undetected. House-breaking is well reported, but there is a large percentage of undetected cases. Those brought to court were extremely well prosecuted. Ordinary theft is well-reported and successfully prosecuted. There was a considerable increase of the force in this district on account of exchange of territory. The case of murder, in which a father having a slight altercation with a neighbour who had abused his daughter, slew that

daughter at once so that her blood should be on the neighbour's head, is remarkable. This was one theory set up in the celebrated Bansi case.

The inspection report of this district was very favourable.

The blot on the district administration is the failure to detect cases of dakaiti.

LALITPUR DISTRICT.

				1886.	1885.
Cognizable offences	...	...	...	1,158	881
Prosecuted to conviction	...	...	...	406	301

Reported crime, enquiries and the number of convictions have all increased.

Mr. Islam-ul-la Khan was District Superintendent of Police all the year (except from 1st January to 22nd February, 1886, during which period Mr. R. F. Young held charge.)

But cases have not been so successfully dealt with, and the proportion of conviction of persons has also decreased. Both are only on a level with, or slightly better than, the mean of the North-Western

Provinces.

Heinous and special crime.—There was one murder, acquittal followed prosecution. There were three dakaitis; all remained undetected. House-breaking was not very well reported, but was well-prosecuted. Theft was well-reported, but was not very well prosecuted.

The points which seem to require attention in this district are :—(a)—More care should be taken in the general preparation and more skill shown in the prosecution of cases. (b)—Heinous crime should be better attended to, and men who show special talent promoted for success in bringing home guilt to the offenders. (c)—The wandering tribes, other than Sanoriahs, of this district seem to want special looking after. (d)—Special attention is required to dakaiti.

The Sanoriahs have been successfully managed. The district is a small one, and crime is light.

LUCKNOW DISTRICT.

				1886.	1885.
Cognizable offences	...	...	...	7,182	6,888
Prosecuted to conviction	...	...	...	3,555	3,799

Crime report has increased. So have enquiries. So has the number of convictions.

Lieut.-Col. W. C. Thomas, (V.A.) was District Superintendent of Police from 1st January to 5th April; Mr. E. A. Mumford from 6th April to 23rd May, and from 22nd July to 22nd August; and Colonel M. Tweedie from 24th May to 21st July, and 23rd August to 31st December.

While success in the courts, in the prosecutions of persons and cases, has also much improved and is now a shade better than the mean of the North-Western Provinces. The general results, therefore, are good.

Heinous and special crime.—Of 13 murders, seven remained undetected. Of six robberies (practicable) four remained undetected. Of nine coining cases tried, four were acquitted. Kidnapping was well dealt with. House-breaking is extremely well reported, but only moderately successfully dealt with in court. Ordinary theft is very well reported and is successfully dealt with in court. A little more discretion might well be observed in arrest in riot cases.

Absconded offenders want looking after. Previous convictions are well attended to. There have been more rewards, and more liberal rewards given to chaukidars than heretofore, but far more encouragement should be afforded.

Murder, robbery and coining seem to require special attention, more skill in detection and more care in preparation of the record.

UNAO DISTRICT.

				1886.	1885.
Cognizable offences	...	...	...	3,684	3,217
Prosecuted to conviction	...	...	...	589	531

The number of reports, enquiries and convictions has increased. Conviction of cases has improved a little, and of persons has fallen back. The figures indicate generally the most backward police administration in these provinces. The Deputy Inspector-General's independent and searching scrutiny and inspection show that the general state of the force and its management correspond with the results shown by the statement. This is universal experience.

Heinous and special crime—Of 20 murder cases, 12 were tried and seven convicted, six were undetected. Of 33 men tried, 20 were released. Of nine culpable homicides tried, five were acquitted; and of 14 men tried, nine were acquitted. There were two cases of dakaiti, in one of these acquittal followed prosecution, the other remained undetected. Of the three true cases of robbery which were tried, two were convicted. Coining was well-prosecuted. Of three true cases of kidnapping, two remained undetected. House-breaking was very unsuccessfully prosecuted. In theft the results are even worse; the worst in the province. In rioting cases, of 175 persons tried, no fewer than 124 men were acquitted. In the crime of mischief to cattle, of 15 cases tried, in 11 there was acquittal; and of 18 men tried, 14 were acquitted. Only one absconded offender was arrested. Fewer chaukidárs were rewarded.

Deputy Inspector-General, Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas' inspection is very unfavourable, but he says things are improving.

Mr. Gibson argues at great length in favor of the present chaukidári system. Mr. McConaghey, the Commissioner, cannot agree with him in this matter.

The Commissioner considers that the increase of crime is due to better reporting.

This district is now suffering from some years of lax police administration. The present officers are doing their best, and I believe will succeed.

Attention seems wanted to the following points:—(a)—Promotion of the good, upright and skilful, and remorseless reduction of the inefficient officers of stations. (b)—Less chopping and changing of these officers. (c)—The exaction of more responsibility from Inspectors who now (Circular No. 3, dated 7th January, 1887) should be made to go into villages and to report all short comings. (d)—A better system of rewarding and encouraging chaukidárs, who are the chief agents of a police officer. (e)—A system of instruction by Inspectors of the station officers, showing them the exact evidence required in each court, and a better system of prosecution in the courts. (f)—A Court Inspector is urgently wanted.

BARA BANKI DISTRICT.

				1886.	1885.
Cognizable offences	...	...	...	1,291	4,109
Prosecuted to conviction	...	...	...	852	644

Reported crime, the actual number of cases in court and the number of enquiries have all increased, and the proportion of cases and persons convicted has very much improved and does credit to the police. If this improvement continues, the district will soon rise to the level of North-Western Provinces districts. In general results, it is now superior to the mean of Oudh.

Mr. W. W. Clifford was District Superintendent of Police all the year.

Heinous and special crime.—Of 16 cases of murder, 11 were tried and nine convicted, two remained undetected. In the prosecution of the persons arrested, success was not so good. In culpable homicide the results were not quite average. The one poisoning case was convicted. Grievous hurt was well-prosecuted. Robbery—of 25 (practicable) cases, ten were tried and six convicted, 15 remained undetected. Of six true cases of kidnapping, five remained undetected. House-breaking—There was a large proportion of undetected cases, but prosecution was good in those brought to court. Theft.—There was a large proportion of undetected theft, but prosecution was good in the cases brought into court. In cattle-theft results were not so good. Rioting is very common, there were more cases than in any other district in the provinces. Of 170 cases, 118 were undetected. Attention seems to be paid to the capture of absconded offenders, 12 of these were arrested. More attention seems wanted in the matter of previous convictions. Chaukidárs were well rewarded. Punishments to the members of the force range high.

Mr. White writes a most interesting report, full of suggestions. The District Superintendent of Police and the Deputy Commissioner take the greatest interest in the working of the police and they are well backed up by the Commissioner. This district was thoroughly inspected by Deputy Inspector-General, Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas.

The following points require attention :—(a)—More discretion should be exercised in arrest in murder cases. (b)—More attention should be paid to the preparation and prosecution of culpable homicide cases. (c)—More skill should be applied to the working out of robbery cases, and also of kidnapping and coining cases apparently. The Deputy Commissioner's remarks require special attention. (d)—More care should be taken in the preparation and prosecution of theft and house-breaking cases. The Inspectors, especially the Court Sub-Inspector, should be made to point out their faults to the station officers. (e)—Previous convictions should also be discovered and adduced in court. (f)—It is not quite intelligible how 118 cases out of 170 of rioting were undetected. But it is understood that most of these cases were entered on petition and were required to be followed up.

SITAPUR DISTRICT.

				1886.	1885.
Cognizable offences	...	...	...	7,843	7,361
Prosecuted to conviction	...	...	...	1,158	1,223

Reported crime, enquiry and the absolute number of cases in court have all increased. Conviction in cases is about as low as before, and conviction of persons in cases tried out has fallen even lower than before. Acquittals of persons in cases tried in court are greater in proportion in this district than in any district in the provinces, except Unao. These general results, under an officer of Colonel Sharpe's known ability, are very disappointing.

Colonel C. F. Sharpe was District Superintendent of Police all the year (except from 2nd May to 30th September, during which period Inspector E. Murphy held charge).

Heinous and special crime.—Of 11 murder cases tried, six were acquitted; results are better in culpable homicide cases, but in these also there has been very indiscriminate arrest. The one poisoning case was acquitted. Of four robbery cases, two were acquitted and one remained undetected. In kidnapping cases there has been some little indiscriminate arrest. In house-breaking the results in court are poor. In theft, the results obtained in court are the worst in the Province of Oudh and of the North Western Provinces. Absconded offenders should be better looked after. Previous convictions were not attended to; this arises from Colonel Sharpe's not carrying out the distinct orders of Government (pages 177-178 of Police Manual and last year's Review). He should excise useless names. Peremptory orders have now been given. The matter of giving rewards to chaukidárs has been neglected; about one-fourth the

money and one-fourth the number of rewards only were given as compared with the previous year. The results in this district, whether in heinous or in special crime, are downright bad.

Colonel Sharpe complains of the chaukidárs being *Pusis*; of their being paid in *jaghir* and not in money; of their entering into a conspiracy to boycott anyone who informs against a brother thief; of the insufficient number of his officers.

I was about to call attention to the points in this district administration (Police) which require attention, but it seems useless. The whole administration wants pulling together. Except that crime report is full, everything else is bad. Colonel Sharpe is an officer of intelligence and experience second to none, but his work is most disappointing this year.

HARDOI DISTRICT.

				1886.	1885.
Cognizable offences	...	...	...	5,137	3,966
Prosecuted to conviction	...	...	...	1,139	676

Reported crime and enquiries have increased, and the absolute number of convictions has well nigh doubled. Success in the courts, both with regard to cases and to persons, has very much improved. In both matters there is still great room for improvement.

Heinous and special crime—Of 28 murder cases past and present, 19 were tried, and 12 were convicted. Seven were acquitted, and four remained undetected. Of 57 men tried for this crime, 34 were acquitted. These are not good results. Culpable homicide was better dealt with; so was grievous hurt. Of four cases of kidnapping, two were acquitted and one was undetected; there was no *dakaiti*. In robbery, 16 out of 24 men tried were acquitted. House-breaking was well-reported, but there has been poor success in cases brought to court; almost the worst in the united provinces. In ordinary theft also prosecution was not as successful as it ought to have been; 27 absconded offenders were arrested. Previous convictions were very well attended to. Chaukidárs were not so well rewarded as before.

Colonel Erskine condemns the buildings used as *thánas*, which are mud hovels, or are borrowed, and suggests a cheaper form of *thána*.

Colonel Horsford has attacked the *badmáshes* of the district. He complains of the weakness of the reserves; of the bad buildings of the police. He complains of the timidity of the subordinate courts, and of the harm done by appellate courts. He suggests that appellate courts instead of convicting should send back cases for more evidence. He complains that *thánas* are stripped of men for reserve work on account of the weakness of the reserve. He approves of cash-paid chaukidárs.

Two cases of female infanticide by Thákurs in this district are noticed.

The general results are a great improvement on the preceding year, but to bring this district on a level with good districts, much labour and skill are still required. Colonel O'Dowda, a very able and experienced officer, has been sent to take charge of police work.

The following points require attention:—(a)—There must be more discrimination in arrest. In murder and robbery especially, arrests were ill-judged. (b)—More skill is required in heavy cases. (c)—In cases of house-breaking and theft more care is required. The results in court in these cases are very poor. A little attention paid to the proper evidence required and a little care in prosecution are wanted badly.

KHERI DISTRICT.

				1886.	1885.
Cognizable offences	...	...	...	4,558	3,379
Prosecuted to conviction	...	...	...	951	731

Reported crime, enquiries and the number of convictions have increased. Suc-

Colonel M. Tweedie was District Superintendent of Police from 1st January to 16th May, and Inspector A. J. Cornelius from 17th May to 31st December.

cess in court both in cases and against persons, especially the latter, has increased, and altogether the general results are better and very nearly approach the mean of the North-Western Provinces.

Heinous and special crime—Of 11 murders, seven were tried and five convicted, three were undetected. Results in culpable homicide are good. The single poisoning case of the year was acquitted; grievous hurt was successfully dealt with. There were two dakaiti cases, both were convicted. Robbery was well dealt with, so was kidnapping. In cases of house-breaking there should be an endeavour to prosecute more successfully. Prosecution in theft was very successful. Cattle-theft was successfully prosecuted, but there is a large proportion of undetected cases. Eleven absconded offenders were arrested. Previous convictions should be better attended to. Chaukidárs were liberally rewarded.

The Commissioner complains of the paucity of the police force in Kheri, and in Oudh generally, as compared with the North-Western Provinces; objects to the method of calculating percentages on "arrests" and "cases tried" and questions the legality of punishments, &c., inflicted by an Inspector "in charge of current duties." The District Superintendent of Police accounts for increase in reported crime in this way—he says that (1) petition cases, if cognizable, are now included; and that (2) in one station there was systematic concealment, an error which he has corrected. He considers that his reporting stations are too few. The Deputy Commissioner considers that something should be done to expedite extradition with Nepal.

FYZABAD DISTRICT.

					1886.	1885.
Cognizable offences	...	...	...	...	4,372	4,336
Prosecuted to conviction	...	...	...	...	1,565	1,598

The number of reports and of enquiries has slightly increased, and the absolute

Colonel E. M. Woodcock was District Superintendent of Police all the year (except from 15th February to 28th March, during which period Inspector G. R. Cornelius held charge).

number of cases tried in court also, but success in court in cases has fallen off, and conviction of persons in court, though a shade improved, is still extremely poor and some points below even the

average of Oudh courts, while it is far below the North-Western Provinces mean. Recovery also is bad.

Heinous and special crime.—Of three murder cases, two were acquitted. In culpable homicide the results are good, as also in kidnapping. In rioting cases, out of 162 persons tried, 61 were acquitted. The single poisoning case of the year was acquitted. Of 23 robbery cases, 17 were undetected, but most of these are mere nose-ring-snatching cases. House-breaking is well reported, but a large number, 91 per cent., remained undetected. Success in court is poor. Common theft was prosecuted with more success, but much is still wanting. Cattle-theft was well-prosecuted in court. In coining, three out of four cases were acquitted. Only four absconded offenders were arrested. Previous convictions were well brought home, 24·37 per cent. Fewer chaukidárs were rewarded, but more money was given in rewards.

On my inspection I thought well of work all round.

The District Superintendent of Police says that coining is notorious in Bara Banki, and this is a very widespread opinion. He complains of insufficient punishment in robbery cases by native Magistrates. He brings to notice the evil wrought by a circular of a former Judicial Commissioner, that cases of evil livelihood were only to be taken up on the spot during tour time, and states that the bad characters leave the village during the cold weather tour. The District Superintendent of Police says that if men arrested belong to a different thána or district, he gets a remand

till he can find out something about them, and he proposes that prisoners of other districts should be sent to those districts before release, to be released in their native districts; he complains that Oudh chaukidárs do not help to find out crime, but rest satisfied with reporting it.

BAHRAICH DISTRICT.

				1886.	1885.
Cognizable offences	...	...	...	3,911	3,488
Prosecuted to conviction	...	...	...	971	721

Reported crime has increased; enquiries have diminished. Conviction in court has fallen off, both as regards cases and persons. Conviction in cases is 73·81, as compared with the North-Western Provinces mean of 79·16, and of persons 65·68, as compared with 73·15 in the North-Western Provinces. These general results are very disappointing, but it is to be remembered that the district was under an Inspector for a great part of the year.

Heinous and special crime.—Rioting was well dealt with; more care is required in arrest in kidnapping cases. Of 10 true robberies, seven remained undetected. In house-breaking cases more care should be used in bringing home guilt to the accused. In cases of ordinary theft, the convictions in court are very poor, and far more care in prosecution is requisite. In cattle-theft and coining cases there has been fair success. Only one absconded offender was arrested, but previous convictions were well looked after.

The Commissioner combats the views of the Deputy Commissioner as to what constitutes rioting: he writes at some length on the connection between property and crime against the person, and excuses the delays in the disposal of sessions cases.

The Deputy Commissioner writes a thoughtful and suggestive report. (1) He remarks about police difficulties—"The native Magistrate takes up this cue, because amongst other reasons it saves him trouble, and the result is that instead of helping and guiding the police, he commences by habitually doubting them and ends by hindering them, hence the decrease in convictions." (2) Remarks on the necessity for Court Inspectors:—"Again there are no Court Inspectors, and in all but the most ordinary cases the prosecution of crime is deplorably inefficient. Even as regards sessions cases the proper prosecution of crime will be practically impossible." (3) Asks for a Crown Prosecutor *directly instructed by the District Magistrate*. (4) Says that sessions cases should be tried in the district in which the offence is committed. (5) Shows that this district suffered especially from delay in the Sessions Court, as only 17 out of 37 cases were disposed of after three and four postponements, and many cases six or seven months after their committal. (6) He notes—"were it possible to have periodical jail deliveries in each district, within some reasonable time of the date of commitment, witnesses would be saved immense trouble, Government would be saved some expense, the test of conviction might be more fairly applied to the police work, and Magistrates might be enabled to exercise a better control over the proceedings of their subordinates" (7) Makes some practical remarks about "first reports." (8) And lastly wishes the District Superintendent of Police to have some more power. He says—"As regards the discipline of the force, the District Superintendent's hands are woefully tied. I understand the Inspector-General of Police has some scheme for giving District Superintendents of Police more power; this is sadly needed at present, 'too many cooks spoil the broth;' what is required is more direct departmental dealing with the police from the Inspector down to the constable."

GONDA DISTRICT.

				1886.	1885.
Cognizable offences	...	...	...	4 610	3,727
Prosecuted to conviction	...	...	...	1,275	1,108

Reports have increased and so have enquiries. So have the absolute number of cases. Conviction in cases has increased very much, and though much behind the mean of the North-Western Provinces, is nearly equal to the mean of Oudh. Conviction of persons has also very much improved and is now equal to the mean of Oudh.

Lieutenant-Colonel F. W. Buller was District Superintendent of Police all the year.

Heinous and special crime.—Murder was successfully dealt with. In culpable homicide, of 18 men arrested, 11 were acquitted. In kidnapping, of 12 cases, three were acquitted, and four undetected. In rioting it is said that 30 out of 88 cases were *undetected*! Grievous hurt was well worked out. In dakaiti, two out of three cases were undetected. In robbery, out of five cases two were acquitted, and two remained undetected. In house-breaking report was poor for Oudh, but prosecution was fair; more care should be taken with the prosecution of persons. In ordinary theft report is full, but there is a large proportion of undetected theft. In cattle-theft, prosecution against the person has been attended with poor results. In coining, of 13 persons tried, eight were acquitted. Of 14 cases of mischief to cattle, eight remained undetected. Thirty-two absconded offenders were arrested. The register of previous convictions does not seem to be well utilized. Chaukidárs were better rewarded than before, but much more might be done in the way of reward. The District Superintendent of Police complains of concealment of crime. He complains that many of his Sub-Inspectors and Head-constables are illiterate and consequently inefficient. He complains of the great discontentment of the chaukidárs; of their small pay; of the numerous complaints about it; of the large amount of cess unutilized; of the chaukidárs having their pay reduced to Rs. 24 from Rs. 36, and their numbers increased (a very retrograde measure). The District Officer replies by saying that the chaukidárs' reallocation, &c., was made by experienced officers. You might as well say that death was enacted a punishment for theft by wise men. An experienced man may make a mistake.

I inspected this district very thoroughly. I was not satisfied in many respects. I have noted the points made separately, and I have no doubt but that the errors pointed out will be corrected.

RAE BARELI DISTRICT.

				1886.	1885.
Cognizable offences	...	...	...	2,712	2,027
Prosecuted to conviction	...	...	...	753	664

Reported crime, enquiries and the absolute number of cases have increased, but conviction in cases and conviction of persons have decreased. It is useless having more reports of crime and more cases, if police work also does not improve.

Mr. C. C. Hicks was District Superintendent of Police all the year.

Heinous and special crime.—Murder was successfully dealt with. Culpable homicide and kidnapping badly. Theft according to Oudh standards is ill-reported, and prosecution of cases and persons is very mediocre. Coining was badly prosecuted. Only two absconded offenders were arrested. Chaukidárs were fairly well rewarded. The Deputy Commissioner is elaborating a scheme for the improvement of the condition and pay of chaukidárs.

There has been some improvement in this district in crime report, but in the main essential, success in court, there has been retrogression. Till more skill is shown in detection and preparation of cases and more ability in prosecution, this easily-managed district will remain ill-administered in a police point of view. (a)—

The improvement of the condition of chaukidárs should be the first thing to engage attention. (b)—The prosecution of culpable homicide, kidnapping and coining requires more care. (c)—Theft report and prosecution require the same. (d)—Absconded offenders should be better hunted down. (e)—Chaukidárs should be more freely rewarded. (f)—The various instructions given by me at inspection for the correction of error and improvement of the working of the police should be implicitly carried out. (1)—The perfunctory nature of inspections by inspecting officers; (2)—their want of knowledge of the villages and villagers; (3)—the want of local and crime knowledge of the station officers, were the chief faults found at inspection.

SULTANPUR DISTRICT.

				1886.	1885.
Cognizable offences	...	...	...	2,901	3,190
Prosecuted to conviction	...	...	...	591	590

The number of reported crimes, the number of enquiries and the number of cases have all decreased. Success in Court in conviction of cases has considerably and in conviction of persons has slightly improved, but both, especially the latter, are very much below standard and argue bad detection, clumsy preparation and unskilful prosecution of cases.

Heinous and special crime.—Of five murder cases, three were tried, and in all three acquittal took place. In the single dakaiti case of the year, five out of eight men tried were acquitted. Of 18 robbery cases, 15 were undetected; most of these were certainly mere nose-ring-snatching cases. In house-breaking cases there was a fair amount of success in detection and also in prosecution. In theft also the same may be said. In rioting, of 85 persons sent up and tried, 53 were acquitted. In cases of mischief to cattle there were bad results. Only three absconded offenders were arrested. Previous convictions were well-attended to. Chaukidárs' rewards were fairly well attended to, but more money might be given with prudence. These results are not altogether pleasing.

In my inspection of this district, I was obliged to comment unfavourably on police work therein, and the enquiry made by myself and by Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas indicated great laxity in the enquiry into cases. Very considerable changes in the district staff ensued.

The Commissioner dwells on the inadequacy of the force in number and also, while praising the cash system of payment for village chaukidárs, thinks that conversion to cash payment might be made more quickly.

The Deputy Commissioner brings to notice a very foolish local police order. He, however, while advocating the cash system of payment for chaukidárs, would not like to see the number of chaukidárs reduced.

The points in police management which seem to require attention in this district are—(a)—More attention to details in the preparation of cases and more skilful prosecution. The Inspectors should be made to go carefully into each case which has occurred for three months and show the officers of stations the defects in evidence, the clues left unhandled, and give all the instructions necessary to the detection of crime. (b)—Indiscriminate arrest should be stopped. (c)—The investigation of heinous offences has been very greatly mismanaged. Neither should there be precipitancy nor should there be useless and wearisome delay. Both these faults are very observable in the enquiry into heinous crime in this district. (d)—In murder, dakaiti, robbery, rioting and mischief to cattle the results are extremely bad, and special attention is required to these offences. (e)—Absconded offenders should be hunted down. Chaukidárs should be well rewarded.

PARTABGARH DISTRICT.

				1886.	1885.
Cognizable offences -	...	...	...	3,476	3,035
Prosecuted to conviction	...	...	...	454	427

Reported crime, enquiries, and cases have all increased, while the convictions in

Mr. J. A. Luffman was District Superintendent of Police all the year. cases and of persons in court are almost the best obtained in the whole of the two provinces. To the praises of the Deputy Commissioner and Commissioner I would join my own in respect of Mr. Luffman. He has obtained the well-earned reward of many years' excellent work by promotion to the grade of District Superintendent of Police.

Heinous and special crime.—Murder—three cases were brought to trial, all were acquitted. In grievous hurt there were excellent results. In house-breaking and theft the results are excellent, but a large proportion of these offences was undetected. The few cases of cattle-theft which occurred were well dealt with. In rioting and mischief to cattle action was good. Absconded offenders and previous convictions were well attended to, and chaukidárs were well rewarded. My inspection report of this district is very favourable.

All unite in asking for a cash payment from the Government Treasury to chaukidárs. The Commissioner writes :—"In Partabgarh, I was much struck with the completeness and efficiency with which the circle system had been carried out. This, together with the care taken to secure a literate staff, has deservedly placed the district at a great advantage in comparison with its neighbours." (It is the advantage of the halqabandi system of which he speaks.) The District Superintendent of Police thinks that acquittals in the courts of Honorary Magistrates are excessive, and he asks for a prosecutor in these cases. Two really good arrests of absconded offenders, one in Khundwa in the Central Provinces, and one in Neemuch, were made by men of this district.

APPENDICES.

STATEMENT A.
PART II—RETURN OF NON-COGNIZABLE CRIME.

Serial number.	Law under which punishable.	Description of Crime.	CASES						PERSONS.							REMARKS.	
			Average institutions of five preceding years.	Instituted by complaint during the year.	Taken up by Magistrate of his own motion	Total of columns 5 and 6	Number of cases in column 7 in which the police were employed to make enquiry	Number of cases in which process issued.	Number of persons against whom process issued	Actually appeared before the Courts, including pending from last year.	Discharged after appearance.	ACQUITTED.		CONVICTED.			Waiting trial at close of year.
												By Magistrate	By High or Sessions Court	By Magistrate.	By High or Sessions Court		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
1	115	Abetment of offence not committed, &c.	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	117	Abetting commission of offence by public, &c. ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	118, 119	Concealing design to commit offence ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		CLASS I—Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, &c., &c.															
2	121 to 130, 505	Offences against the State	23	2	...	2	...	2	5	5	4	1	...	...	...	...
3	137	Harbouring deserters by master of ship ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	172 to 190, 201, to 204, 213 to 215, 227, 228	Offences against public justice	2,368	1,076	1,287	2,913	397	2,555	5,908	6,008	1,020	1,206	...	3,085	...	91	Two persons died.
5	161 to 168, 217 to 223	Offences by public servants	206	252	49	801	48	218	351	347	126	56	3	142	4	15	One ditto
6	193 to 200, 205 to 211, 421 to 424	False evidence, false complaints and claims, and fraudulent deeds and disposition of property.	622	695	421	1,119	73	921	1,165	1,147	352	197	4	517	10	61	Three ditto &c.
7	435 to 477	Forgery or fraudulently using forged documents	120	123	21	144	7	97	155	177	59	47	9	19	17	26	
8	264 to 267	Offences relating to weights and measures	148	181	45	179	41	153	187	180	51	88	...	89	...	2	
9	438 to 439	Making or using false trade-marks	39	110	...	110	3	85	105	86	17	38	...	31	...	...
10	149, 154 to 156, 160	Rioting, unlawful assembly, affray	552	320	114	484	109	441	1,547	1,630	183	316	13	1,097	...	20	One ditto.
		Total	4,078	3,312	1,890	5,202	678	4,472	9,423	9,580	1,812	1,899	29	5,580	35	218	Seven persons died, &c.
		CLASS II—Serious offences against the Person.															
11	312 to 316	Causing miscarriage	60	51	6	57	24	28	38	46	26	7	1	7	4	1	
12	370	Buying or disposing of slaves ... ..	...	2	1	3	...	1	3	3	3	...	...	...	...	...
		Total	60	53	7	60	24	29	41	49	29	7	1	7	4	1	
		CLASS III.—Serious offences against the property.															
13	384 to 389	Extortion	865	1,139	4	1,143	252	327	558	564	203	256	1	89	2	13	
		CLASS IV—Minor offences against the Person.															
14	345	Wrongful confinement	89	101	...	101	5	53	121	138	42	83	...	12	...	...	One person transferred.
15	352, 355, 358	Criminal force	14,441	16,803	68	16,871	474	11,242	20,276	19,416	6,264	9,446	11	3,490	...	203	Two persons died.
16	334	Hurt on grave or sudden provocation	134	110	3	113	11	59	170	180	4	140	...	36	...	...
17	323	Voluntarily causing hurt	30,904	32,864	105	32,939	1,095	23,277	45,577	41,521	12,156	21,055	23	7,798	37	422	
		Total	45,568	49,848	176	50,024	1,585	34,031	66,144	61,255	18,496	30,724	34	11,336	37	625	Three persons died &c
		CLASS V.—Minor offences against property.															
18	417 to 420	Cheating	1,138	1,479	23	1,502	172	657	987	960	388	298	7	238	5	34	
19	408, 404	Criminal misappropriation of property	586	563	82	645	197	355	487	559	146	138	1	265	2	6	
20	409	Criminal breach of trust by public servants, bankers, &c.	230	184	7	101	16	94	139	169	53	58	...	49	3	6	
21	426, 427, 434	Mischief (simple)	6,354	9,939	75	10,014	399	6,573	11,897	10,390	3,296	5,369	5	1,625	5	89	One person died.
		Total	10,308	12,165	187	12,352	784	7,079	13,510	12,078	3,883	5,868	18	2,168	15	135	One person died.
		CLASS VI—Other offences not specified above.															
22	298	Offences against religion	63	100	...	100	6	38	60	90	28	31	...	28	...	3	
23	490 to 492	Criminal breach of contract of service	109	64	1	65	7	48	77	80	16	46	...	13	...	4	
24	493 to 498	Offences relating to marriage	3,908	4,455	11	4,466	201	2,419	3,284	3,123	1,290	1,299	11	455	12	65	One person died.
25	500 to 502	Defamation	545	833	6	839	9	413	647	622	260	269	...	77	1	4	One ditto transferred.
26	504, 506 to 510	Intimidation and insult	997	1,405	36	1,441	82	773	1,311	1,217	43	471	12	272	3	22	
27	271 to 276, 278, 284, 287, 288, 290	Public and local nuisances	610	512	159	671	85	500	2,113	2,013	12	338	5	1,527	...	16	
28	294A	Keeping a lottery office	3	6	1	7	2	13	27	29	...	6	...	14	...	...
29	Offences under chapter VIII (a) C. P. C.	Security for keeping the peace on conviction	1,426	1,697	113	1,810	500	821	2,920	3,080	801	527	14	1,072	...	66	
30	Offences under chapter X, C. P. C.	Public nuisances	428	959	260	1,219	63	407	734	1,829	216	347	16	1,238	1	11	
31	Cases under chapter XII, C. P. C.	Disputes as to immovable property	148	169	21	190	25	102	225	209	60	39	...	78	...	32	
		Maintenance of wives and children	222	1,022	10	1,044	50	560	591	640	307	179	...	267	...	10	
		Total	8,963	11,236	618	11,854	1,000	6,493	12,289	13,134	3,033	3,554	58	5,031	18	233	Two persons died.
		Special Laws, offences under which are not cognisable by the Police [Detail]	4,045	7,367	1,399	8,766	554	6,519	11,893	12,349	1,774	3,392	41	7,010	29	103	
		Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		GRAND TOTAL	73,888	85,120	4,281	89,401	4,877	60,150	1,13,818	1,09,009	29,835	45,695	177	31,821	140	1,328	13 persons died, &c

STATEMENT B.
Thagi, Dakaiti, Administration of Poisonous or Stupefying Drugs for criminal purposes and other professional crimes for 1886.

Description of crime.	CASES.				PERSONS.						COMPARATIVE RETURN.						Remarks.									
	II.	III.	IV.	V.	VI. Number of persons supposed to have been concerned in cases in columns II. and III.	VII. Arrested.	VIII. Brought to trial.	IX. Convicted.	X. A acquitted.	XI. Remaining under trial.	XII. Number supposed to be at large at the close of the year.	XIII. Number of persons arrested.	XIV. Brought to trial.	XV. Connected.	XVI. Property stolen.	XVII. Property recovered.										
I.	II.	III.	IV.	V.	VI.	VII.	VIII.	IX.	X.	XI.	XII.	XIII.	XIV.	XV.	XVI.	XVII.	XVIII.									
Thagi ... by strangulation, ... by poison	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	61	59	41	79	1296	200	227	68	145	(3)	9 1036	249	104	200	232	81	227	107	29	68	43,601	13,928	23,346	1 867	514	2,305
Dakaiti on land ... Oudh	11	11	8	17	252	62	57	22	21	(3)	12 190	83	25	62	86	25	57	12	15	22	2,629	3,788	4,227	229	346	1 665
	128	112	83	157	746	159	178	123	54	(6)	1 578	197	138	159	179	129	178	107	88	123	8 130	2,869	8,867	1,326	2,438	1,086
Robbery ... Oudh	45	40	31	54	255	67	71	47	23	(5)	1 189	52	54	67	49	54	71	27	26	47	2,603	2,812	4 885	201	266	260
	4	11	6	9	25	12	10	7	1	(10)	2 13	16	10	12	11	9	10	9	8	7	265	125	660	32	65	351
Poisoning ... Oudh	8	3	4	7	12	5	4	2	1	(1)	1 7	5	7	5	6	4	4	4	2	2	293	137	883	27	23	...

(1) 10 Persons discharged without trial.
 (2) 14 Persons were pending trial and 1 was made Queen's Evidence at the close of 1885; 23 arrested in cases of previous year.

(3) 5 Persons made Queen's Evidence.

(4) 5 Persons discharged without trial.

(5) 2 Persons made Queen's Evidence.

(6) 14 Persons were pending trial at the close of 1885; 5 arrested in cases of previous year.

(7) 10 Persons discharged without trial.

(8) 4 Persons were pending trial at the close of 1885; 1 arrested in a case of previous year.

(9) 2 Persons discharged without trial.

(10) 1 Person died before trial.

Statement of additional police collected for the protection of persons

Number.	District.	Names of fairs or places of large assembly where additional police have been collected during the year.	PART I—ADDITIONAL POLICE COLLECTED FOR THE							
			Duration of fair or assembly.	Estimated number of persons assembled.	Strength of police permanently located at the place, provincial as well as municipal and town police.		Detached from the regular force.		Specially employed in addition to columns V to VIII.	
					Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.
	I.	II.	III.	IV.	V.	VI.	VII.	VIII.	IX.	X.
			M. d.							
1	MEERUT ...	Gaithmuktesar Katki fair ...	0 13	100,000	5	30	11	38	...	250
2	ALIGARH ...	<i>Nil</i>	0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	SARANPUR ...	Hardwar ...	0 12	45,000	1	6	17	...	10	240
		Guzal ...	0 2	11,000	...	...	7	110	...	...
		Shakumbri Devi ...	0 6	17,000	...	...	6	154	...	...
		Piran Kahar ...	0 5	10,000	...	...	3	40	...	...
4	MUZAFFARNAGAR ...	<i>Nil</i>	0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	BULANDSHAHR ...	Anupshahr Katki fair ...	0 5	50,000	5	30	2	10	...	50
		Karambas Dasehra fair, police station	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Debai. ...	0 5	50,000	5	34	2	10	...	50
		Ditto Somwati Amawas ditto ...	0 4	15,000	5	34	1	4	...	...
		Ditto Katki ditto ...	0 5	30,000	5	34	1	6	...	10
		Ramghat Somwati Amawas fair ...	0 5	20,000	3	12	1	6	...	15
		Ditto Katki ditto ...	0 5	15,000	3	12	1	4	...	15
6	DEHRA DUN ...	Annual Government horse show and district fair ...	0 7	20,000	7	48	2	8	...	75
		Ahar Dasehra fair ...	0 3	10,000	2	6	1	4	...	20
		Dehra Janda do. ...	0 8	10,000	4	36	1	8	...	...
		Nurrawal ...	0 17	32,000	...	...	1	8	...	...
		Ramlila City ...	0 10	10,000	1	17	5	55	...	...
		Lakra Id ...	0 1	6,000	1	14	1	35	...	...
		Moharram ...	0 10	20,000	22	365	11	318	...	...
7	BAREILLY ...	Chirag Ali Shah Sethal, station Hafizganj ...	0 8	8,000	2	10	1	8	...	...
		Pirlahora Ritcha ...	0 8	7,000	2	10	1	4	...	...
		Katki Mela, bank of Ramganga, City	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Bareilly, ghat Chowbari ...	0 1	22,000	2	14	2	16	...	...
		Katki Mela Bhamora ...	0 8	35,000	3	16	2	14	...	...
8	BINAOR ...	Ramlila Baheri ...	0 10	13,000	1	11	3	44	...	...
		Ganges bathing fair, Darauagar ...	0 7	100,000	3	12	2	12	...	...
		Ramlila fair, Moradabad ...	1 0	75,000	2	62	6	20	1	3
		Ganges fair, Tigree ...	0 15	150,000	2	6	10	40	...	60
9	MORADABAD ...	Pheri do., Sambal ...	0 4	10,000	6	40	2	6	...	...
		Moharram, Chandausi ...	0 1	12,000	6	30	1	...	...	...
		Ditto, Sambhal ...	0 1	25,000	6	20	1	...	...	...
		Ditto, Moradabad ...	0 1	30,000	6	62	10	40	...	...
10	BUDAUN ...	Ditto, Amroha ...	0 1	27,000	5	30	...	...	...	...
		Kakorah fair ...	0 15	49,000	...	116	12	...	...	125
		Katki Ganges fair at Dhai ghat ...	0 8	100,000	...	...	2	15	...	...
		Dasehra ditto ditto ...	0 3	10,000	...	...	1	8	...	...
11	SHAHJAHANPUR ...	Manhgi ditto ditto ...	0 2	6,000	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Seramow Debi fair ...	0 1	25,000	...	...	1	6	...	...
		Moharram, City ...	0 11	30,000	...	...	7	60	...	...
		Ramlila, City ...	0 1	5,000	...	...	7	60	...	...
12	PILIBHIT ...	Chehlum, City ...	0 2	10,000	...	...	9	44	...	...
		Sardha fair ...	0 5	25,000	...	...	4	25	...	...
		Batesar do. ...	1 0	100,000	2	6	5	114	...	...
		Kailash do. ...	0 2	50,000	...	...	2	16	...	...
13	AGRA ...	Kamal Khan do. ...	0 2	30,000	...	...	1	4	...	...
		Etorra do. ...	0 2	20,000	...	...	2	8	...	...
		Goal do. ...	0 10	20,000	...	...	1	8	...	...
		City Moharram do. ...	0 1	20,000	...	...	4	40	...	...
		Ferozabad do. do. ...	0 4	20,000	...	...	1	4	...	...
		Sitla do. ...	0 2	40,000	...	...	1	20	...	...
		Dasehra do. ...	0 2	15,000	...	...	1	8	...	...
		Kosi Sarogi fair ...	0 2	10,000	5	45	21	93	13	*164
		Bindraban Rathjatra fair ...	0 10	100,000	7	60	10	30	...	...
		Chhatta Nari Semri fair ...	0 10	40,000	...	...	4	21	...	...
14	MUTTRA ...	Gobardhan Purnimashi fair ...	0 5	10,000	3	35	4	10	...	...
		Madhban, Talban Muthra ...	0 4	35,000	7	40	2	10	...	...
		Baldeo Chhat ...	0 7	15,000	4	24	3	28	...	...
		Barsana Boorhee Lila ...	0 3	20,000	2	6	1	11	...	...

MENT C.

and property or quartered as a punitive measure, during 1886.

PROTECTION OF PERSONS AND PROPERTY.						PART II.—ADDITIONAL POLICE QUARTERED AS A PUNITIVE MEASURE.						
Total cost under columns IX. and X.		Number of offences against persons or property during such assembly.		Property.		Number of cases (additional police quartered).	Strength of additional police.		Total cost of additional police for the whole period, including all contingencies.	Period for which quartered.	Number of offences committed in or traced to a village or place in which the additional police was established	Remarks.
To Govern-ment.	To local or private funds.	Investigated by the police.	In which conviction followed.	Stolen.	Recovered.		Officers.	Men.				
XI.	XII.	XIII.	XIV.	XV.	XVI.	XVII.	XVIII.	XIX.	XX.	XXI.	XXII.	XXIII.
	Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.							
...	618 15 10	17	15	82 0 0	29 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	Also four small fairs.
...	1,006 10 6	2	1	33 0 0	5 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	2	2	16 0 0	16 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	4	2	25 0 0	12 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	25 0 0	1	1	2 0 0	2 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	25 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	5 0 0	1	1	21 0 0	21 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	7 8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	7 8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	55 11 3	2	2	54 0 0	54 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	5 10 0	2	2	2 4 0	2 4 0	2	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	1	1	2 2 0	2 2 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Also one small fair.
...	...	1	1	3 8 0	3 8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	
...	37 0 0	1	1	2 0 0	2 0 0	1	...	...	...	7 days.	1	Also three small fairs.
...	157 0 0	4	4	2 10 3	2 10 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	Also 16 small fairs.
...	
...	232 0 0	37	35	207 0 0	319 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	8	7	3 5 0	3 5 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	1	1	0 7 9	0 7 9	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	
...	
...	...	91	82	672 0 0	66 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	3	2	5 0 0	5 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	3	3	55 0 0	4 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	1	1	1 0 0	1 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	Also 80 small fairs.
...	
...	...	19	17	283 0 0	62 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	400 0 0	1	1	8 0 0	1 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	* Includes 100 chakkidars.
...	...	1	1	0 2 0	0 2 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	1	1	7 0 0	7 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	4	2	7 5 0	5 5 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	2	2	27 0 0	27 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	2	1	16 14 0	16 14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	

Statement of additional police collected for the protection of persons

Number.	District.	Names of fairs or places of large assembly where additional police have been collected during the year.	PART I.—ADDITIONAL POLICE COLLECTED FOR THE							
			Duration of fair or assembly.	Estimated number of persons assembled.	Strength of police permanently located at the place, provincial as well as municipal and town police.		Detached from the regular force.		Specially employed in addition to columns V to VIII.	
					Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.
	I.	II.	III.	IV.	V.	VI.	VII.	VIII.	IX.	X.
		MUTTRA—(contd.),								
		Muthra Ramlila ...	0 11	25,000	13	140	20	60	...	...
		Gobardhan Deepmalka ...	0 6	70,000	3	35	8	60	...	...
		Muthra Jamdutiya ...	0 1	80,000	13	140	8	60	...	...
		Baldeo Purnamashi ...	0 6	35,000	4	24	3	28	...	...
		Moharram, Farukhabad...	0 1	50,000	13	101	6	30	...	...
		Dat Kando, ditto ...	0 1	15,000	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Chaiti Athen, ditto ...	0 1	10,000	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Ramlila, ditto ...	0 1	50,000	...	...	6	30	...	...
15	FARUKHABAD	Kampil Saraogi fair ...	0 8	8,000	2	9	...	...	...	...
		Do. Katki do. ...	0 2	20,000	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Do. Dasehra do. ...	0 2	7,000	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Allahganj Chilowa ...	0 2	8,000	2	8	...	...	...	...
		Kamalganj Dasehra ...	0 5	60,000	4	14	1	4	...	...
		Do. Katki ...	0 4	50,000	...	...	1	4	...	...
		Kanauj Moharram ...	0 1	5,000	5	17	1	4	...	...
16	MAINPURI	Debi fair ...	0 4	40,000	...	...	...	14	...	...
17	ETAHWAH	Duba ...	0 26	8,000	...	...	...	...	1	4
18	ETAH	Sambati fair ...	0 7	200,000	4	20	4	35	...	...
		Maragsiri fair ...	0 8	75,000	4	20	3	18	...	...
19	ALLAHABAD	Magh Mela ...	1 7	70,000	...	...	1	46	12	43
		Ramlila (Parade) ...	0 12	52,000	20	256	15	123	...	...
		Do. (Gurpaishad) ...	0 12	5,000	...	...	3	20	...	...
		Moharram (Karbala) ...	0 1	14,000	20	256	18	143	...	...
		Barah Debi (Jubi) ...	0 1	20,000	...	...	4	25	...	...
		Shiu Ratri (Banipara) ...	0 15	20,000	...	...	1	6	...	20
20	CANNPORE	Sayad Salar (Gajunair) ...	0 10	25,000	4	17	1	6	...	30
		Sankrant (Bithur) ...	0 8	12,000	3	12	1	6	...	...
		Kansliia (Chowbeypur) ...	0 7	12,000	1	3	1	6	...	...
		Kartki (Bithur) ...	0 15	120,000	4	30	2	8	...	50
		Basant (Makanpur) ...	1 0	125,000	...	7	4	36	...	60
		Urs (Makanpur) ...	0 10	8,000	...	7	1	8	...	10
21	FATEHPUR	Sheorajpur Katki fair ...	0 15	85,000	2	9	2	20	2	20
		Asothar ditto ...	0 4	5,000	2	5	...	...	...	6
		Nau Durga fair ...	0 9	5,000	5	27	4	25	...	...
22	BANDA	Ramlila ditto ...	0 3	12,000	5	27	6	30	...	...
		Dipdan, Sitapur ...	0 10	7,000	1	3	2	25	...	...
		Mahadeo Lohra ...	0 3	5,000	...	...	1	2	...	...
23	HAMIRPUR	Nil ...	0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24	JAUNPUR	Nil ...	0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25	MENARES	Bharat Melap fair ...	0 1	30,000	16	70	14	50	...	...
26	GORAKHPUR	Nil ...	0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sayad Salar ...	0 2	10,000	2	8	...	...	...	...
		Shahroz Tirmohani ...	0 1	5,000	2	4	...	...	...	...
		Durbassa ...	0 3	35,000	2	6	...	...	...	...
27	AZAMGARH	Deolas ...	0 6	50,000	1	5	...	...	...	...
		Bhagatpur ...	0 2	6,000	1	2	...	...	...	...
		Rasulpur ...	0 1	5,000	1	2	...	...	...	...
		Moharram and Dasehra...	0 10	15,000	3	14	...	...	11	80
28	MIRZAPUR	Bindhachal ...	0 11	10,000	3	12	2	18	...	...
29	GHAZIPUR	Nil ...	0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
30	BASTI	Nil ...	0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
31	BALLIA	Katki Dadri fair ...	0 15	320,000	...	...	15	541	...	20
32	JHANSI	Nil ...	0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
33	JALAUN	Nil ...	0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Numaishgah ...	0 9	15,000	2	4	5	16	...	...
		Durgapuja ...	0 1	10,000	2	4	1	8	...	...
		Akhtij ...	0 1	6,000	3	5	...	...	...	...
		Sawan ...	0 1	10,000	3	4	1	8	...	...
34	LALITPUR	Dolgias ...	0 1	10,000	2	3	1	8	...	...
		Desahra ...	0 5	15,000	3	4	1	5	...	...
		Moharram ...	0 5	25,000	3	8	...	15	...	...
		Jhumarnath fair at Batalu	0 7	27,620	1	3	...	4	...	...

(continued)

Statement of additional police collected for the protection of persons

Number.	District.	Names of fairs or places of large assembly where additional police have been collected during the year.	PART I—ADDITIONAL POLICE COLLECTED FOR THE							
			Duration of fair or assembly.	Estimated number of persons assembled.	Strength of police permanently located at the place, provincial as well as municipal and town police.		Detached from the regular force.		Specially employed in addition to columns V to VIII.	
					Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.
	I.	II.	III.	IV.	V.	VI.	VII.	VIII.	IX.	X.
			M. d							
35	LALITPUR—(contd.)	Ramlila, Talbehat ...	0 10	22,000	3	10	...	4	...	...
	TARAI	Gogapir, ditto ...	0 1	6,000	3	10	...	...	...	...
	LUCKNOW	Nil ...	0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
36	LUCKNOW	Nil ...	0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	LUCKNOW	Nil ...	0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	LUCKNOW	Nil ...	0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
37	UNAO	Ganges Ghat, Unao ...	0 2	10,000	1	4	1	5	...	...
	UNAO	Ramlila, ditto ...	0 9	40,000	5	18	6	15	...	...
	UNAO	Ganges Ghat Pariar ...	0 5	300 000	...	...	4	14	...	139
37	UNAO	Nanamow, Ghat, Bangarmow ...	0 4	200,000	...	...	3	8	...	113
	UNAO	Kusehri Devi, Ajgaon ...	0 6	80,000	...	...	6	30	...	100
	UNAO	Baksar Ghat, Bara ...	0 3	20,000	...	...	3	5	...	40
37	UNAO	Takiya Mohabbat Shah, Bara ...	0 10	80,000	...	...	5	21	...	101
	UNAO	Sidia Dhar, Maurawan ...	0 5	50,000	...	...	2	11	...	33
	UNAO	Kalmagara, Achalganj ...	0 3	150 000	...	...	2	10	...	100
37	UNAO	Dasehra at Nawabganj ...	0 8	10,000	...	...	8	24	...	...
	UNAO	Ditto Zaidpur ...	0 5	40,000	...	...	3	5	...	...
	UNAO	Ditto Bibipur ...	0 2	10,000	...	...	1	3	...	...
37	UNAO	Ditto Tikaitnagar ...	0 10	15 000	...	...	1	10	...	...
	UNAO	Ditto Haidargarh ...	0 5	50 000	...	...	2	7	...	...
	UNAO	Ditto Dewah ...	0 3	7 000	...	...	2	5	...	...
37	UNAO	Ditto Tikaitganj ...	0 5	5 000	...	...	1	2	...	...
	UNAO	Ditto Saadatganj ...	0 8	10,000	...	...	1	4	...	...
	UNAO	Dhanukjag at Zaidpur ...	0 2	15,000	...	...	3	7	...	...
37	UNAO	Ditto Sidhaur ...	0 2	15 000	...	...	1	2	...	...
	UNAO	Ditto Bhukhraura ...	0 1	8,000	...	...	...	1	...	...
	UNAO	Ditto Khajuri ...	0 1	6,000	...	...	...	1	...	...
37	UNAO	Ditto Badoserai ...	0 2	15,000	...	...	1	2	...	...
	UNAO	Ditto Piur ...	0 3	10,000	...	...	2	2	...	...
	UNAO	Ditto Katai bhar ...	0 3	5,000	...	...	...	1	...	...
37	UNAO	Nargadeota at Nawabganj ...	0 2	8,000	...	...	2	12	...	...
	UNAO	Syad Salar at Satrik ...	0 3	20,000	...	...	6	16	...	...
	UNAO	Ransa ...	0 3	10,000	...	...	3	10	...	...
37	UNAO	Kotwa in Zaidpur ...	0 1	5,000	...	...	1	4	...	...
	UNAO	Manjhawan ...	0 3	15,000	...	...	1	2	...	...
	UNAO	Parshannath at Bhagoli ...	0 2	4,000	...	...	1	4	...	...
37	UNAO	Dhanauli Ghat ...	0 1	5 000	...	...	...	2	...	...
	UNAO	Gokula Ghat ...	0 1	7,000	...	...	...	2	...	...
	UNAO	Zobra-bibi at Rudauli ...	0 2	5 000	...	...	...	6	...	...
37	UNAO	Kotwa Jagjiwandas ...	0 3	20,000	...	...	5	15	...	...
	UNAO	Ditto ...	0 3	16,000	...	...	4	10	...	...
	UNAO	Lodheswar ...	0 3	26 000	...	...	5	20	...	...
37	UNAO	Ditto ...	0 3	21,000	...	...	6	20	...	...
	UNAO	Ausoneswar ...	0 2	150 000	...	...	2	7	...	...
	UNAO	Behta Ghat ...	0 1	10,000	...	...	1	1	...	...
37	UNAO	aj Ghat ...	0 1	10,000	...	...	...	1	...	...
	UNAO	Galamaw ...	0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	UNAO	Khairabad ...	0 12	8,000	1	6	3	20	5	200
37	UNAO	Kansibat ...	0 12	6,000	...	...	2	4	2	100
	UNAO	Misrikh ...	0 7	100,000	4	17	4	22	2	100
	UNAO	Nimkhar ...	0 1	50,000	1	3	4	22	2	100
40	HARDOI	Nil ...	0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
40	HARDOI	Chaiti and Sheonatri fair at Gola ...	0 15	100 000	4	13	2	12	...	362
41	KHERI	Gokaran Nath. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
41	KHERI	Ramlila fair at Lakhimpur ...	0 25	50,000	6	27	1	8	...	47
41	KHERI	Mendwa ...	0 10	10,000	...	1	...	2	1	6
42	FYZABAD	Ajudhya Ram Naumi fair ...	0 5	500,000	6	56	48	265	...	591
42	FYZABAD	Ditto Katki ditto ...	0 5	600,000	6	56	52	267	...	586
42	FYZABAD	Govind Sahib ditto ...	0 10	100,000	...	...	...	...	16	214
42	FYZABAD	Syad Salar, Police station, Bahraich, ...	0 13	75,000	...	2	11	32	...	153
43	BAHRAICH	Gulwa Ghat, ditto ...	0 1	60,000	...	...	3	8	...	25
43	BAHRAICH	Purastampur, ditto, Bhinga ...	0 1	12,000	...	...	1	2	...	4
43	BAHRAICH	Ghar Delhi, ditto, Fakherpur ...	0 7	35,000	...	...	1	2	...	40
43	BAHRAICH	Kuti Pendas, ditto ...	0 4	25,000	...	...	1	2	...	40

[illegible]

Statement of additional police collected for the protection of persons

Number.	District.	Names of fairs or places of large assembly where additional police have been collected during the year.	PART I—ADDITIONAL POLICE COLLECTED FOR THE							
			Duration of fair or assembly.	Estimated number of persons assembled.	Strength of police permanently located at the place, provincial as well as municipal and town police.		Detached from the regular force.		Specially employed in addition to columns V to VIII.	
					Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.
	I.	II.	III.	IV.	V.	VI.	VII.	VIII.	IX.	X.
			M. d							
35	LALITPUR—(contd.)	Ramlila, Talbehat ...	0 10	22,000	3	10	...	4	...	...
36	TARAI	Gogapir, ditto ...	0 1	6,000	3	10	...	...	...	...
36	LUCKNOW	Nil ...	0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
37	UNAO	Nil ...	0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Ganges Ghat, Unao ...	0 2	10,000	1	4	1	5	...	...
		Ramlila, ditto ...	0 9	40,000	5	18	6	15	...	...
		Ganges Ghat Pariar ...	0 5	300,000	...	...	4	14	...	139
		Nanamow, Ghat, Bangarmow ...	0 4	200,000	...	...	3	8	...	113
		Kuschri Devi, Ajgaon ...	0 6	80,000	...	...	6	30	...	100
		Baksar Ghat, Bara ...	0 3	20,000	...	...	3	5	...	40
		Takiya Mohabbat Shah, Bara ...	0 10	80,000	...	...	5	21	...	101
		India Dhar, Maurawan ...	0 5	50,000	...	...	2	11	...	33
		Kalmagara, Achalganj ...	0 3	150,000	...	...	2	10	...	100
		Dasehra at Nawabganj ...	0 8	10,000	...	...	8	24	...	...
		Ditto Zaidpur ...	0 5	40,000	...	...	3	5	...	...
		Ditto Bibipur ...	0 2	10,000	...	...	1	3	...	...
		Ditto Tikaitnagar ...	0 10	15,000	...	...	1	10	...	...
		Ditto Haidargarh ...	0 5	50,000	...	...	2	7	...	...
		Ditto Dewah ...	0 3	7,000	...	...	2	5	...	...
		Ditto Tikaitganj ...	0 5	5,000	...	...	1	2	...	...
		Ditto Saadatganj ...	0 8	10,000	...	...	1	4	...	...
		Dhanukjag at Zaidpur ...	0 2	15,000	...	...	3	7	...	...
		Ditto Sidhaur ...	0 2	15,000	...	...	1	2	...	...
		Ditto Bhikhraura ...	0 1	8,000	...	...	...	1	...	...
		Ditto Khajuri ...	0 1	6,000	...	...	...	1	...	...
		Ditto Badoserai ...	0 2	15,000	...	...	1	2	...	...
		Ditto Piur ...	0 3	10,000	...	...	2	2	...	...
		Ditto Katai bhar ...	0 3	5,000	...	...	...	1	...	...
38	BARA BANKI	Nargadeota at Nawabganj ...	0 2	8,000	...	...	2	12	...	...
		Syad Salar at Satrik ...	0 3	20,000	...	...	6	16	...	...
		Ransa ...	0 3	10,000	...	...	3	10	...	...
		Kotwa in Zaidpur ...	0 1	5,000	...	...	1	4	...	...
		Manjhgawan ...	0 3	15,000	...	...	1	2	...	...
		Parshannath at Bhagoli ...	0 2	4,000	...	...	1	4	...	...
		Dhannauli Ghat ...	0 1	5,000	...	...	...	2	...	...
		Gokula Ghat ...	0 1	7,000	...	...	...	2	...	...
		Zohra-bibi at Rudauli ...	0 2	5,000	...	...	2	6	...	...
		Kotwa Jagjiwandas ...	0 3	20,000	...	...	5	15	...	...
		Ditto ...	0 3	16,000	...	...	4	10	...	...
		Lodheswar ...	0 3	26,000	...	...	5	20	...	...
		Ditto ...	0 3	24,000	...	...	6	20	...	...
		Ausoneswar ...	0 2	150,000	...	...	2	7	...	...
		Behta Ghat ...	0 1	10,000	...	...	1	1	...	...
		Laaj Ghat ...	0 1	10,000	...	...	...	1	...	...
		Galumaw ...	0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
39	SITAPUR	Khairabad ...	0 12	8,000	1	6	3	20	5	200
		Bansibat ...	0 12	6,000	...	...	2	4	2	100
		Misrikh ...	0 7	100,000	4	17	4	22	2	100
40	HARDOI	Nimkhar ...	0 1	50,000	1	3	4	22	2	100
40		Nil ...	0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
41	KHERI	Chaiti and Sheoratri fair at Gola ...	0 15	100,000	4	13	2	12	...	362
		Gokaran Nath. ...								
		Ramlila fair at Lakhimpur ...	0 25	50,000	6	27	1	8	...	47
		Mendwa ...	0 10	10,000	...	1	...	2	1	6
42	FYZABAD	Ajudhya Ram Naumi fair ...	0 5	500,000	6	56	48	265	...	591
		Ditto Katki ditto ...	0 5	600,000	6	56	52	267	...	586
		Govind Sahib ditto ...	0 10	100,000	...	...	...	...	16	214
		Syad Salar, Police station, Bahraich, ...	0 13	75,000	...	2	11	32	...	153
43	BAHRAICH	Gulwa Ghat, ditto ...	0 1	60,000	...	...	3	8	...	25
		Parasurampur, ditto, Bhinga ...	0 1	12,000	...	...	1	2	...	4
		Ghur Dehi, ditto, Fakherpur ...	0 7	35,000	...	...	1	2	...	40
		Kuti Pemas, ditto ...	0 4	25,000	...	...	1	2	...	40

and property or quartered as a punitive measure, during 1886.

[illegible]

Statement of additional police collected for the protection of persons

Number.	District.	Names of fairs or places of large assembly where additional police have been collected during the year.	PART I.—ADDITIONAL POLICE COLLECTED FOR THE							
			Duration of fair or assembly.	Estimated number of persons assembled.	Strength of police permanently located at the place, provincial as well as municipal and town police.		Detached from the regular force.		Specially employed in addition to columns V. to VIII.	
					Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.
	I.	II.	III.	IV.	V.	VI.	VII.	VIII.	IX.	X.
		Katka Marotha, Police station, Kaisarganj.	0 3	50,000	...	...	1	2	...	25
		Sitadhar ditto Ekona ...	0 1	50,000	...	...	1	3	...	10
		Ghonna ditto Motipur ...	0 1	5,000	...	...	1	2	...	20
		Takiya Shahshujan ditto Nanpara ...	0 15	20,000	...	...	2	6	...	50
		Janghi Nath ditto ...	0 8	8,000	...	...	1	4	...	40
		Ramghat ditto Sisaya ...	0 4	6,500	...	...	1	2	...	6
		Jhulla Baba ditto Piagpur ...	0 1	6,000	...	...	...	1	...	2
		Howba ditto Malinpur ...	0 4	25,000	...	...	1	4	...	16
		Debi Patan ...	0 12	27,000	...	...	2	20	...	...
		Ajudhia ...	0 15	600,000	...	...	5	37	...	...
44	GONDA	Pirithi Nath ...	0 1	25,000	...	...	1	4	...	...
		Sangam ..	0 5	50,000	...	...	1	4	...	...
		Manoraman ...	0 2	30,000	...	...	1	4	...	...
45	RAE BARELI	Nil ...	0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
46	SULTANPUR	Nil ...	0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
47	PARTABGARH	Manikpur ..	0 1	70,000	1	9	3	20	...	...

MENT C.—(concluded).

and property or quartered as a punitive measure, during 1886.

[illegible]

STATEMENT D.
Showing strength, cost, distribution and employment of Police.

District.	SANCTIONED STRENGTH OF POLICE FORCE.										COST OF POLICE.				
	Strength of district, cantonment, town or municipal and water Police, paid for wholly or in part from Imperial or Provincial revenues.					Strength of cantonment, town or municipal and water Police, paid wholly from other than Imperial or Provincial revenues.					Col. III.				
	Inspector-General, Deputy and Assistant Inspectors-General.	III.	IV.	V.	VI.	VII.	VIII.	IX.	X.	XI.	XII.	XIII.	XIV.	XV.	XVI.
		Number of District and Assistant District Superintendents.	Number of subordinate officers on Rs. 100 and upwards.	Number of subordinate officers Rs. 100.	Number of mounted police constables.	Number of foot police constables.	Number of water police constables.	Total.	Officers.	Men.	Pay and travelling allowances of constabulary officers (Col. II.), and travelling allowances of their establishments.	Total pay of District and Assistant District Superintendents (Col. III).	Travelling allowances of District and Assistant District Superintendents.	Pay and travelling allowances of their establishments.	Total pay of subordinate officers (Cols. IV. and V.).
I	II.	III.	IV.	V.	VI.	VII.	VIII.	IX.	X.	XI.	XII.	XIII.	XIV.	XV.	XVI.
North-Western Provinces	...	D. S. 33 A. D. S. 8	Insprts. 147 Sergts. 2	S. I. 510 H. C. 2,733 Sergts. 5	503	13,490	...	17,431	499	7,196	...	2,86,400	28,950	...	10,04,088
Oudh	...	D. S. 41 A. D. S. 1	Insprts. 149 Sergt. 1	S. I. 3,248 H. C. 185 Sergts. 790	127	4,986	...	5,541	132	1,469	...	1,14,800	7,550	...	2,93,703
Total, N. W. Provinces and Oudh	...	D. S. 45 A. D. S. 9	Insprts. 186 Sergts. 3	S. I. 695 H. C. 3,623 Sergts. 5	(b) 630	17,876	...	22,972	631	8,665	1,17,000	4,01,200	34,500	...	12,97,791
Government Railway Police, East India Railway.	...	1	6	48	...	140	...	195	...	...	...	8,315	863	2,787	26,161
Government Railway Police, Cawnpore-Achnera Railway.	1	7	...	21	...	29	...	...	...	...	45	540	2,571
Government Railway Police, Bengal and North-Western Railway.	1	6	...	17	...	24	...	...	...	...	112	135	680
Government Railway Police, Rohilkhand Kumaun, and Pilibhit Railway.	3	...	11	...	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,200
Government Railway Police, Sind, Panjáb and Delhi Railway.	1	1	...	50	...	52	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,280
GRAND TOTAL	4	55	198	4,288	630	18,115	...	23,286	631	8,665	1,17,000	4,09,515	35,520	3,462	13,30,663

(a) 1 Inspector-General, 2 Deputy Inspectors-General, and 1 Personal Assistant to Inspector-General.

(b) Mounted head constables ... 24
Ditto constables ... 606

630

STATEMENT D.

Showing strength, cost, distribution and employment of Police—(continued).

District.	COST OF POLICE.						DISTRIBUTION OF FORCE.									
	Total pay of constables of all classes (Cols. VI., VII. and VIII.)	Horse and travelling allowances, permanent or otherwise, not included in cols. XII, XIV. and XV.	Average pay of—		Contingencies and all expenses other than included in cols. XII. to XVII.	Total cost.	Payable from Imperial and Provincial Revenues.	Payable from other sources.	Guards at district central or subsidiary jails.		On station duties.		Guards over lock-ups and treasures or escort to prisoners and treasure or in reserve.		Total.	
			Mounted constables.	Foot and water constables.					Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.		
XVII.	XVIII	XIX.	XX.	XXI.	XXII.	XXIII.	XXIV.	XXV.	XXVI.	XXVII.	XXVIII.	XXIX.	XXX.	XXXI.	XXXII.	
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
North-Western Provinces	11,19,728	..	..	..	7,79,130	32,16,296	27,39,687	4,76,609	80	541	2,186	8,245	1,131	5,307	3,397	13,993
Oudh	3,58,253	..	..	..	2,00,245	9,74,551	8,67,972	1,06,579	29	185	557	2,186	429	2,143	1,015	4,513
Total, N. W. Provinces and Oudh	14,77,981	..	2721	73	9,79,375	43,07,847	Col. } 1,17,000 XII. }	5,89,188	109	726	2,743	10,430	1,560	7,350	4,412	18,506
Government Railway Police, East India Railway.	12,212	1,431	..	96	9,866	61,635	18,490	43,145	..	..	46	112	8	28	54	140
Government Railway Police, Cawnpore and Agra Railway.	1,710	183	..	84	687	5,736	5,736	..	..	..	8	21	..	..	8	21
Government Railway Police, Bengal and North-Western Railway.	303	84	..	84	196	1,440	1,440	..	..	..	7	17	..	..	7	17
Government Railway Police, Rohilkhand Kumaon and Pilibhit Railway.	924	..	..	84	504	2,628	2,628	..	..	..	3	11	..	..	3	11
Government Railway Police, Sind, Panjab and Delhi Railway.	4,824	..	..	96	..	7,104	..	7,104	..	..	2	50	..	..	2	50
GRAND TOTAL	14,97,954	1,648	2721	96	9,90,628	43,86,390	37,52,953	6,33,437	109	726	2,809	10,641	1,568	7,378	4,486	18,745

STATEMENT D.
Showing strength, cost, distribution and employment of Police—(concluded).

District.	DISTRIBUTION OF FORCE.		Area of whole district in square miles.	Population of whole district.	PROPORTION OF THE WHOLE FORCE (OFFICERS AND MEN).						PROPORTION OF THE POLICE ON STATION DUTIES (OFFICERS AND MEN).						Total amount of cognizable crime reported (columns 4 and 6 of statement A. part I).	Proportion of cognizable crime to the police force on station duties (columns XXVII and XXVIII)							
	On town, municipal or harbour duty.	In cantonments.			To area.		To population.		To area.		To population.		To area.		To population.										
					Of the whole district.	Of district, exclusive of towns.	Of towns.	XXXIX.	XL.	Of the whole district.	Of district, exclusive of towns.	Of towns.	XLII.	Of the whole district.	Of district, exclusive of towns.	Of towns.			XLIV.	XLV.	Of the whole district.	Of district, exclusive of towns.	Of towns.	XLVII.	XLVIII.	XLIX.	L.
	XXXIII.	XXXIV.	XXXV.	XXXVI.	XXXVII	XXXVIII.																			
North-Western Provinces	7,267	428	70,357	31,880,858	2 80	2 79	121 9	1,268	1,129	139	6 74	6 72	50 6	3,056	2,721	335	1,10,901	10 6							
Oudh	1,532	69	24,246	11,387,741	3 39	3 38	94 2	1,594	1 486	108	8 84	8 81	36 1	4,153	3 872	281	54 746	19 9							
Total, N.-W. Provinces and Oudh	8,799	497	94,603	43 268,599	2 93	2 92	114 5	1,340	1,208	132	7 18	7 16	46 7	3,284	2,961	323	1,65,647	12 5							
Government Railway Police, East India Railway.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	674	3 6							
Government Railway Police, Cawnpore-Achnera Railway.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Government Railway Police, Bengal and North-Western Railway.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Government Railway Police, Rohilkhand, Kumaun and Pilibhit Railway.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Government Railway Police, Sind, Panjáb and Delhi Railway.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	69	1 3							
GRAND TOTAL	8,799	497	94,603	43,268,599	2 90	2 89	115 6	1,327	1,197	130	7 03	7 01	47 7	3,216	2 899	317	* 1,66,390	12 3							

* Excluding Kumaun ... 607
 Garhwal ... 25
 Rajputana Railway ... 34
 Total ... 666

STATEMENT E.

Return showing Equipment, Discipline and General Internal Management of the Force for 1886 (Provincial and Municipal Constabulary)—(concluded).

	REWARDS.			EDUCATION.				Of one year's service and upwards.	Of ten years' service and upwards.	NUMBER WHO HAVE LEFT THE FORCE DURING THE YEAR.								Per-centage of deaths during the year to total strength of force.
	By money rewards as per reward state ment (exclud- ing chanki- dars).	By promo- tion.	By Officers.	Number of Police who can read and write.	Number of Police under instruction during the year.		Num- ber en- listed during the year.			On pension.	On gratuity.	On resigna- tion without pension or gratuity.	By dis- charge other wise as per columns XVIII (excluding those men who were fined but were not dismissed).	By deser- tion.	By death	Total num- ber of sick in hospi- tal during the year.	Per-centage in hospital during the year to total strength of force.	
					Men.	Men.													Officers.	Men.
I	XIX	XX	XXI	XXII	XXIII	XXIV	XXV	XXVI	XXVII	XXVIII	XXIX	XXX	XXXI	XXXII	XXXIII	XXXIV	XXXV	XXXVI
North-Western Provinces.	268	2,747	2,453	2,287	4	30	1489	8,59	8,605	429	21	419	212	110	3	237	7,225	1.25
Oudh.	86	597	691	737	5	58	654	2,848	2,645	199	6	198	84	40	4	45	1,943	31.33
Total, North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	354	3,344	3,144	3,024	9	88	2,143	11,439	11,250	628	26	617	296	150	7	282	9,168	1.12
Government Railway Police, East India Railway.	40	28	...	...	...	...	23	102	72	1	1	6	5	1	1	5	48	23.19
Government Railway Police, Cawnpore-Achnera Railway.	4	...	...	...	...	...	1	16	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	9	31.03
Government Railway Police, Bengal and North-Western Railway	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	4.16
Government Railway Police, Rohilkhand, Kumaun and Pilibhit Railway.	...	...	2	4	...	...	...	12	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	14.28
Government Railway Police, Sind, Panjab and Delhi Railway.	1	...	2	12	...	...	3	42	7	...	...	1	6	...	...	...	...	...
GRAND TOTAL	399	3,372	3,148	3,040	9	88	2,181	11,614	11,346	629	27	624	307	151	8	288	9,228	1.13

Memo. showing the number of pension cases sanctioned from 1st January to 31st December, 1886.

Cases of last year, 1885.	Cases received during the year 1886.	Total.	Number of cases sanctioned by Government.			Number of cases sanctioned by the Inspector-General of Police, North-Western Provinces and Oudh.			UNDISPOSED OF CASES.					Remarks.
			Pension cases.	Gratuity cases.	Total.	Pension cases.	Gratuity cases.	Total.	Pending with Government.	Pending with Accountant-General.	Pending with District Superintendents of Police.	In hand for disposal.	Total.	
56	747	803	115	2	117	604	46	650	10	..	9	17	36	

STATEMENT F.

Statement showing the Race and Religion or Caste of Officers and Men employed in the Police—(Provincial and Municipal Constabulary), as they stood on 31st December, 1886, excluding all vacancies—(continued).

[illegible]

STATEMENT G.

Statement of dismissals and resignations in the subordinate grades of the Police, North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

Number.	Division.	Districts.	Total sanctioned strength of the force at commencement of the year.			Number of men included in column I. discharged on reduction of establishment.			Number of dismissals from all other causes, including those dismissed on pension gratuity, and deserted excluding those died during the year.			Number of resignations, column XXX. of Statement E.			Percentage of dismissals (column III) from all other causes than reduction and resignations together on the whole strength of each branch of the force as shown in column I.		
			I.			II.			III.			IV.			V.		
			Regular Police columns IV. to VII. of Statement D.	Railway Police.	Municipal Police, columns X. and XI. of Statement D, excluding jamadars, duffadars and chaukidars.	Regular Police.	Railway Police.	Municipal Police.	Regular Police.	Railway Police.	Municipal Police.	Regular Police.	Railway Police.	Municipal Police.	Regular Police.	Railway Police.	Municipal Police.
1	MEERUT.	Meerut ...	729	...	143	32	...	...	18	...	3	17	...	2	2.46	...	2.11
2		Aligarh ...	530	...	58	...	...	...	17	...	...	13	...	...	3.20	...	...
3		Saharanpur ...	500	...	3	...	...	...	21	...	...	50	...	...	4.20	...	...
4		Muzaffarnagar ...	383	...	...	...	...	...	14	...	...	9	...	...	3.65	...	...
5		Bulandshahr ...	461	...	...	...	...	...	12	...	...	4	...	...	2.60	...	...
6		Dehra Dun ...	214	...	11	...	...	...	13	...	...	7	...	...	6.07	...	...
		Total ...	2,817	...	215	32	...	...	95	...	3	100	...	2	3.37	...	1.39
7	ROHILKHAND.	Bareilly ...	736	...	199	...	...	...	21	...	...	19	...	...	2.55	...	...
8		Bijnor ...	423	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	20	...	...	2.36	...	...
9		Moradabad ...	623	...	...	...	...	...	16	...	...	16	...	...	2.56	...	...
10		Budaun ...	438	...	...	...	...	...	21	...	...	6	...	...	4.79	...	...
11		Shahjahanpur ...	433	...	135	...	...	...	23	...	5	3	...	1	5.31	...	3.70
12		Pilibhit ...	255	...	...	...	...	...	16	...	...	11	...	...	6.27	...	...
		Total ...	2,908	...	334	...	...	...	107	...	5	75	...	1	3.67	...	1.49
13	AGRA.	Agra ...	949	...	252	...	...	...	19	...	5	12	...	3	2.00	...	1.77
14		Muttra ...	506	...	116	...	...	...	12	...	1	7	...	2	2.37	...	86
15		Farukhabad ...	637	...	16	...	...	...	54	...	...	3	...	...	8.47	...	...
16		Mainpuri ...	412	...	...	...	...	...	14	...	...	3	...	...	3.39	...	...
17		Etawah ...	407	...	14	...	...	...	23	...	...	8	...	...	5.65	...	...
18		Etah ...	387	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	5	...	...	1.80	...	...
		Total ...	3,298	...	428	...	...	...	129	...	6	69	...	5	3.91	...	1.40
19	ALLAHABAD.	Allahabad ...	1,033	...	11	...	...	...	68	...	...	38	...	...	6.58	...	...
20		Cawnpore ...	664	...	46	...	...	1	70	...	...	16	...	...	10.54	...	...
21		Fatehpur ...	413	...	...	...	...	...	12	...	...	5	...	...	2.90	...	...
22		Banda ...	512	...	17	...	...	...	29	...	...	11	...	...	5.66	...	...
23		Hamirpur ...	426	...	...	...	...	...	12	...	...	10	...	...	2.81	...	...
24		Jauipur ...	431	...	...	4	...	...	18	...	...	9	...	...	5.17	...	...
		Total ...	3,479	...	74	4	...	1	209	...	...	89	...	...	6.00	...	...
25	BENARES.	Benares ...	555	...	397	...	...	...	31	...	30	8	...	11	5.58	...	7.55
26		Gorakhpur ...	633	...	6	4	...	...	8	...	...	5	...	...	1.26	...	...
27		Azamgarh ...	447	...	...	...	...	...	28	...	...	14	...	...	6.26	...	...
28		Mirzapur ...	598	...	...	...	...	...	28	...	...	3	...	...	4.68	...	...
29		Ghazipur ...	404	...	...	...	...	...	25	...	...	3	...	...	6.18	...	...
30		Basti ...	413	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	...	7	...	...	2.17	...	...
31		Ballia ...	245	...	...	...	...	...	13	...	...	1	...	...	5.30	...	...
		Total ...	3,295	...	403	4	...	...	142	...	30	41	...	11	4.18	...	7.4
32	JHANSI.	Jhansi ...	614	...	...	...	...	...	15	...	...	10	...	...	2.44	...	...
33		Jalaun ...	434	...	...	...	...	...	15	...	...	11	...	...	3.45	...	...
34		Lalitpur ...	393	...	...	...	...	...	13	...	...	5	...	...	3.30	...	...
		Total ...	1,441	...	...	...	...	...	43	...	...	26	...	...	2.98	...	...
35	KUMAON.	Tarai ...	129	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	3.87	...	...
		Total, N.-W. P. ...	17,367	...	1,454	40	...	1	730	...	44	400	...	19	4.20	...	3.02

STATEMENT G.

Statement of dismissals and resignations in the subordinate grades of the Police, North-Western Provinces and Oudh—(concluded).

Number.	Division.	Districts.	Total sanctioned strength of the force at commencement of the year.			Number of men included in column I. discharged on reduction of establishment.			Number of dismissals from all other causes, including those dismissed on pension, gratuity and deserted, excluding those died during the year.			Number of resignations, column XXX. of Statement E.			Percentage of dismissals (column III.) from all other causes than reduction and resignations together, on the whole strength of each branch of the force as shown in column I		
			I.			II.			III.			IV.			V.		
			Regular Police, columns IV. to VII. of Statement D.	Railway Police.	Municipal Police, columns X and XI. of Statement D, excluding jamadars, dafadars and chankudars.	Regular Police.	Railway Police.	Municipal Police.	Regular Police.	Railway Police.	Municipal Police.	Regular Police.	Railway Police.	Municipal Police.	Regular Police.	Railway Police.	Municipal Police.
36	LUCKNOW.	Lucknow	884	...	602	...	...	...	63	...	...	43	...	...	7.12	...	...
37		Unao	410	...	...	...	...	...	12	...	...	16	...	...	2.92	...	...
38		Bara Banki	425	...	37	...	...	...	15	...	3	25	...	4	3.52	...	8.10
		Total	1,719	...	639	...	...	...	90	...	3	84	...	4	5.23	...	46
39	SITAPUR.	Sitapur	482	...	11	...	...	...	29	...	...	10	...	...	6.01	...	...
40		Hardoi	416	...	...	...	...	...	43	...	...	9	...	...	10.33	...	...
41		Kheri	329	...	...	...	...	...	18	...	...	6	...	...	5.47	...	...
		Total	1,227	...	11	...	...	...	90	...	...	25	...	...	7.33	...	...
42	FYZABAD.	Fyzabad	568	...	...	...	...	...	31	...	...	24	...	...	5.45	...	...
43		Bahraich	385	...	...	...	...	...	29	...	...	6	...	...	7.53	...	...
44		Gonda	483	...	...	...	...	...	18	...	...	10	...	...	3.72	...	...
		Total	1,436	...	...	...	...	...	78	...	...	40	...	...	5.43	...	...
45	RAE BAREILLY.	Rae Bareilly	439	...	...	...	...	...	32	...	...	4	...	...	7.28	...	...
46		Sultanpur	392	...	...	...	...	...	30	...	...	16	...	...	7.65	...	...
47		Partabgarh	338	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	25	...	...	2.95	...	...
		Total	1,169	...	...	...	...	...	72	...	...	45	...	...	6.15	...	...
		Total, Oudh...	5,551	...	650	...	...	...	330	...	3	194	...	4	5.94	...	46
		Total, N.-W. P. and Oudh.	22,918	...	2,104	40	...	1	1,060	...	47	594	...	23	4.62	...	2.23
48	RAILWAY POLICE.	Government Railway Police (East India Railway) N.-W. Provinces.	...	207	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	...	6	...	...	4.34	...
49		Ditto Cawnpore-Achnera Railway.	...	29	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
50		Ditto Bengal and North-Western Railway.	...	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
51	RAILWAY POLICE.	Ditto Rohilkhand Kumaon and Pilibhit, State Railway.	...	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
52		Ditto Panjab Railway.	...	52	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	1	...	...	11.58	...
		Total, Railway Police.	...	326	...	...	...	...	...	15	...	...	7	...	...	4.60	...
		GRAND TOTAL	22,918	326	2,104	40	...	1	1,060	15	47	594	7	23	4.62	4.60	2.23

STATEMENT H.

Statement showing the expenditure incurred on account of construction and repairs of Police Buildings in the N.-W. Provinces and Oudh, from January to December, 1886.

Expenditure from Department Public Works Budget.		Amount.	Remarks.
		Rs. a. p.	
Major works above Rs. 5,000 each ...	...	24,217 10 11	
Minor works above Rs. 1,000 and up to Rs. 5,000 each ...	...	28,896 13 7	
Petty works up to Rs. 1,000 each ...	...	7,250 15 6	
Repairs above Rs. 1,000 each ...	...	50,962 4 6	
Petty repairs up to Rs. 1,000 each ...	...	16,938 6 11	
Total from Public Works Budget	...	1,28,266 3 5	
Contribution Works.			
Nil.			
Rates per man on total sanctioned number of Police of all grades on the 1st January, 1887, on the grand total of outlay. { Officers and men as per columns 4, 5, 6 and 7 of Statement D, excluding Railway Police.		5 9 6	

DEPARTMENTAL RETURNS.



Nos. I. to VII.

Comparative return by districts, for the years 1885 and 1886, of the

Number.	Division.	District.	Murders (Serial Nos. 8 to 12).		Dakaities (Serial Nos. 30 and 31).		Robberies (Serial Nos. 32 and 33.)		Lurking house- trespass in order to commission of theft, &c., and house-breaking (Serial Nos. 36, 37 and 43, including attempts).		Cattle theft (Serial No. 44).	
			1885.	1886.	1885.	1886.	1885.	1886.	1885.	1886.	1885.	1886.
1	Meerut.	Meerut ...	18	18	5	3	14	15	968	942	101	153
2		Aligarh ...	12	8	5	4	31	47	1,325	1,753	135	179
3		Saharanpur ...	4	7	1	...	8	6	863	945	98	71
4		Muzaffarnagar...	4	4	...	...	7	2	698	792	50	100
5		Bulandshahr ...	8	5	4	1	3	5	924	1,121	117	142
6		Dehra Dún ...	1	...	...	...	...	2	31	59	11	1
		Total ...	47	42	15	8	63	77	4,809	5,612	512	646
7	ROHILKHAND.	Bareilly ...	15	10	3	3	11	9	1,468	1,438	93	99
8		Bijnor ...	9	5	...	...	2	5	596	739	111	90
9		Moradabad ...	15	15	4	2	15	20	925	1,166	157	176
10		Budaun ...	11	9	7	4	23	11	1,160	1,094	143	126
11		Sháhjahánpur ...	13	12	2	...	14	16	1,006	1,233	200	206
12		Pilibhit ...	4	4	3	...	4	5	542	595	24	26
		Total ...	67	55	19	9	69	66	5,697	6,315	728	723
13	AGRA.	Agra ...	20	10	5	5	13	39	1,512	1,582	140	122
14		Muttra ...	6	11	...	2	9	10	626	724	97	90
15		Farukhabad ...	9	16	...	7	4	3	1,047	1,351	93	85
16		Mainpuri ...	9	8	3	2	4	11	949	1,050	142	148
17		Etáwáh ...	10	5	1	...	6	5	932	1,078	143	123
18		Etah ...	17	9	...	2	5	3	1,162	1,085	100	166
		Total ...	71	59	9	18	41	71	6,228	7,470	715	734
19	ALLAHABAD.	Allahabad ...	18	8	...	...	12	21	1,978	2,998	53	75
20		Cawnpore ...	23	17	...	...	3	5	730	876	48	51
21		Fatehpur ...	7	10	1	...	12	7	505	652	53	63
22		Bánda ...	6	8	...	...	6	5	390	541	48	61
23		Hamirpur ...	7	12	1	2	3	2	257	333	27	20
24		Jaunpur ...	10	8	...	...	6	12	1,928	1,963	74	79
		Total ...	71	63	2	2	42	52	5,788	7,363	303	349
25	BENARES.	Benares ...	7	4	...	1	5	6	1,332	1,343	89	67
26		Gorakhpur ...	13	9	1	2	15	15	1,603	1,671	109	125
27		Azamgarh ...	13	7	2	2	5	38	2,069	2,190	150	163
28		Mirzapur ...	10	11	...	1	1	6	864	814	50	40
29		Ghāzipur ...	6	6	...	...	4	3	1,307	1,437	87	105
30		Basti ...	6	9	1	3	9	12	1,036	915	39	38
31		Ballia ...	4	4	1	...	13	7	801	885	98	98
		Total ...	59	50	5	9	52	87	9,012	9,255	622	636
32	JHÁNSI.	Jhānsi ...	2	6	1	5	4	6	376	338	33	37
33		Jalaun ...	3	4	1	4	6	3	315	264	52	44
34		Lalitpur ...	1	2	3	3	2	2	149	205	26	26
		Total ...	6	12	5	12	12	11	840	807	111	107
35	KU. MAUN.	Tarāi ...	1	2	...	...	3	2	63	89	62	69
36		Kumaun ...	3	3	...	...	11	10	7	9	5	4
37		Garhwál ...	1	2	...	...	...	...	1	5	...	...
		Total ...	5	7	...	...	14	12	71	103	67	73
38		Govt. Railway Police. N.-W. P.	...	...	1	1	3	4	49	59	2	1
39		Do. Sindh, Panjáb and Delhi.	...	...	...	...	...	2	3	2	...	...
40		Do. Rájputána State Railway.	2	3
		Total, N.-W. P. ...	326	288	56	59	296	382	32,499	36,989	3,060	3,269

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principal offences against person and property stolen and recovered.

Ordinary theft (Serial No. 44).		Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt (Serial No. 21).		PROPERTY.								Number.
				Stolen.				Recovered.				
				Number of cases.		Value of property.		Number of cases.		Value of property.		
				1885.	1886.	1885.	1886.	1885.	1886.	1885.	1886.	
1885.	1886.	1885.	1886.	1885.	1886.	Rs.	Rs.	1885.	1886.	Rs.	Rs.	
833	780	1	2	1,425	1,412	52,998	88,435	883	863	19,833	19,160	1
860	945	2	...	1,494	1,741	32,657	50,701	682	778	9,198	19,246	2
646	588	2	1	908	1,010	42,172	61,900	484	464	11,894	31,112	3
505	494	...	...	717	809	27,725	30,501	452	481	11,469	8,442	4
377	380	...	...	868	952	44,141	46,545	578	643	17,064	19,343	5
186	156	...	...	206	193	5,452	9,458	130	132	1,599	4,011	6
3,407	3,343	5	3	5,708	6,117	2,05,145	2,87,540	3,209	3,361	71,057	1,01,314	
1,340	1,346	1	1	1,872	1,846	39,751	50,574	1,272	938	14,468	15,317	7
829	799	...	1	1,238	1,279	21,309	39,191	495	532	7,031	5,435	8
995	1,044	...	...	1,483	1,596	36,667	42,794	820	975	11,755	12,910	9
1,013	861	2	...	1,559	1,258	29,726	24,153	902	781	10,064	10,570	10
2,531	1,821	3	1	2,188	2,484	34,708	32,957	828	986	12,227	10,072	11
387	479	..	1	594	676	7,428	13,123	351	283	4,007	2,698	12
6,095	6,350	6	4	8,884	9,139	1,69,589	2,02,792	4,668	4,497	59,552	57,002	
1,237	1,273	2	...	2,062	2,182	70,504	66,400	1,208	1,207	28,862	28,127	13
736	616	4	3	1,093	1,035	22,995	26,372	621	582	11,123	10,178	14
786	827	5	3	1,183	1,357	18,805	38,043	676	895	8,908	10,814	15
553	733	...	...	1,075	1,269	24,171	34,393	622	795	9,200	16,630	16
770	819	...	...	1,242	1,309	22,870	34,970	628	691	6,973	7,407	17
501	608	2	2	1,021	1,337	20,460	25,944	638	863	13,799	15,404	18
4,583	4,876	13	8	7,676	8,489	1,70,805	2,26,122	4,393	5,033	78,865	88,560	
1,328	1,667	1	1	2,001	2,588	31,944	1,20,520	913	1,287	8,624	71,748	19
2,388	2,834	2	1	2,631	3,128	65,817	38,338	1,312	1,432	48,506	20,654	20
440	583	2	...	641	813	15,598	14,037	438	538	8,260	5,696	21
1,114	1,396	...	...	1,374	1,733	29,690	24,914	870	1,124	10,183	14,202	22
714	1,101	2	...	924	1,356	14,738	30,955	404	526	5,369	8,511	23
829	785	...	...	1,392	1,318	17,773	21,157	640	666	5,299	7,224	24
6,813	8,366	7	2	8,963	10,936	1,75,560	2,49,921	4,577	5,573	86,241	1,28,035	
1,927	1,789	...	...	2,661	2,501	57,221	99,733	1,325	1,324	28,964	42,188	25
4,826	4,974	1	2	5,613	5,762	33,443	47,628	2,455	2,820	18,134	19,254	26
1,377	1,784	...	...	2,159	2,648	17,147	21,774	874	1,235	5,114	8,695	27
768	611	...	...	988	840	17,684	13,472	648	539	10,528	7,636	28
2,438	2,064	...	...	2,884	2,701	25,859	26,266	1,079	1,071	11,729	8,148	29
1,691	1,230	2	...	2,039	1,609	13,504	15,292	616	597	6,670	9,855	30
1,045	1,360	...	...	1,237	1,667	13,907	21,723	598	695	6,204	10,541	31
14,072	13,832	3	2	17,631	17,728	1,78,765	2,45,878	7,595	8,281	87,343	1,06,317	
1,383	826	2	...	1,633	1,113	17,827	23,026	722	542	7,743	8,864	32
753	832	...	...	981	1,034	15,390	13,436	450	534	7,101	5,705	33
487	592	1	1	644	778	10,919	12,861	343	433	4,147	4,972	34
2,623	2,250	2	1	3,258	2,905	44,136	49,323	1,515	1,509	18,991	19,541	
91	74	...	...	163	166	5,402	5,381	89	74	3,241	2,060	35
228	192	...	...	295	241	3,966	7,281	99	113	1,641	4,436	36
8	7	...	...	9	13	190	162	6	7	173	126	37
327	273	...	...	467	420	9,558	12,824	194	194	5,055	6,622	
368	421	...	...	442	479	23,956	18,649	205	240	7,816	5,357	38
42	44	...	...	41	48	2,741	4,521	25	27	197	3,306	39
20	16	...	...	23	21	566	594	6	13	232	1,397	40
38,350	39,773	36	20	53,093	56,282	9,89,821	12,98,164	26,387	28,428	4,15,349	5,17,541	

Comparative return by districts, for the years 1885 and 1886, of the principal offences

Number.	Division.	District.	Murders (Serial Nos. 8 to 12).		Dakaities (Serial Nos. 30 and 31).		Robberies (Serial Nos. 32 and 33).		Lurking house- trespass in order to commission of theft, &c., and house-breaking, (Serial Nos 36, 37 and 43, including attempts).		Cattle theft (Serial No. 44).	
			1885.	1886.	1885.	1886.	1885.	1886.	1885.	1886.	1885.	1886.
41	LUCKNOW.	Lucknow ...	10	11	3	...	21	21	1,185	1,382	46	45
42		Unao ...	10	16	...	2	28	23	1,098	1,516	63	37
43		Bara Bank ...	6	17	3	4	33	34	1,622	1,603	67	51
		Total ...	26	44	6	6	82	78	3,905	4,501	176	133
44	SITAPUR.	Sitapur ...	12	9	...	...	3	5	1,613	1,981	72	71
45		Hardoi ...	13	24	2	...	4	10	2,145	2,794	52	78
46		Kheri ...	6	10	2	2	6	4	1,036	1,392	103	118
		Total ...	31	43	4	2	13	19	4,794	6,167	227	267
47	FYZABAD.	Fyzabad ...	5	2	3	...	18	32	1,318	1,419	60	31
48		Bahraich ...	4	12	1	...	19	16	861	941	64	50
49		Gonda ...	11	12	1	4	8	6	915	1,143	22	59
		Total ...	20	26	5	4	45	54	3,094	3,503	146	146
50	RAE BAREIL.	Rae Bareli ...	11	9	1	1	4	2	821	1,135	40	35
51		Sultanpur ...	10	4	1	1	31	18	1,028	947	45	49
52		Partabgarh ...	6	7	...	...	...	5	837	1,095	40	44
		Total ...	27	20	2	2	35	25	2,686	3,177	125	128
		Total, Oudh ...	104	133	17	14	175	176	14,479	17,348	674	674
		GRAND TOTAL ...	430	421	73	73	471	558	46,978	54,337	3,734	3,943

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against person and property stolen and recovered—(concluded).

Ordinary theft (serial No 44).		Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt (serial No. 21).		PROPERTY.								Number.
				Stolen.				Recovered.				
				No. of cases.		Value of pro- perty.		No. of cases.		Value of property		
1885.	1886.	1885.	1886.	1885.	1886.	1885.	1886.	1885.	1886.	1885.	1886.	
1,618	1,998	2	1	2,174	2,648	92,185	99,590	861	909	21,966	16,494	41
1,034	1,274	3	...	1,309	1,658	14,923	38,564	475	636	4,627	7,841	42
1,356	1,479	2	...	2,107	2,277	35,296	34,661	467	547	10,358	7,409	43
4,008	4,751	7	1	5,590	6,578	1,42,404	1,72,815	1,803	2,182	36,951	31,744	
4,288	4,499	2	1	5,164	5,988	47,460	52,660	899	1,040	13,924	17,325	44
1,143	1,407	...	...	2,484	3,450	36,041	34,915	849	1,283	11,028	9,036	45
1,720	2,305	2	1	2,507	3,332	39,320	45,888	825	1,064	14,327	14,778	46
7,151	8,211	4	2	10,155	12,770	1,22,821	1,33,463	2,573	3,387	39,279	41,139	
1,303	1,307	1	1	2,706	1,826	29,603	44,685	849	712	9,377	11,482	47
1,674	1,904	3	1	2,006	2,267	17,075	23,106	745	931	7,400	7,326	48
1,365	1,862	...	...	1,772	2,329	18,833	23,069	580	775	6,820	9,083	49
4,342	5,073	4	2	6,484	6,422	65,511	95,860	2,174	2,418	23,597	27,891	
594	816	...	...	930	1,127	13,674	16,102	398	517	6,521	4,515	50
1,565	1,393	1	...	2,235	1,934	17,090	16,216	684	585	4,529	6,258	51
1,855	1,992	2	...	2,201	2,472	22,433	15,247	751	942	8,606	7,168	52
4,014	4,201	3	...	5,366	5,533	53,197	47,565	1,833	2,044	19,656	17,941	
19,515	22,236	18	5	27,595	31,303	3,83,933	4,49,703	8,363	10,031	1,19,483	1,18,715	
57,865	62,000	54	25	80,688	87,585	13,73,754	17,47,867	34,770	38,769	5,34,832	6,36,256	

No. II—(PART I).

Statement showing the Actuals of Police Receipts in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh,
from 1st January to 31st December, 1886.

Number of items.	Items.	FROM THE ACCOUNTS FOR 1885-86.	FROM THE ACCOUNTS FOR 1886-87.	Total actual receipts for 1886.	Remarks.
		January to March, 1886.	April to December, 1886.		
	<i>XVI.—Police,—Provincial.</i>	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1	Contribution from East Indian Railway Company ...	8,882	27,630	36,512.	
2	Recoveries from Municipal, Cantonment and Town Funds for Pensions.	866	2,600	3,475	
3	Contributions for pensionary charges for police guards supplied to private individuals.	547	1,202	1,549	
4	Recoveries from Municipal, Cantonment and Town Funds for clothing.	13,642	40,581	54,223	
5	Contributions by Municipalities towards cost of supervising and investigating Provincial Police.	651	656	1,307	
6	Contribution to be borne by the Cantonment Funds towards the cost of Cantonment Police.	632	1,724	2,356	
7	Fees, fines and miscellaneous receipts ...	8,661	13,440	22,101	
8	Infanticide receipts (N.-W. Provinces) ...	6,691	17,458	24,149	
9	Contributions from private persons for extra guards, including 10 per cent. for clothing and supervision.	7,115	19,250	26,365	
10	Rewards to police received from the Public and other Departments	2,844	9,363	12,007	
11	Receipts on account of prisoners under the Prisoners' Testimony Act.	...	4	4	
	Total, Provincial Services ...	50,131	1,33,917	1,84,048	
	<i>VI.—Provincial Rates—(Local).</i>				
1	Village Chaukidari Fund (Oudh) ...	26,905	2,89,913	3,16,818	
	Total (Local) ...	26,905	2,89,913	3,16,818	
	<i>EXCLUDED LOCAL FUND.</i>				
	<i>Police Chanda (Remount) Fund.</i>				
1	Subscriptions from pay of mounted constables ...	7,184	23,921	31,105	
2	Recoveries of advances made to mounted constables for purchase of horses.				
3	Recoveries of advances made to mounted constables for purchase of saddles.				
4	Savings on account of horse allowance ...				
5	Recoveries on account of contribution money ...				
6	Proceeds of stable litter, cast horses and shoes, &c. ...				
7	Interest derived from investment of Rs. 24,000 in Government Promissory notes.				
	Total ...	7,184	23,921	31,105	
	<i>ABSTRACT.</i>				
	Total, Provincial Services Receipts ...	50,131	1,33,917	1,84,048	
	Total of Village Chaukidari Fund (Oudh) ...	26,905	2,89,913	3,16,818	
	Total of Police Chanda Fund ...	7,184	23,921	31,105	
	GRAND TOTAL, RECEIPTS ...	84,220	4,47,751	5,31,971	

(No II.—(PART II).

Statement showing the Actuals of Police charges in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh from
1st January to 31st December, 1886.

Number.	Items.	From the ac- counts for 1885-86.	From the accounts for 1886-87.	Total actual charges for 1886.	Remarks.
		January to March, 1886.	April to De- cember, 1886.		
	20.—POLICE.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
	IMPERIAL SERVICES.				
	<i>Government Railway Police, N.-W. P. (East Indian)</i>				
1	Assistant Inspector-General ...	2,400	7,200	9,600	
	<i>Executive.</i>				
2	Inspectors ...	2,175	6,525	8,700	
3	Sub-Inspectors ...	1,080	3,207	4,287	
4	Head-constables ...	1,663	4,876	6,539	
5	European Sergeants ...	1,824	5,740	7,564	
6	Constables at Rs. 7 each ...	3,227	9,853	13,080	
7	Chaukidars at Rs. 4 „ ...	...	...	...
	<i>Establishment.</i>				
8	Office Establishment ...	792	2,376	3,168	
	<i>Contingencies.</i>				
9	Miscellaneous, including clothing and all other contingent charges.	1,452	1,998	3,450	
10	Travelling Allowance of Assistant Inspector-General ...	113	630	743	
11	House-rent for office, officers and men ...	844	2,526	3,370	
12	Inspectors, travelling allowance ...	496	1,287	1,783	
	Total, Government Railway Police ...	16,066	46,218	62,284	
	PROVINCIAL SERVICES.				
	<i>(a) Inspection.</i>				
1	Inspector-General of Police ...	7,200	21,555	28,755	
2	Deputy Inspectors-General ...	7,056	24,413	31,469	
3	Personal Assistant to Inspector-General ...	2,100	6,300	8,400	
	<i>Establishment.</i>				
4	Clerks ...	7,304	21,128	28,432	
5	Guards and orderlies ...	317	949	1,266	
6	Menial servants ...	153	458	611	
	<i>Contingencies.</i>				
7	Travelling Allowance of Inspector-General, Deputy Inspectors-General and Personal Assistant to Inspector-General	2,584	2,565	5,149	
8	Travelling Allowance of Establishment ...	423	2,098	2,521	
9	Service Telegrams ...	202	812	1,014	
10	Official postage ...	450	1,745	2,195	
11	Contingencies and office expenses (contract grant) ...	1,045	3,989	5,034	
12	Purchase of tents ...	...	...	...
13	Office rent ...	...	450	450	
	Total, (a) Inspection ...	28,834	86,462	1,15,296	
	<i>(b) District Police.</i>				
1	District Superintendents ...	90,261	2,68,802	3,59,063	
2	Assistant District Superintendents ...	6,924	19,145	26,069	
3	Inspectors ...	75,606	2,26,189	3,01,795	
4	Sub-Inspectors ...	98,063	2,94,146	3,92,209	
5	Head-constables ...	1,39,326	4,16,565	5,55,891	
6	European Sergeants ...	1,868	5,734	7,602	
7	Foot constables ...	3,17,305	9,46,978	12,64,283	
8	Mounted constables ...	42,693	1,26,175	1,68,868	
9	Magistrates' Burkundaz Guards ...	3,568	10,328	13,896	
10	Distillery Guards ...	3,370	10,728	14,098	
11	Superintendents' orderly peons (N.-W. P. only) ...	1,050	3,221	4,271	
12	Sweepers for Police Lines ...	98	336	434	
13	Native Doctors ...	1,580	4,646	6,226	
14	Compounders ...	1,162	3,477	4,639	
15	Hospital Orderly Peons (N.-W. P. only) ...	975	2,987	3,962	
16	Bhisties, Cooks and Sweepers ...	765	2,224	2,989	
17	European Medicines supplied by Military Department,	1,525	833	2,358	
18	Cost of arms and ammunition supplied by Military Department.	Included in item (21).			
19	Purchase of new tents and pals ...	420	3,356	3,776	
20	Repairs of tents and pals ...				
21	Purchase of accoutrements ...	11,769	5,776	17,545	
22	Cost of clothing of Provincial, Municipal, Cantonment and Town Constabulary Police.	25,226	85,296	1,10,522	
23	Travelling allowance of officers ...	14,638	16,702	31,340	
24	Ditto of subordinate officers...	6,852	13,392	20,244	
	Carried over ...	8,45,044	24,67,036	33,12,080	

No. II.—(PART II.)

Statement showing the actuals of Police charges in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh from
1st January to 31st December, 1886—(concluded)

Number.	Items.	From the ac- counts for 1885-86.	From the ac- counts for 1886-87.	Total actual charges for 1886.	Remarks.
		January to March, 1886.	April to De- cember, 1886.		
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
25	Brought forward ...	8,45,044	24,67,036	33,12,080	
26	Temporary Guards...	2,992	7,948	10,940	
27	Purchase of clothing from retiring Head-constables ...	108	580	688	
28	Clothing of Municipal, Cantonment and Town Chaukidars.	57,262	16,550	73,812	
29	Repairs of arms ...	3,069	8,400	11,469	
30	Railway fare and carriage of police escorts ...	7,587	25,248	32,835	
31	Secret service money ...	52	161	213	
32	House-rent or lodging ...	911	1,514	2,425	
33	Bazar Medicines ...	564	1,382	1,946	
34	Rewards for meritorious services ...	927	3,480	4,407	
35	Rewards for apprehension of proclaimed offenders ...	733	2,105	2,838	
36	Service postage stamps ...	6,976	19,290	26,266	
37	Service telegrams ...	1,076	2,487	3,563	
38	Office expenses and miscellaneous (contract grant) ...	13,750	21,228	34,978	
39	Pay of Extra Police supplied to private individuals ...	4,315	12,875	17,190	
40	Rewards to police received from the public and other departments.	2,603	8,450	11,122	
41	Refunds and miscellaneous ...	...	...	...
42	Cost of clothing of Extra Police ...	183	67	250	
43	Charges on account of Prisoners under the Prisoners' Testimony Act.	6	38	104	
44	Purchase of Books ...	...	...	...
45	Contribution to Municipality ...	1,200	...	1,200	
	Total, (b) District Police ...	9,49,418	25,98,908	35,48,326	
	(c) Thagi and Dakaiti approvers.				
1	Thagi and Dakaiti approvers ...	60	192	252	
2	Clothing ...	...	16	16	
3	Contingencies ...	...	...	...
	Total, (c) Thagi Police ...	60	208	268	
	(d) PROVINCIAL STATE RAILWAYS. Cannore-Achnera Railway.				
1	Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors ...	300	900	1,200	
2	Head-Constables ...	340	1,031	1,371	
3	Constables ...	394	1,257	1,651	
4	Chaukidars ...	...	...	...
	Office Establishments.				
5	Clerk and Munshis ...	135	405	540	
	Contingencies.				
6	Clothing and great coats ...	...	...	...
7	Travelling Allowance of Assistant Inspector-General and Executive officers ...	377	518	895	
8	Country stationery and oil ...	...	...	...
9	Service postage stamps and service telegrams ...	...	...	...
10	House-rent for executive officers and men ...	...	...	...
	Total ...	1,546	4,111	5,657	
	Bengal and North-Western Railway.				
1	Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors ...	...	90	90	
2	Head-constables ...	27	106	133	
3	Constables ...	75	235	310	
4	Office Establishment ...	...	27	27	
5	Clothing and great coats ...	...	...	...
6	Travelling allowance of officers and subordinate officers, Stationery, oil and books, &c. ...	15	115	130	
	Total ...	117	573	690	
	Rohilkhand, Kumaun and Pilibhit State Railway.				
1	Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors ...	382	630	1,012	
2	Head-constables ...	101	240	341	
3	Constables ...	464	634	1,098	
4	Clothing and great coats ...	...	...	...
5	Travelling allowance of officers and subordinate officers, Miscellaneous contingencies ...	94	168	262	
	Total ...	1,041	1,672	2,713	
	Total, (d) Provincial State Railways ...	2,704	6,356	9,060	

No. II.—(PART II).

Statement showing Actuals of Police charges in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh from
1st January to 31st December, 1886—(concluded).

Number.	Items.	From the ac- counts for 1885-86.	From the ac- counts for 1886-87.	Total actual charges for 1886.	Remarks.
		January to March, 1886.	April to De- cember, 1886.		
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
	(e) Kumaun Civil Police.				
1	European Sergeants	See item 44	under District	Police.	
2	Thanadars	495	1,485	1,980	
3	Muharrirs	In item (2)	In item (2)	In item (2)	
4	Jamadars	180	540	720	
5	Duffadars	90	270	360	
6	Burkundazes	1,296	3,888	5,184	
7	Sweepers	15	45	60	
8	Stationery and contingencies	59	222	281	
9	Messengers	120	345	465	
10	Clothing for Kumaun Police	37	600	637	
11	Escort of prisoners, treasure, opium and stamps	111	296	407	
12	Rewards for capturing offenders ... ..	...	...	...
	Mounted Police.				
13	Duffadars	387	1,161	1,548	
14	Sowars ... ..	...	...	...
	Total, (e) Kumaun Civil Police	2,790	8,852	11,642	
	(f) Infanticide Police, (N.-W. P. only).				
1	Pay of Infanticide Police	3 680	10,784	14,464	
2	Clothing of Infanticide Police Head-constables	202	472	674	
3	Country stationery, rewards and contingencies	3 882	11,256	15,138	
	Total, (f) Infanticide Police ... ..	...	...	...
	LOCAL.				
	Village Chaukidari, N.-W. P.				
1	Village and road chaukidars	5,36,969	16,11,345	21,48,314	
2	Rewards to village and town chaukidars	2,211	5 036	7,247	
3	Construction of murbellas	1,272	2,647	3,919	
4	Repairs of murbellas	40	121	161	
5	Petty contingencies ... ..	...	...	...
6	Refunds ... ..	...	...	...
	Total, Village Chaukidari, N.-W. P.	5,40,492	16,19,149	21,59,641	
	Village Chaukidari, Oudh.				
1	Pay of village chaukidars	68,781	1,94,441	2,63,222	
2	Miscellaneous	98	457	550	
	Total, Village Chaukidari, Oudh	68,874	1,94,898	2,63,772	
	PROVINCIAL.				
	30—Stationery and Printing.				
1	Country stationery of District Executive Force	6,776	12,794	19,570	
	Total, 30—Stationery and Printing	6,776	12,794	19,570	
	EXCLUDED LOCAL FUND.				
	Police Chunda (Remount) Fund.				
1	Purchase of Remounts	7,649	20,147	27,796	
2	Remounts ... ..	...	...	...
3	Feeding and treatment of remounts and miscellaneous	7,649	20,147	27,796	
	Total, Chunda Fund	7,649	20,147	27,796	
	ABSTRACT.				
	Imperial Services.				
	Government Railway Police, N.-W. P.	16,066	46,218	62,284	
	Provincial Services.				
(a)	Inspection	28,834	86,462	1,15 296	
(b)	District Police	9,49,418	25,98,908	35,48,326	
(c)	Thagi and Dakaiti approvers	60	208	268	
(d)	Provincial State Railways	2,704	6,356	9,060	
(e)	Provincial State Railways	2,790	8 852	11,642	
(f)	Kumaun Civil Police, N.-W. P.	3,882	11 256	15,138	
(f)	Infanticide Police, N.-W. P.	3,882	11 256	15,138	
	Total, Provincial	9,87,688	27,12,042	36,99,730	
	Local.				
	Village Chaukidari, N.-W. P.	5,40,492	16,19,149	21,59,641	
	Ditto, Oudh	68,874	1,94,898	2,63,772	
	Total, Local	6,09,366	18 14,047	24 23,413	
	30—STATIONERY AND PRINTING.				
	Provincial.				
	Country stationery for District Police	6,776	12,794	19,570	
	Excluded Local Funds.				
	Police Chunda (Remount) Fund	7,649	20,147	27,796	
	GRAND TOTAL CHARGES	16,27,545	46,05,248	62,32,793	

No III.

Statement showing strength and cost of Municipal Police in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, in which the provisions of Act XV. of 1873 were in force on the 31st December, 1886.

Number.	Division.	District.	Number of municipalities and cantonments.		INSPECTORS.		SUB-INSPECTORS.		HEAD CONSTABLES.		MOUNTED CONSTABLES.		FOOT CONSTABLES.		JAMADARS.		DAFFADARS.		CHAUKIDARS.		Clothing of constables (mounted and foot) at Rs. 7-12-0.	Clothing of municipal chowkidars at Rs. 6.	GRAND TOTAL.		
			Number.	Cost per annum.	Number.	Cost per annum.	Number.	Cost per annum.	Number.	Cost per annum.	Number.	Cost per annum.	Number.	Cost per annum.	Number.	Cost per annum.	Rs. a. p.	Total number of men.	Total cost per annum.	Rs. a. p.					
1	MEERUT.	Meerut	10	1,200	2	1,200	18	2,520	...	...	...	...	122	8,784	20	2,328	...	...	344	18,188	945 0 0	2,064 0 0	507	37,179 8 0
2		Aligarh	4	...	...	...	10	1,200	...	...	...	...	48	3,456	10	888	...	...	241	11,688	372 0 0	1,446 0 0	309	19,050 0 0
3		Saharanpur	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	720	...	648	210	10,800	...	1,260 0 0	227	13,008 0 0
4		Muzaffarnagar	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	552	...	...	109	5,172	...	654 0 0	114	6,378 0 0
5		Bulandshahr	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	1,206	...	...	171	8,652	...	1,026 0 0	186	10,974 0 0
6		Dehra Dun	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	344	...	...	45	2,475	...	247 8 0	49	3,066 8 0
		Total	27	1,200	2	1,200	28	3,720	...	...	...	...	170	12,240	62	6,128	9	648	1,120	56,505	1,317 8 0	6,697 8 0	1,392	89,656 0 0
7	ROHTAK.	Bareilly	1	...	...	...	10	1,800	...	...	...	...	155	11,160	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,201 4 0	...	165	14,161 4 0
8		Bijnor	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	744	...	...	109	5,698	...	654 0 0	117	7,026 0 0
9		Moradabad	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	900	...	...	229	11,736	...	1,374 0 0	240	14,010 0 0
10		Budaun	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	96	...	288	109	5,232	...	654 0 0	114	6,270 0 0
11		Shahjahanpur	3	...	...	...	...	120	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	288	...	...	40	1,920	1,038 0 0	240 0 0	178	18,746 0 0
12		Philibhit	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	504	...	...	88	4,404	...	528 0 0	94	5,436 0 0
		Total	19	...	...	...	11	1,920	...	...	...	...	...	...	29	2,532	4	288	575	28,920	2,239 4 0	3,450 0 0	908	60,649 4 0
13	AGRA.	Agra	4	1,440	3	1,560	20	2,640	...	...	...	...	258	18,996	3	228	...	...	34	1,536	1,999 8 0	204 0 0	319	28,603 8 0
14		Muttra	4	...	1	600	1	240	...	...	...	...	114	8,892	5	450	...	...	85	3,882	888 8 0	510 0 0	206	15,457 8 0
15		Farrukhabad	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	672	...	...	136	7,008	...	816 0 0	144	8,496 0 0
16		Mainpuri	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	288	...	...	42	2,016	...	252 0 0	45	2,556 0 0
17		Etawah	1	...	...	...	...	144	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	312	...	...	40	2,448	100 12 0	276 0 0	63	4,216 12 0
18		Etah	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	834	...	...	139	6,506	...	828 0 0	148	8,268 0 0
		Total	18	1,440	4	2,160	22	3,024	...	...	...	...	...	...	31	2,784	...	...	482	23,496	2,983 12 0	2,886 0 0	925	67,597 12 0
19	ALLAHABAD.	Allahabad	2	...	...	...	1	240	...	...	...	...	10	756	12	1,344	...	...	154	7,188	77 8 0	924 0 0	177	10,529 8 0
20		Cawnpore	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	816	...	...	180	8,640	...	1,080 0 0	190	10,536 0 0
21		Fatehpur	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	192	...	...	36	1,728	...	216 0 0	38	2,136 0 0
22		Banda	1	...	...	180	360	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	168	...	...	35	1,680	116 4 0	210 0 0	54	3,842 4 0
23		Hamirpur
24		Jamunpur	1	6	648	90	4,500	...	540 0 0	96	5,688 0 0
		Total	6	...	...	180	600	...	...	...	...	...	25	1,884	32	3,168	...	...	495	23,786	193 12 0	2,970 0 0	555	32,731 12 0

[illegible]

Statement showing strength and cost of Town Police in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh in which the provisions of Act XX of 1856, as amended by Act XXII of 1871, were in force on the 31st December, 1886.

Number.	Division.	District.	Number of Towns and Cantonnments.	Inspectors.		Sub-Inspectors.		Head-constables.		Mounted constables.		Foot constables.		Jamadars.		Daffadars.		Chaukidars.		Clothing of constables (mounted and foot) at Rs. 7-12-0.	Clothing of town chaukidars at Rs. 6.	Grand Total.	
				Number.	Cost per annum.	Number.	Cost per annum.	Number.	Cost per annum.	Number.	Cost per annum.	Number.	Cost per annum.	Number.	Cost per annum.	Number.	Cost per annum.	Number.	Cost per annum.			Total number of men.	Total cost per annum.
1	Meerut.	Meerut	18	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18	1,650	..	..	131	7,260	..	786	149	9,696 0 0
2		Aligarh	21	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	1,392	..	..	138	6,624	..	828	153	8,844 0 0
3		Saharanpur	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	216	1	84	9	648	137	6,576	23 4 0	822	150	8,369 4 0
4		Muzaffarnagar	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	1,200	..	..	169	8,460	..	1,014	181	10,674 0 0
5		Bulandshahr	20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17	1,176	..	..	178	8,370	..	1,068	195	10,614 0 0
6	ROHTAKHAND.	Bulandshahr	4	..	..	..	..	3	540	..	..	8	576	1	120	..	..	24	1,608	62 0 0	60	36	2,966 0 0
7		Bulandshahr	89	..	..	..	..	3	540	..	..	11	792	64	5,622	9	648	777	38,898	85 4 0	4,578	864	51,163 4 0
8		Bareilly	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	30	2,280	1	72	..	..	81	3,036	252 8 0	486	116	6,826 8 0
9		Bijnor	19	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	648	..	..	85	3,570	..	510	94	4,728 0 0
10		Moradabad	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	720	..	..	102	4,896	..	612	111	6,228 0 0
11		Bulandshahr	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	432	64	2,868	..	384	70	3,684 0 0
12		Bulandshahr	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	288	1	72	57	2,736	..	342	61	3,438 0 0
		Total	18	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16	612	..	96	16	708 0 0
		P Allahabad	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Unpore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Bulandshahr	47	..	..	..	..	3	860	..	..	30	2,280	22	1,728	7	504	405	17,718	233 8 0	2,430	408	25,612 8 0

No. IV.

Statement showing strength and cost of Town Police in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh in which the provisions of Act XX of 1856, as amended by Act XXII of 1871, were in force on the 31st December, 1886—(concluded.)

Number.	Division.	District.	Inspectors.		Sub-Inspectors.		Head-constables.		Mounted constables.		Foot constables.		Jamlars.		Daffadars.		Chaukildars.		Clothing of town chaukildars at Rs. 6.	Clothing of constables (mounted and foot) at Rs. 7-12-0.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Total number of men.	Total cost per annum.	Grand Total.
			Number.	Cost per annum.	Number.	Cost per annum.	Number.	Cost per annum.	Number.	Cost per annum.	Number.	Cost per annum.	Number.	Cost per annum.	Number.	Cost per annum.	Rs.	a. p.							
36	LUCR. NOW.	Lucknow	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	55	2,382	0	0
37		Unao	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	37	1,848	0	0
38		Barr Banki	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	36	2,016	0	0
		Total	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	128	6,246	0	0
39	ROHILKHAND.	Sitapur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25	1,158	0	0
8		Barabanki	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	936	0	0
		Bijnor	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	180	0	0
9		Meerut	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	48	2,274	0	0
10		Bulandshahr	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	58	2,616	0	0
11		Shahjahanpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31	1,488	0	0
12		Shahjahanpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	89	4,104	0	0
		Total	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22	960	0	0
		P Allahabad	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22	960	0	0
		Unao	47	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	287	13,584	0	0
		Total	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,348	1,74,570	12	0

Number.	Division.	District.	Population of the district according to Census of 1881, after deduction of the population of towns under Acts XV of 1873, and XX of 1856.	Number of inhabited villages.	SANCTIONED NUMBER OF CHAUKIDARS.			Sanctioned cost per annum.	Number of inhabitants to each chaukidar.	Remarks.		
					Village.	Road.	Total.					
1	MEERUT.	Meerut	1,084,364	1,538	2,095*	150	2,245	Rs. 82,332	483	* Includes 17 Janmaddars at Rs. 6 each per mensem.		
2		Aligarh	895,063	1,736	1,915	102	2,017	73,224	443			
3		Saharanpur	811,654	1,538	1,680	44	1,724	62,328	471			
4		Muzaffarnagar	641,057	938	1,140	80	1,229	44,724	522			
5		Bulandshahr	757,670	1,685	1,881	78	1,959	70,992	386			
6		Dehra Dún	116,531	472	100	6	106	3,852	1,099			
		Total	4,306,839	7,907	8,820	460	9,280	337,452	464			
7	ROHILKHAND.	Bareilly	621,954	2,093	1,932	60	1,992	72,072	312	Temporarily assessed districts.		
8		Bijnor	579,001	1,876	1,767	46	1,813	65,544	319			
9		Moradabad	939,930	2,628	2,227	58	2,285	82,656	411			
10		Budaun	808,243	2,429	1,995	40	2,035	73,500	397			
11		Sháhjahanpur	737,606	2,572	2,037	44	2,081	75,180	354			
12		Pilibhit	362,944	987	1,038	14	1,052	37,956	345			
		Total	4,049,678	12,585	10,996	262	11,258	406,908	360			
13	AGRA.	Agra	814,944	2,740	2,163	98	2,261	81,984	360		Temporarily assessed districts.	
14		Muttra	542,560	977	1,548	94	1,642	59,676	330			
15		Farukhabad	744,883	4,013	2,004	68	2,072	75,000	359			
16		Mainpuri	739,011	3,767	1,760	80	1,840	66,720	402			
17		Etawah	658,574	1,471	1,390	66	1,456	52,812	452			
18		Etah	633,042	2,792	1,471	66	1,537	55,728	411			
		Total	4,133,114	15,760	10,336	472	10,808	391,920	382			
19	ALLAHABAD.	Allahabad	1,264,545	3,580	3,276	149	3,425	124,194	369	Temporarily assessed districts.		
20		Cawnpore	1,144,716	2,704	2,702	150	2,852	103,572	401			
21		Fatehpur	637,584	1,395	1,795	72	1,867	67,644	341			
22		Bánda	656,047	1,158	1,644	79	1,723	62,502	381			
23		Hamírpur	450,893	746	1,147	83	1,230	44,778	366			
24		Jaunpur	1,134,558	2,845	1,874	80	1,954	70,667	580			
		Total	5,287,873	12,428	12,438	613	13,051	4,73,357	405			
25	BENARES.	Benares	910,482	2,156	1,407	52	1,459	52,836	680		Temporarily assessed districts.	
26		Gorakhpur	2,535,654	7,110	2,302	14	2,316	83,460	1,074			
27		Azamgarh	1,521,991	5,576	2,191	38	2,229	80,472	682			
28												
29		Mirzapur	1,016,843	5,169	1,295	68	1,363	49,452	746			
30		Gházípur	931,392	3,779	1,701	54	1,755	63,504	530			
31	Basti	1,616,334	9,620	1,970	26	1,996	72,012	810	Temporarily assessed districts.			
32	Ballia	836,551	1,669	1,289	8	1,297	46,740	642				
33												
34	Total	9,378,247	35,070	12,155	260	12,415	448,476	756				
35	Jhán-si.	265,046	559	767	54	821	29,880	323		Temporarily assessed districts.		
36	Jalaun	362,188	929	1,156	81	1,237	45,018	292				
37	Lalitpur	228,652	670	470	14	484	17,508	472				
38												
39	Total	855,886	2,158	2,393	149	2,542	92,406	337				
40												
41	KUNJAWAUN.	Tarái	53,251	139	128	...	128	4,608	416	Temporarily assessed districts.		
42												
43		Total, N. W. P.	28,064,388	86,047	57,266	2,216	59,482	21,55,127	472			
44		Lucknow	4,01,724	989	1,459	...	1,459	34,528	275		Temporarily assessed districts.	
45		Unao	6,407	1,690	2,540	...	2,540	56,786	336			
46		Bahraich	252	2,061	3,623	...	3,623	88,074	274			
47												
48												
49	SITAPUR.											Temporarily assessed districts.
50												
51												
52												
53												
54												
55	SITAPUR.									Temporarily assessed districts.		
56												
57												
58												
59												
60												
61	SITAPUR.									Temporarily assessed districts.		
62												
63												
64												
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66												
67	SITAPUR.									Temporarily assessed districts.		
68												
69												
70												
71												
72												
73	SITAPUR.									Temporarily assessed districts.		
74												
75												
76												
77												
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79	SITAPUR.									Temporarily assessed districts.		
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81												
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85	SITAPUR.									Temporarily assessed districts.		
86												
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91	SITAPUR.									Temporarily assessed districts.		
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97	SITAPUR.									Temporarily assessed districts.		
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103	SITAPUR.									Temporarily assessed districts.		
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109	SITAPUR.									Temporarily assessed districts.		
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115	SITAPUR.									Temporarily assessed districts.		
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121	SITAPUR.									Temporarily assessed districts.		
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126												
127	SITAPUR.									Temporarily assessed districts.		
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133	SITAPUR.									Temporarily assessed districts.		
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139	SITAPUR.									Temporarily assessed districts.		
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145	SITAPUR.									Temporarily assessed districts.		
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151	SITAPUR.									Temporarily assessed districts.		
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157	SITAPUR.									Temporarily assessed districts.		
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163	SITAPUR.									Temporarily assessed districts.		
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169	SITAPUR.									Temporarily assessed districts.		
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171												
172												
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174												
175	SITAPUR.									Temporarily assessed districts.		
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177												
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181	SITAPUR.									Temporarily assessed districts.		
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187	SITAPUR.									Temporarily assessed districts.		
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193	SITAPUR.									Temporarily assessed districts.		
194												
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197												
198												
199	SITAPUR.									Temporarily assessed districts.		
200												
201												
202												
203												
204												
205	SITAPUR.									Temporarily assessed districts.		
206												
207												
208												
209												
210												
211	SITAPUR.											

No. VI.—Statement showing all rewards given to Police.			PROVINCIAL POLICE AND CHAUKIDARI REWARDS FROM BUDGET GRANT.					SPECIAL REWARDS FROM GOVERNMENT.									
Number.	Division.	District.	Number of officers and men rewarded.					Total amount disbursed in rewards.		Number of officers and men rewarded.					Total amount disbursed in rewards.		
			Inspectors.	Sub-Inspectors.	Head-constables.	Mounted constables.	Constables.	Chaukidars.	To Provincial Police.	To Chaukidars.	Inspectors.	Sub-Inspectors.	Head-constables.	Mounted constables.	Constables.	Chaukidars.	To Provincial Police.	To Chaukidars.
								Rs. a p	Rs. a. p.							Rs. a. p	Rs.
1	MEERUT.	Meerut ...	...	...	...	...	...	54	...	299 0 0	1 1	8 10	48	...	...	355 8 0	...
2		Aligarh ...	...	...	...	...	...	247	...	693 8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3		Saharanpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	17	552 4 0	61 8 0	...	...	...	...	...	20 0 0	...
4		Muzaffarnagar ...	...	...	...	...	...	25	326 6 0	45 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5		Bulandshahr ...	...	...	...	...	...	34	...	58 8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6		Dehra Dún... ..	...	...	...	...	...	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total	...	...	...	...	...	377	1,049 2 0	1,157 8 0	1 1	9 10	48	...	...	375 8 0	...
7	ROHILKHAND.	Bareilly ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	101 0 0	10 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8		Bijnor ...	...	...	...	...	...	43	...	100 8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9		Moradabad ...	...	...	...	...	...	225	...	471 8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10		Budaun ...	...	...	...	...	...	25	...	84 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11		Sháhjahanpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	89	49 0 0	115 4 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12		Pilibhit ...	...	...	...	...	...	27	5 0 0	73 8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total	...	...	...	...	...	410	155 0 0	854 12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13	AGRA.	Agra ...	...	...	...	...	...	112	...	312 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14		Mutttra ...	...	...	...	...	...	51	263 6 0	112 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15		Farukhabad... ..	...	...	...	...	...	105	...	176 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16		Mainpuri ...	...	...	...	...	...	187	155 0 0	654 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17		Etawah ...	...	...	...	...	...	21	8 0 0	51 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18		Etah ...	...	...	...	...	...	136	...	271 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total	...	...	...	...	...	612	426 6 0	1,576 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19	ALLAHABAD.	Allahabad ...	...	...	...	...	...	116	33 0 0	340 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20		Cawnpore ...	...	...	...	...	...	278	100 0 0	805 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21		Fatehpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	247	13 0 0	142 8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22		Banda ...	...	...	...	...	...	157	...	230 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23		Hamirpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	93	...	239 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24		Jaunpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	19	5 0 0	52 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total	...	...	...	...	...	910	151 0 0	1,888 8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25	BENARES.	Benares ...	...	...	...	...	...	125	10 0 0	196 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
26		Gorakhpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	497	25 0 0	249 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
27		Azamgarh ...	...	...	...	...	...	71	112 0 0	217 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
28		Mirzapur ...	...	...	...	...	...	157	...	124 8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
29		Gházípur ...	...	...	...	...	...	151	...	160 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
30		Basti ...	...	...	...	...	...	18	30 0 0	50 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
31		Ballia ...	...	...	...	...	...	39	55 0 0	50 8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total	...	...	...	...	...	1,058	232 0 0	1,047 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
32	JHÁNSI.	Jhánsi ...	...	...	...	...	...	38	55 0 0	135 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
33		Jalaun ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	23	10 0 0	52 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
34		Lalitpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	3	13	116 0 0	32 8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	74	181 0 0	219 8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
35		Govt. Ry. Police, N.-W. P.,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50 0 0	...
		Total N.-W. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	425 8 0	...
36	LUCKNOW.	Lucknow ...	...	...	...	...	...	76	34 0 0	191	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
37		Unao ...	...	...	...	...	...	2	167	15 0 0	793	...	...	...	...	...	...
38		Bara Banki ...	...	...	...	...	...	10	4	110 8 0	14	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	247	159 8 0	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
39	SITAPUR.	Sitapur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
40		Hardoi ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	134	92 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
41		Kheri ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	252	141 12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	386	247 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
42	FYSA-BA.	Fyzabad ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	88	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
43		Bahraich ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	97	60	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
44		Gonda ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	37	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	329	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
45	RAE BARELI.	Rae Bareli ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	102	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
46		Sultánpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	237	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
47		Partábgarh ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	206	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	635	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total, Oudh	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,597	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		GRAND TOTAL, N.-W. P., AND OUDH.	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,038	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

K-P

Number.	Division.	District.	REWARDS FROM JAIL DEPARTMENT.		REWARDS FROM ARKARI DEPARTMENT.								
			Total amount disbursed in rewards.		Number of Officers and men rewarded.					Total amount disbursed in rewards.			
			To Provincial Police.	To Chankidars.	Inspectors.	Sub-Inspectors.	Head constables.	Mounted constables.	Constables.	Chankidars.	To Provincial Police.	To Chankidars.	
			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.								Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1	MEERUT.	Meerut	1	1	...	5 0 0	5 0 0
2		Aligarh
3		Saharanpur
4		Muzaffarnagar	2	...	13 8 0	...
5		Bulandshahr	1	...	1	2	21 0 0	4 0 0	...
6		Dehra Dun
		Total	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	5	26 0 0	22 8 0
7	ROHILKHAND.	Bareilly	...	...	1	2	16	...	63	23	349 0 0	147 0 0
8		Bijnor	...	...	...	1	2	...	3	3	25 0 0	19 0 0
9		Moradabad	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	5	2 8 0	25 0 0
10		Budaun	...	...	...	5	7	...	19	14	154 4 0	46 12 0
11		Shahjahanpur	...	10 0 0	1	3	...	4	...	57 8 0	...
12		Pilibhit	2	2	...	13	18	27 0 0	35 0 0
		Total	10 0 0	...	1	11	30	...	103	63	615 4 0	272 12 0	
13	AGRA.	Agra	...	...	...	1	4	...	14	2	80 14 3	4 0 0
14		Muttra	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	18	18 5 4	101 10 8
15		Farrukhabad	...	5 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	28 0 0
16		Mainpuri	...	50 0 0	37 8 0	...	...	...	...	7	...	18 8 0
17		Etawah	...	18 10 6	5 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18		Etah	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total	73 10 6	42 8 0	...	1	5	...	16	34	99 3 7	152 2 8	
19	ALLAHABAD.	Allahabad	...	...	2	7	25	...	76	58	535 12 0	140 0 0
20		Cawnpore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21		Fatehpur	...	...	...	4	12	...	27	1	157 2 6	0 13 6
22		Banda	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	9 0 0	...
23		Hamirpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24		Jaunpur	2	7	2	21 10 3	10 12 7
		Total	...	...	2	13	38	...	111	61	723 8 9	151 10 1
25	BENARES.	Benares	...	...	...	3	12	...	19	26	111 0 0	48 0 0
26		Gorakhpur	...	15 0 0	...	3	8	...	22	74	95 9 11	142 6 0	
27		Azamgarh	...	...	...	...	4	...	17	16	71 0 0	40 0 0
28		Mirzapur	...	...	...	...	5	...	12	6	86 0 0	16 0 0
29		Ghazipur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
30		Basti	1	3	...	37 8 0	...
31		Balaha	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total	15 0 0	...	...	7	30	...	73	122	401 1 11	246 6 0
32	JHANSI.	Jhansi	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	14	12 9 6	81 10 6
33		Jalaun	...	...	...	...	4	...	11	14	57 0 0	81 8 0
34		Lalitpur	...	...	10 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total	...	10 0 0	...	...	4	...	13	28	69 9 6	113 2 6
35		Govt. Ry. Police, N.-W. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total, N.-W. P.	98 10 6	52 8 0	3	32	108	...	318	313	...	958 9 3	
36	LUCKNOW.	Lucknow	...	50 0 0	...	4	3	...	...	...	...	11 0 0
37		Unao	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	41 0 0
38		Bara Banki	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total	...	50 0 0	...	5	5	...	...	...	...	0 0
39	SITAPUR.	Sitapur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
40		Hardoi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
41		Kheri	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
42	FYZABAD.	Fyzabad	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
43		Bahraich	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
44		Gonda	...	7 0 0	3 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total	7 0 0	3 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
45	RAE BAREILI.	Rae Bareli.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
46		Sultanpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
47		Partabgarh	...	17 0 0	6 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total	17 0 0	6 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total Oudh	24 0 0	59 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		GRAND TOTAL, N.-W. P. AND OUDH.	122 10 6	111 8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

REWARDS FROM OPIUM AND CUSTOMS DEPARTMENTS.								REWARDS FROM PRIVATE INDIVIDUALS.							
Number of officers and men rewarded.						Total amount disbursed in rewards.		Number of officers and men rewarded.						Total amount disbursed in rewards.	
Inspectors.	Sub-Inspectors.	Head-constables.	Mounted-constables.	Constables.	Chaukidars.	To Provincial Police.	To Chaukidars.	Inspectors.	Sub-Inspectors.	Head-constables.	Mounted-constables.	Constables.	Chaukidars.	To Provincial Police.	To Chaukidars.
						Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.							Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	3	2	30 0 0	7 0 0
...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	2	...	40 0 0	...
...	1	1	...	...	9	75 4 0	37 4 5	...	1	1	...	2	1	93 0 0	10 0 0
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	78	...	25 0 0
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	5 0 0	...
...	...	...	...	...	1	...	10 0 0	...	2	2	...	2	...	28 0 0	...
...	1	1	...	...	10	75 4 0	47 4 6	...	4	6	...	10	81	196 0 0	42 0 0
...	...	2	...	16	...	33 0 0	...	...	1	5	2	29	...	80 0 0	...
...
...	1	...	...	2	1	16 4 0	3 12 0	...	...	2	...	3	...	22 0 0	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2 0 0	...
1	2	9	...	30	3	169 5 6	11 14 0	...	...	...	...	8	1	43 0 0	10 0 0
...	...	2	...	2	3	11 0 0	13 0 0	1	...	3	...	6	9	19 0 0	32 0 0
1	5	13	...	50	7	229 9 6	28 10 0	1	1	13	2	47	10	166 0 0	42 0 0
...	...	3	...	6	...	31 0 0	...	...	...	1	...	5	...	31 8 0	...
...	2	3	...	6	6	65 4 11	18 5 10	...	1	2	...	10	8	38 8 0	30 0 0
...	...	...	...	1	2	1 8 0	6 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	6	18	...	43	38	280 10 0	78 6 0	...	2	...	1	5	11	58 4 0	7 12 0
...
...	2	9	...	17	16	72 1 10	39 6 0	...	1	...	...	...	1	125 0 0	...
1	10	33	...	73	62	450 8 9	142 1 10	...	4	4	...	21	19	253 4 0	37 12 0
1	2	4	...	11	1	130 0 0	5 0 0	1	...	...	...	6	3	12 8 0	40 0 0
...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1 0 0	2	4	41	31	259	86	501 15 4	55 0 8
...	2	6	...	10	4	56 0 0	4 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1	2	...	2	3	17 0 0	4 4 0	...	1	3	...	7	2	171 0 0	2 0 0
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	...	8	2	104 5 0	8 11 0
...	7	11	...	37	6	194 0 4	23 8 0	...	1	...	...	1	...	25 0 0	...
1	12	23	...	60	15	397 0 4	42 12 0	3	9	46	31	281	93	814 12 4	105 11 8
...	1	...	...	31	6	146 8 0	5 0 0	1	3	34	...	200	4	465 9 0	40 0 0
...	6	10	...	29	8	122 4 0	10 4 0	...	...	2	...	1	2	47 0 0	8 0 0
...	3	11	...	39	23	324 2 6	62 12 0	...	...	...	...	1	...	75 0 0	...
...	...	4	...	14	8	115 0 0	32 0 0	...	5	18	8	62	93	437 0 0	6 0 0
...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1 4 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	1	...	...	...	5 0 0	...	...	...	2	...	3	...	122 0 0	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	7	...	65 0 0	...
...	10	36	...	113	46	712 14 6	111 4 0	2	8	58	8	274	99	1,211 9 0	54 0 0
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	4	1	4	4	96 5 0	21 0 0
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	17 0 0
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1 8 0	2 0 0
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	4	1	5	12	97 13 0	40 0 0
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	11	...	102 0 0	...
3	38	106	...	...	...	1,865 5 1	372 0 3	6	28	137	42	649	314	2,841 6 4	321 7 8
...	18	...	...	...	...	8 0	15 0 0	2	2	10	13	47	...	205 0 0	...
...	1	...	...	...	...	0 0	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	10 0 0	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	21 0 0	5 0 0
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0 0	2	3	11	13	47	1	236 0 0	5 0 0
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	50 0 0	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 0 0	...	2	1	...	6	1	493 6 9	5 0 0
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	6	...	3	...	57 0 0	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	5 0 0	...	...	4	8	...	10	1	600 6 9	5 0 0
...	...	...	...	...	...	70 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	22	...	...	62 12 0
...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0 0	...	...	...	9	...	6	4	106 8 0	8 0 0
...	...	...	...	...	...	22 8 0	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	15 0 0	5 0 0
...	...	...	...	...	...	104 8 0	...	...	...	10	...	7	27	121 8 0	75 12 0
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	1	26 0 0	4 0 0
...	...	...	...	...	...	9 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	3	6	11 0 0	11 0 0
...	...	...	...	...	...	5 0 0	...	...	...	3	...	3	1	16 0 0	5 0 0
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	10	8	53 0 0	20 0 0
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	2	7	32	13	74	37	1,010 14 9	105 12 0
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 3	8	35	169	55	723	351	3,852 5 1	427 3 8

Statement A, Part II. Non-cognizable crime.

Number.	District.	CASES.						PERSONS.								Remarks.
		Average institutions of five preceding years.	Instituted by complaint during the year.	Taken up by Magistrate of his own motion.	Total of columns 2 and 3.	Number of cases in column 4 in which the Police were employed to make inquiry.	Number of cases in which process issued.	Number of persons against whom process issued.	Actually appeared before the Courts, including pending from last year.	Discharged after appearance.	Acquitted.		Convicted.		Waiting trial at close of year.	
											By Magistrate.	By High or Sessions Court.	By Magistrate.	By High or Sessions Court.		
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	
1	Meerut	1,646	1,615	368	2,978	294	2,184	5,813	5,160	1,206	2,193	8	1,677	1	75	
2	Aligarh	3,404	3,452	98	3,550	226	2,044	3,407	3,432	869	1,244	1	1,289	3	27	
3	Saharanpur	3,074	3,273	...	3,273	57	1,489	2,960	2,960	1,053	891	5	979	11	20	One person trans-
4	Muzaffarnagar	1,458	1,870	59	1,929	93	1,041	1,708	1,708	227	1,090	1	379	5	20	ferred.
5	Rulandshahr	996	1,210	...	1,210	100	1,210	2,354	2,354	...	1,959	...	370	...	25	
6	Dehra Dún	135	120	8	128	54	25	60	60	12	9	2	22	14	1	
	Total	10,713	12,540	528	13,068	824	7,993	15,802	15,674	3,867	7,386	16	4,716	34	154	One ditto.
7	Bareilly	2,616	1,855	42	1,897	92	1,912	2,746	2,746	228	2,022	...	496	...	...
8	Bijnor	2,835	1,953	104	2,057	56	1,277	2,122	2,123	923	547	...	637	3	10	Three persons
9	Moradabad	5,705	5,029	18	5,047	34	3,043	5,668	3,731	874	805	5	2,034	9	4	
10	Budaun	527	3,206	...	3,206	118	1,368	2,199	2,199	...	1,102	2	1,089	3	2	One person di
11	Sháhjahánpur	3,066	3,087	76	3,163	186	1,581	2,995	2,995	973	1,084	18	905	...	15	
12	Pilibhit	74	587	8	595	137	200	424	373	...	267	4	83	9	10	
	Total	14,323	15,717	248	15,965	623	9,381	16,149	14,167	2,998	5,827	29	5,244	24	41	Four ditto.
13	Agra	2,483	2,175	178	2,353	67	1,663	3,927	3,612	2,126	393	...	942	...	151	
14	Muttra	2,020	1,696	244	1,940	95	1,085	1,823	964	338	274	1	350	...	1	
15	Farukhabad	661	669	34	703	64	704	1,152	1,152	424	316	...	389	...	22	One ditto.
16	Mainpuri	579	1,235	2	1,237	3	1,234	1,978	1,978	323	1,114	2	522	2	15	
17	Etawah	1,487	2,212	15	2,227	83	537	1,033	1,033	352	313	...	362	...	4	Two ditto.
18	Etah	1,275	1,948	138	2,086	92	1,484	2,818	2,845	115	1,942	1	751	...	36	
	Total	8,505	9,935	611	10,546	404	6,707	12,731	11,584	3,678	4,352	4	3,816	2	229	Three ditto.
19	Allahabad	2,231	2,724	776	3,500	131	2,488	4,577	4,521	1,272	1,822	7	1,337	...	83	
20	Cawnpore	2,493	2,938	35	2,973	68	2,294	4,562	4,220	2,388	951	...	830	13	34	Four died, &c.
21	Fatehpur	1,425	1,691	82	1,773	70	1,397	2,322	1,893	420	915	...	554	...	4	
22	Bánda	2,071	1,585	28	1,613	68	1,007	1,682	1,682	906	241	...	531	3	1	
23	Hamirpur	968	967	49	1,016	75	430	755	647	116	293	7	218	4	9	
24	Jaunpur	1,390	1,958	17	1,975	127	1,874	3,022	3,027	1,928	523	6	538	4	28	
	Total	10,578	11,863	987	12,850	539	9,490	16,920	15,990	7,030	4,745	20	4,008	24	159	Four ditto.
25	Benares	518	1,379	39	1,418	87	1,407	2,818	2,818	1,071	1,148	...	597	1	1	
26	Gorakhpur	1,934	3,452	138	3,590	152	3,367	4,714	3,281	904	1,154	51	1,119	34	19	
27	Azamgarh	1,759	1,863	71	1,934	130	1,804	3,732	3,292	777	2,204	...	298	1	12	
28	Mirzapur	3,570	2,000	150	2,150	335	1,636	4,238	3,968	1,479	1,851	24	495	...	119	
29	Ghazipur	1,328	1,129	135	1,264	25	1,142	1,782	1,867	438	867	...	534	2	26	
30	Basti	2,670	1,775	76	1,851	77	1,257	2,090	2,025	393	1,210	...	401	...	21	
31	Ballia	804	913	164	1,077	172	800	1,895	1,338	525	347	3	458	...	5	
	Total	12,583	12,511	773	13,284	978	11,413	21,269	18,589	5,587	8,781	78	3,902	38	203	
32	Jhānsi	456	320	150	470	135	333	739	905	200	168	...	536	1	...	
33	Jalaun	688	1,218	48	1,266	75	946	2,418	1,937	741	722	1	471	...	2	
34	Lalitpur	191	264	24	238	30	262	670	715	133	317	...	264	...	1	
	Total	1,335	1,802	222	2,024	240	1,541	3,827	3,557	1,074	1,207	1	1,271	1	3	
35	Tarái	268	162	8	170	14	161	354	370	29	148	...	194	...	...
36	Kumaun	325	784	122	906	201	705	1,137	1,613	615	509	6	458	3	22	
37	Garhwál	105	127	...	127	1	126	298	302	103	96	...	101	...	2	
	Total	698	1,073	130	1,203	216	992	1,789	2,285	746	753	6	993	9	24	
38	Govt. Railway Police, N.-W. P.	191	196	...	196	196	196	223	223	...	38	...	...	...	1	
39	Ditto Panjáb	23	5	...	5	5	5	15	15	2	...	...	...	...	41	
40	Ditto Rájputana,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total, N.-W. P.	58,949	65,642	3,499	69,141	4,025	47,718	88,725	82,084	24,482	...	...	...	...	0	
41	Lucknow	1,008	2,316	220	2,536	209	1,754	2,901	2,453	652	18	...	...	...	...
42	Unao	1,335	1,570	110	1,630	100	948	2,093	2,220	47	...	...	...	...	...
43	Bara Banki	1,358	1,794	31	1,825	16	1,458	2,325	2,342	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	3,701	5,680	361	6,041	325	4,160	7,319	7,015	1	...	...	...	...	...
44	Sitapur	1,488	1,540	...	1,540	20	1,028	1,812	1,812	...	...	...	...	...	...
45	Hardoi	1,669	2,076	220	2,296	123	1,349	2,943	2,914	...	...	...	...	...	...
46	Kheri	1,128	1,490	68	1,558	86	951	1,508	1,509	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	4,285	5,106	288	5,394	229	3,328	6,263	6,234	...	...	...	...	...	...
47	Fyzabad	1,685	2,102	...	2,102	128	755	2,511	4,771	...	...	...	...	...	...
48	Bahraich	1,068	1,490	62	1,552	13	936	1,884	1,900	...	...	...	...	...	...
49	Gonda	652	634	56	690	8	694	1,522	1,522	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	3,405	4,226	118	4,344	149	2,385	5,917	8	...	...	...	...	...	...
50	Rae Bareli	1,208	1,694	...	1,694	48	900	1,711	1,711	...	...	...	...	...	...
51	Sultánpur	1,868	1,759	...	1,759	20	868	1,718	1,718	...	...	...	...	...	...
52	Purábgarh	472	1,013	15	1,028	81	791	2,195	2,195	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	3,548	4,466	15	4,481	149	2,559	5,624	5,624	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total, Oudh	14,939	19,478	782	20,260	852	12,432	25,123	25,123	...	...	...	...	...	...
	GRAND TOTAL	73,888	85,120	4,281	89,401	4,877	60,150	1,13,848	1,13,848	...	...	...	...	...	...

	Balla	Total	Mhansi	Salaun	Allaha	Cawnpré	Total	Karsá
Ettaw	1	8	3	3	1	7		
Ettah	1	8	3	3	1	7		
Aliaha	1	8	3	3	1	7		
Cawnpré	1	8	3	3	1	7		
Karsá	1	8	3	3	1	7		

that you believe that substantial progress is being made in this matter. The Magistrates of Basti and Mirzapur will have their special attention directed to your comments on the statistics of their districts.

4. Before passing from the question of the incidence of crime—the periodical fluctuations of which are, after all, only very gradually controlled by the influence of the police—the Lieutenant-Governor has only to notice that the increase, nominal or real, in petty crime was not attended by any material diminution of crime of the more violent sort. Murders, though fewer than in 1885, were above the average of the last five years; gang-robberies nearly doubled; and riots were almost as numerous as before.

5. There was thus everything in the state of the country to suggest sustained activity and vigilance on the part of the police, and on the whole their duties were performed with an increase of vigour and success. They had more cases to enquire into, the detection was better, the prosecutions more frequent, and convictions steadier. The improvement was thus general; and the Lieutenant-Governor hopes that, under your active direction, it will be maintained.

6. Most of the districts where the officers showed, in 1885, care in inquiry and skill in detection continued, in 1886, to keep their good position. Such were Fatehpur, Dehra, Cawnpore, Budaun, Lucknow, and Partabgarh. In others, more particularly in Jhānsi and Allahabad, there was a great and notable improvement; and the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to observe that in three of the Oudh districts—Bara Banki, Hardoi, and Gonda—where it was most wanted, improvement has been made. Indeed, it is in the two first of these Oudh districts that the most marked advance of the year has occurred. On the other hand, there was a serious retrogression in the districts of Pilibhīt, Muzaffarnagar, Etāwah, and Ghāzipur.

7. A police officer's work must not be wholly judged by the success of himself and his subordinates as detectives; but detection is their main business. Murders and thefts may be slowly put down, as the standard of morality gradually rises and as the deterrent influences overcome the temptations; but particular crimes can very rarely be foreseen and prevented. It is the policeman's duty, when the crime has occurred, to find out the criminal and bring him to punishment; the popular verdict will always be that the best police officer is he who has the greatest success in tracking and catching criminals. The changes, which have been mentioned above, in the police-work in various districts, are only illustrations of the fact that in the conduct of it individuality is a great factor. The improvement in two districts is clearly due to a more active and informed control. In others it must be supposed to be due to a falling off in the quality of the police, or to defects for which you may be able to find excuses. It is equally clear that the excellent results obtained in many districts, sometimes with singular

too much must not be immediately expected from it, because from the nature of the case the change must be gradual. It would be impossible to disband at once one-third of the chaukidars of Oudh, which is your eventual aim; and even when this is achieved, it would be impossible to substitute at once for those who remain the more active and intelligent class of chaukidar you hope to secure. But your report contains abundant evidence of what can be done with the Oudh chaukidar of the present by those who know how to use him. In the great test of the success of the police in the magisterial courts, the Oudh district of Partabgarh is the third best in the 49 districts of the united Provinces; and the Lieutenant-Governor observes that your record of Bara Banki, that if the improvement of a single year under an effective Superintendent and a helpful Magistrate is continued, it will soon rise to the level of the North-Western Provinces districts. As matter of fact, it had already passed that level. And these two examples enforce the real lesson of your report, that the material of the subordinate establishment even in Oudh is excellent, and that it really depends on the *personnel* of the superior staff, whether their work is good or indifferent. This is no reason for delaying improvements, which are in themselves clearly desirable; but these remarks will indicate to you that the Lieutenant-Governor does not expect progress in police work in Oudh to be deferred because immediate effect cannot be given to the most important of your proposals.

11. Your recommendation that Court Inspectors be appointed in Oudh is part of a series of very useful and necessary reforms which is before Government in a separate correspondence.

12. Sessions-houses have been provided for two of the four Sessions Divisions in Oudh; and the delays in the one case to which you make special reference were caused not by the want of accommodation in the out districts, but by the prolonged illness of the Judge, which certainly was injurious in its effects on Sessions business. It is to be remembered, also, that in Oudh the work of the Sessions Court still falls upon the Commissioners.

13. The Lieutenant-Governor will not on this occasion follow you in any detailed criticism of the crime statistics. In reviewing your reports on special crime and other specific subjects, ^{his} remarks have been separately communicated; and with the general remarks on the police during the year he is satisfied. He is pleased with the employment of the police in the investigation of non-accidents, and has considerably diminished. The services rendered by District Superintendents, and the police in general, during the Muharram observances in October last, received acknowledgments.

14. The measures you have taken for expired convicts under surveillance have the Government approval, and absconded offenders have been enabled to show that this essential part of their police.

15. The Lieutenant-Governor observes with regret that there was no practical diminution in the punishments of the men and officers of the force. Your report last year was so late that his remarks on the matter had no effect on the administration of the police in 1886. His views are not altered. It may be true that in the police a semi-military discipline has to be maintained; but a system of perpetual stoppages is not the best for the maintenance of either discipline or willing service; and the Lieutenant-Governor trusts that in the current year the returns will show a material decrease in this method of punishment. The improvements in the pay of the constables have made the force popular, and there is no lack of recruits; and if the services of an occasional constable are dispensed with for negligences which repeated warnings do not cure, a better effect will be obtained on his comrades than by a repetition of petty fines.

16. It is satisfactory to find that both the regular police and the village chaukidars have earned more frequent rewards.

17. The frequent change of station officers is a serious evil; and the Lieutenant-Governor trusts that you will issue orders to check it in those districts where you may consider orders to be necessary. He approves of the useful and practical instructions you have issued in regard to the inspection of police-stations.

18. In conclusion, I am to say that, though the Lieutenant-Governor may sometimes differ from your conclusions upon general questions, he recognizes the valuable services you have already rendered to the very important Department you control. A general improvement has taken place in the force, which he attributes to the energy and thoroughness with which you supervise all the details of police administration, and your projects of reform are framed upon experience and careful observations, which render them of great value to the Government.

19. The Lieutenant-Governor observes with satisfaction that you have been able to mention a considerable number of officers as having done specially good work, and that you have formed a favourable opinion generally of the administration of the police by their District Superintendents.

I have the honor to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient servant,

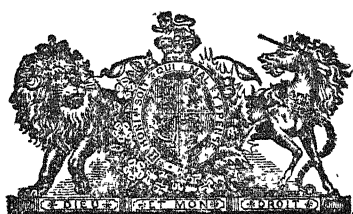
T. W. HOLDERNESS,

Secy. to Govt., N.-W. P. and Oudh.

REPORT ON THE
**Administration of the Police of
the North-Western Provinces
and Oudh,**

FOR
The year ending 31st December, 1887.

BY THE HON'BLE M. A. McCONAGHEY, B.C.S.,
Offg. Inspector-General of Police, N.-W. Provinces and Oudh



ALLAHABAD :

PROVINCIAL AND OUDH GOVERNMENT PRESS.

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INDEX

TO THE

POLICE REPORT FOR 1887.

PART I.

PARA.

- 1 Submits the annual administration report for the year 1887.
- 2 States that he did not take over charge from Mr. Hobart until the 26th March, 1888, so it only remains for him to put on record the result of his predecessor's administration, that he will confine himself to the actual requirements and postpone digressions and suggestions; that the report will be divided into three parts, as has been the practice for the past two years, that the first part will contain the information required by the Government of India, the second part will deal more particularly with the working of the Police; and the third part will consist of remarks on each district, and that he will follow on Mr. Hobart's lines as closely as he can throughout.
- 3 Notices the increase in cognizable crime reported, as given in statement A.
- 4 Compares the totals of the six grand classes in which the offences are grouped, and notices the increase in crime.
- 5 Notices the number of cases decided and convicted.
- 6 Notices the number of cases investigated.
- 7 Notices the falling off of the percentage of cases convicted to case investigated.
- 8 Notices the number of persons arrested by the Police.
- 9 Notices the percentage of persons convicted in Police cases decided.
- 10 Notices the percentage of stolen property recovered.
- 11 Draws general conclusions from the figures mentioned in the preceding paragraphs.
- 12 Appends a statement showing, for seven years, the percentage of convictions of persons and in cases in Courts
- 13 Appends a statement showing the N.-W. P. and Oudh statistics compared with those for the Panjáb and Bengal for 1887.
- 14 Notices the proportion of convictions of cases and persons by classes, and appends a comparative table.
- 15 Notices the working of the Police in non-cognizable crime, Part II of crime statement A.
- 16 Statement B.—Prescribed by the Government of India, the professional crimes of dakaiti, robbery, and poisoning, noticed.
- 17 Statement C.—A return of fairs prescribed by the Government of India, noticed.
- 18 Statement D.—Prescribed by the Government of India, which shows the strength, cost, and employment of the Police, noticed.
- 19 Statement E.—Prescribed by the Government of India—a return showing the equipment, discipline, and general management of the force, noticed.
- 20 Statement F.—Prescribed by the Government of India—a return showing the race and religion or caste of Police, provincial or municipal, constabulary, noticed
- 21 Statement G.—Prescribed by the Government of India—a return showing dismissals and resignations, noticed.
- 22 Statement H.—Prescribed by the Government of India—a return showing expenditure incurred on account of construction and repairs of Police buildings, noticed.
- 23 Appends a statement showing the number of cases in which women were convicted of the murder of their children.
- 24 Departmental Return No. II—A statement of receipts and expenditure, noticed.
- 25 Expenditure on great coats, noticed.
- 26 Expenditure on accoutrements, noticed.
- 27 Expenditure for the purchase of tents, noticed.
- 28 Departmental statement No. III—Changes in the strength and cost of the Municipal Police, noticed
- 29 Departmental statements, Nos. III and IV—Changes in the strength and cost of the Cantonment Police, noticed.
- 30 Departmental statement No. IV—Changes in the strength and cost of the Town Police, noticed.
- 31 Departmental statement No. V—Changes in the strength and cost of the Village Police, noticed.

PART II.

1. : : : : : treats of the working of the Police generally and of serious and special crime.
 : : : : : with which Mr. Hobart prefaced his criticisms in last year's report are deserving
 : : : : : attention.
 : : : : : the results, district by district, which are brought out by statement A of the
 : : : : : crime by the Police.
 : : : : : cases disposed of
 : : : : : persons whose cases have been disposed of.
 : : : : : ly advisable to discuss again the subjects broached by Mr. Hobart in paras.
 : : : : : war's report, and taken up in paras. 8 to 12 of the Government review, and
 : : : : : st sight of hereafter.
 : : : : : taken and recovered.
 : : : : : and the number of cases in which police were employed.
 : : : : : as that it very seldom remains unreported, and that it is only in the
 : : : : : such cases are not for the most part worked out.

	Ballia	Total	Thānsi	Salām	Alāhā	Total	Arāsi
1887	18	8	3	3	1	7	7
1886	18	8	3	3	1	7	7
1885	18	8	3	3	1	7	7
1884	18	8	3	3	1	7	7
1883	18	8	3	3	1	7	7
1882	18	8	3	3	1	7	7
1881	18	8	3	3	1	7	7
1880	18	8	3	3	1	7	7

11. : : : : : ed.
 12. : : : : : ed.
 13. : : : : : ed.
 14. : : : : : ed.
 15. : : : : : ed.
 16. : : : : : ed.
 17. : : : : : ed.
 18. : : : : : ed.
 19. : : : : : ed.
 20. : : : : : ed.
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 23. : : : : : ed.
 24. : : : : : ed.
 25. : : : : : ed.
 26. : : : : : ed.
 27. : : : : : ed.
 28. : : : : : ed.
 29. : : : : : ed.
 30. : : : : : ed.
 31. : : : : : ed.

PARA.

- 21 Cases of lurking house-trespass and house-breaking and cases under section 411, I. P. C., distinctly trace-
able to them, noticed.
- 22 Cases of ordinary thefts, noticed.
- 23 Cases of cattle theft, noticed.
- 24 Cases of vagrancy and bad livelihood, noticed.
- 25 Result of police surveillance over time-expired convicts noticed, and a table appended.
- 26 Number of convicts against whom previous convictions were proved, noticed.
- 27 Number of absconded offenders, noticed.
- 28 Cases of torture by the police, noticed.
- 29 Notices the punishments in the force.
- 30 Notices the rewards given to police officers and men.
- 31 Notices the mounted branch of the police force and the remount fund.
- 32 Notices the rewards given to chaukidárs, the punishment awarded to them, the substitution of road chauki-
dárs instead of police at out-posts and the enrolment of a better class of men as town chaukidárs.
- 33 Notices the condition of the chaukidárs in Oudh.
- 34 Notices the measures introduced during the year for improving the police.
- 35 Notices the inspections made by the Inspector-General, his Deputies, and the District Superintendents of
Police
- 36 Notices the paucity of Assistant District Superintendents of Police.
- 37 Notices the introduction of the halkabandi system into Oudh.
- 38 States that he thoroughly concurs in everything Mr. Hobart said about Colonel Ollivant and Lieutenant-
Colonel Thomas (V. A.), Deputy Inspectors-General, Mr. Berrill, the Assistant Inspector-General, Railway
Police, and Mr. Billings, Personal Assistant to the Inspector-General of Police.
- 39 States that as he is new to the department, it would be presumptuous on his part to single out any District
Superintendents of Police and Inspectors for special mention to Government where all or almost all
have done well.

REPORT ON THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE POLICE

OF

THE NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES AND OUDH;

For the year ending 31st December, 1887.

PART I.

No. 1556A. OF 1888.

FROM

THE HON'BLE M. A. MCCONAGHEY, B.C.S.,

Offg. Inspector-General of Police, N.-W. Provinces and Oudh,

TO

THE HON'BLE J. WOODBURN, B.C.S.,

Chief Secretary to Government, N.-W. Provinces and Oudh.

DATED NAINI TAL, THE 21ST JUNE, 1888.

SIR,

Submits the annual administration report for the year 1887.

I HAVE the honor to report on the Police Administration of these Provinces for the year 1887.

2. I did not take over charge from Mr. Hobart until the 26th March, 1888; so

States that he did not take over charge from Mr. Hobart until the 26th March, 1888, so it only remains for him to put on record the result of his predecessor's administration; that he will confine himself to the actual requirements, and postpone digressions and suggestions, that the report will be divided into three parts, as has been the practice for the past two years, that the first part will contain the information required by the Government of India; the second part will deal more particularly with the working of the police, and the third part will consist of remarks on each district, and that he will follow on Mr. Hobart's lines as closely as he can throughout.

it only remains for me to put on record the result of my predecessor's administration. Being barely in charge three months, it is but right that I should confine myself to the actual requirements of this report, and postpone, as far as possible, digressions and suggestions on general subjects until I have acquired by experience a greater insight into the working of the Department. I will endeavour to be as brief as possible: and I will, as has been the practice for the past two years, divide this report into three parts. The first part will contain the information required by the Government of India, and will deal with the Provincial statistics as a whole; the second part will deal more particularly with the working of the police in the districts of the two Provinces, both generally and in respect of serious and special crime; and the third part will consist of remarks on each district. I will follow on Mr. Hobart's lines as closely as I can throughout, and will not refrain from quoting from him freely when necessary.

The first and second parts will naturally be much shorter than usual: but Part III, which contains the district reviews, cannot well be much condensed to be of value.

3. *Statement A, Part I—A return of cognizable crime.*—The fourth column of this statement shows a grand total of 191,450 cognizable offences reported during 1887, against 166,595 in 1886, and 153,277 in 1885. Excluding sanitary offences the statistics of reported crime for the three years in question stand as follows:—

1885	...	131,438	
1886	...	144,455	Increase, 24,553.
1887	...	166,008	

As far as I can ascertain, from the different district reports and from other information at my disposal, the increase is due to four causes ;—1st, to greater accuracy in reporting ; 2nd, to comparatively poor harvests over certain parts of the Provinces ; 3rd, to higher prices of food grain generally ; and 4th, to the recent orders directing the return of cattle strays after 15 days as thefts. The number of cattle thefts returned in 1886 was 3,943 ; in 1887, 9,945.

Compares the totals of the six grand classes into which the offences are grouped and notices the increase in crime.

4. Comparing the totals of the six grand classes in which offences are primarily grouped, we have—

	1886.	1887.	
<i>Class I.</i> —Offences against the State, public tranquillity, safety, and justice.	1,595	1,727	Nearly the whole increase in riot cases.
<i>Class II.</i> —Serious offences against the person ...	7,321	7,483	Increase hardly appreciable.
<i>Class III.</i> —Serious offences against person and property or against property only.	56,176	66,340	10,000 increase.
<i>Class IV.</i> —Minor offences against the person ...	542	606	Fortuitous.
<i>Class V.</i> —Minor offences against property ...	74,820	88,459	14,000 increase, including cattle strays entered as thefts.
<i>Class VI.</i> —Including Serial No. 58.—Other offences not specified above.	26,140	26,833	Fortuitous.

Broadly speaking, the whole of the increase in reported crime is confined to classes III and V, as was the case in 1886 (see paras. 4 and 5 of last year's report) : and if we analyse these two classes still further, we find—

Dakaitis have risen from	...	...	73 to 149
Robberies ditto	..	..	569 to 727
Burglaries and cognate offences have risen from	.	.	54,329 to 64,050
Thefts have risen from	...	...	65,952 to 78,133

These are the main increases.

5. The number of cases decided was 67,468 ; of these 55,840 ended in conviction, and the proportion of such convictions was 82·7 per cent. In 1886, 62,999 cases were decided, and 52,481 convicted, with a percentage of 83·3. In 1885 the percentage was 81·9.

6. The Police investigated 135,368 cases, as compared with 116,211 in 1886, and 106,654 in 1885. The proportion of cases investigated to cases reported was 70 per cent. in 1887, against 69 per. cent. in 1886, and 69 per cent. in 1885. In cases investigated by the Police *suo motu*, the percentage of cases convicted to cases decided was 82 against 83 in 1886 and 82 in 1885.

7. The percentage of cases convicted to cases investigated has fallen from 44 in 1886 and 1885, to 40 in 1887. This result might be expected from the much larger area over which enquiry has been extended, the number of enquiries rising from 106,654 in 1885, to 135,368 in 1887, without any addition being made to the investigating staff.

8. Eighty-eight thousand nine hundred and fourteen persons were arrested by the Police. Of these 78 per cent. were convicted. The similar percentages in 1886 and 1885 were 78 and 77.

9. In Police cases decided 77 per cent. of the persons sent up for trial were convicted, in 1886 77 per cent., and in 1885 76 per cent.

Notifies the percentage of stolen property recovered.

10. Thirty-five per cent. of the property said to have been stolen was recovered, against 36 per cent. in 1886, and 38 per cent. in 1885.

Draws general conclusions from the figures mentioned in the preceding paragraphs.

11. The general conclusions to be drawn from these figures are—

- (1) That reported crime has increased considerably since 1885.
- (2) That Police enquiry has extended in proportion, and even more than in proportion, to reported crime.
- (3) That the number of cases and of persons prosecuted to conviction has increased, but that the percentage of cases sent up for trial and convicted to cases investigated has fallen, as might naturally be expected.
- (4) That the police working, judged by success obtained in the Courts, has not deteriorated.
- (5) That there has been again a slight falling off in the recovery of stolen property.

Appends a statement showing, for seven years, the percentage of convictions of persons and in cases in courts.

12. The following statement shows, for seven years, the percentage of convictions of persons and in cases in Courts, sanitary and hurt cases excluded :—

	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.
Percentage of cases ...	80.52	80.46	77.89	77.01	75.97	78.11	78.07
Percentage of persons ...	74.16	73.37	71.46	71.54	69.79	71.49	71.00

Appends a statement showing the North-Western Provinces and Oudh statistics compared with those for the Panjáb and Bengal for 1887.

13. North-Western Provinces and Oudh police statistics for 1887, compared with those for the Panjáb and Bengal—

Province.	Number of cases reported.	Number of cases decided.	Percentage of convictions in cases decided.	Number of cases investigated.	Percentage of cases investigated to reported.	Percentage of cases convicted to cases investigated.	Percentage of police cases convicted to decided.	Number of persons arrested by the police.	Percentage of persons convicted to persons arrested in police cases.	Percentage of persons convicted in police cases to cases decided.	Amount of property stolen.	Recovered.	Percentage of recovery.
											Rs.	Rs.	
<i>Including Sanitary offences.</i>													
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	191,450	67,468	82	135,368	70	40	82	88,914	78	77	18,39,408	6,44,898	35
Panjáb	79,604	46,873	66	69,132	85	46	78	55,046	71	69	13,16,159	5,19,111	39
Bengal	101,969	59,856	71	85,196	82	45	78	75,118	68	67	10,82,748	2,75,758	25
<i>Excluding Sanitary offences.</i>													
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	169,008	45,924	78	113,122	66	31	78	64,802	74	72	18,39,408	6,44,898	35
Panjáb	65,192	32,675	60	54,999	82	33	72	40,054	65	62	13,16,001	5,19,053	39
Bengal	81,293	39,218	61	64,883	78	31	69	52,499	58	56	10,82,748	2,75,758	25

Incidence of crime (including sanitary offences) per 10,000 of the population :—

North-Western Provinces and Oudh	...	43
Panjáb	...	42
Bengal	...	15

These statistics speak for themselves.

Notices the proportion of convictions of cases and persons by classes, and appends a comparative table.

14. *Comparative statement exhibiting the proportion of convictions of cases and persons by classes.*

	Percentage of all cases convicted to decided.				Percentage of police cases ending in conviction to cases decided.				Percentage of persons convicted in police cases to persons arrested.				Percentage of persons convicted in police cases to persons tried.			
	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.
Class I ..	72	73	75	72	72	73	75	73	63	65	66	69	62	62	62	63
" II ..	70	69	70	72	71	70	70	72	66	62	63	67	62	59	60	63
" III ..	71	71	73	74	72	72	74	74	66	64	65	66	68	63	64	65
" IV ..	47	54	45	42	45	56	46	42	49	51	46	44	47	51	47	44
" V ..	79	78	80	79	80	79	80	80	77	75	76	77	77	74	74	76
" VI ..	90	91	91	91	90	91	91	91	91	89	91	89	90	89	90	89

Classes IV and VI do not much concern the police. Comparing with 1886 figures, in class I there has been a falling off in conviction of cases, but an improvement in conviction of persons. In class II there has been a distinct improvement all round, and in classes III and V a slight improvement. The advantage all told, although slight, is with 1887.

15. *Part II. of statement A.*—Deals with non-cognizable crime. The police

Notices the working of the police in non-cognizable crime. Part II of crime statement A

were only employed in enquiring into 4,268 non-cognizable cases, against 4,877 in 1886 and 5,866 in 1885. This is as it should be. Processes were

issued against 116,884 persons in 62,475 cases.

Statement B—Prescribed by the Government of India, the professional crimes of dakaiti, robbery, and poisoning, noticed.

16. *Statement B.*—Mr. Hobart at paragraph 10 of last year's report explains how the statistics of professional crime cannot agree with the figures in statement A.

Professional Dakaiti.—One hundred and thirteen cases of professional dakaiti were reported in 1887, against 70 in 1886, and an average of 89 cases during the seven years preceding 1886. That there has been a distinct increase in this description of heinous crime cannot be gainsaid. Part of the increase may undoubtedly be attributed to the unsettled state of the Gwalior and Dholpur territories, and the consequent eruption of professional dakaitis, such as Eatan Sahai and his gang, across the border. In support of this statement, I may mention that in the five districts of Muttra, Agra, Etah, Mainpuri, and Etawah alone, 22 out of the 113 dakaitis of the year occurred, and furthermore several of these were the most heinous and most daring in character. The Gwalior dakaitis alone cannot, however, account for the whole of the increase in this class of crime, nor indeed for the major part of it. Local *badmashes*, owing to the high prices, have been more active, and so have been the wandering tribes to whom the bulk of road dakaitis and robberies can be traced. The want of success obtained by the police in 1886 must also to a certain extent have acted as an incentive to crime. These wandering tribes are the pests of society, and the time has certainly now arrived when drastic measures should be taken to render them comparatively harmless. They are fully alive to the advantages which the ever increasing facility of railway communication affords them; and it is not uncommon for a gang of these professional criminals to commit a heavy dakaiti, then separate into small groups, march across country during the night to road-side stations, and be conveyed by rail to within easy distance of standing camps of their tribe before the police are able to take any effective action against them. Once they have reached these camps with their booty, consisting mostly of cash and jewels, it is almost hopeless to deal successfully with them. Besides, the policemen who are deputed to watch these camps, are, it is needless to add, very often either in league with the tribe, or are afraid to interfere effectually with the out-goings and in-comings of its members. Local *badmashes* seldom or ever attempt a dakaiti except at night, and after a certain amount of organization

and precaution; and it is not uncommon for the village chaukidárs in the neighbourhood either to become partners in the enterprise or to wink, at any rate, at the perpetration of the crime. The police officers conducting enquiries into dakáitis have therefore exceptional difficulties to contend against, and the wonder is, not that so many cases escape detection, but that so many are brought to a successful issue.

Of the 113 cases of professional dakáiti reported, 74 were detected and sent up for trial. These were all disposed of by the courts, with but one exception, by the close of the year.

Of the 73 *cases of the year under report and 3 of previous years which were disposed of, 47 ended in conviction. In 1886 only 48 cases were sent up for trial and 24 convicted.

*Sixty-eight under the dakaiti section, and 5 cases under cognate sections of the Penal Code

Of the 492 persons concerned in the dakáitis of 1887 and 28 persons concerned in cases of previous years and brought before our courts, 223 were convicted, 275 were acquitted, 13 were admitted as approvers, 7 were pending trial at the close of the year, and 2 escaped. In 1886, 90 persons were convicted, against 166 persons acquitted. The police this year have therefore displayed much more activity in detection, and have further achieved far greater success in the courts. They have prosecuted to conviction more than double the number they did the year before. This is satisfactory. The acquittals, although not so bad proportionately, have undoubtedly been very numerous. This points to indiscriminate arrests. Still, considering the difficulties which encompass prosecution in such cases, the results have not been bad. The greatest measure of success has fortunately been obtained in the most serious and important cases. Ratan Sahai, the notorious Gwalior dakáit, and the leader of the band to which was traced several audacious dakáitis in Etah, Muttra, Mainpuri and Aligarh, was captured by the Agra police at the Barhan Railway Station armed to the teeth. He was convicted and transported for life, and several members of his gang shared his fate; the perpetrators of the celebrated Chandwar dakáiti in the Agra district have also been run to earth: three men were hanged and three transported for life for the Unao dakaiti with murder; the Budaun house dakáiti was well worked out; so was the Jhānsi case in which a Gwalior Customs Officer was murdered; and so was the Allahabad case in which jewellery to the value of Rs. 5,000 was taken. Three important arrests were made of professional dakáits concerned in cases committed in previous years; and Abbas, the Bareilly dakáit, has at last been secured, notwithstanding his escape on appeal in 1886. Liberal rewards are being bestowed for information leading to the arrest of dakáits; and members of the force, who have distinguished themselves in capturing important offenders, have been handsomely dealt with in the way of promotion.

The manner in which offence of this nature has been dealt with in each individual district is mentioned in detail in Part III of this report:—

<i>Professional robberies.</i>				1886.	1887.
Cases reported	...	...	...	152	153
Cases undetected	..	..	...	49	42
Cases brought to trial, including pending cases of previous years	...	...	...	109	141
Cases convicted	...	...	...	81	117
Cases acquitted	...	..	...	26	24
Persons put on their trial, including those in pending cases of previous year,					
and arrests in cases of previous years	...	...	...	249	237
Persons convicted under robbery sections	...	...	...	140	194
Ditto ditto under other cognate sections	...	...	...	30	21
Persons acquitted under robbery sections	...	..	...	71	61
Ditto ditto under other sections	...	...	...	6	9
Remaining under trial	...	...	...	2	...
Admitted as Queen's evidence	...	...	...	...	2

Reported crime has increased, but whether this is due to better classification or to advance in actual criminality, I cannot say. Fewer cases in proportion have remained undetected, and 32 cases more were brought to trial. Police activity and detection have therefore improved. Two hundred and fifteen persons were convicted and

70 acquitted, against 170 convicted and 77 acquitted in 1886. Prosecution in courts has therefore been more successful. Many of these robberies were undoubtedly the handiwork of wandering tribes from which are recruited a great number of our professional robbers and dākāits. The subjection of these criminal tribes to better and more vigorous control is now under the consideration of Government.

Professional poisoning—This crime is dying out rapidly. There were 53 cases in 1879, and 46 in 1880; and but 14 in 1886, and 14 in 1887. Of these latter 14 only 2 belong to the North-Western Provinces and 12 to Oudh. Of the 12 Oudh cases, 9 occurred in the Lucknow Division, of which I have been lately Commissioner and Sessions Judge—5 were perpetrated by Bansi Kayath, who has been transported for life: the accused persons in the other cases were sentenced to various terms of imprisonment from four years upwards, and in 1 case only out of the 9 was the accused acquitted for want of sufficient identification. Of the 5 cases occurring outside the Lucknow Division, 2 were not detected, in 2 the poisoners have absconded, and in 1 the accused, after conviction by the Sessions Judge, was released on appeal by the High Court.

The police have therefore, on the whole, done well in cases of professional poisoning. I agree with Colonel Ollivant that it is still necessary that this species of crime should be supervised by a special officer, as the criminals move from district to district, and it is necessary to make sure that the different local officers communicate freely with each other and work together.

17. *Statement C.*—This statement calls for but few remarks. The police required for the preservation of order, at the Bate-sur, Hardwār, and Ajudhia fairs, are now paid for out of the Fair Funds. In cases where the local police are strong enough to be able to dispense with aid from neighbouring districts, no charges are made. In 1887 the Dasherā and Muharrām festivals again synchronized; very careful arrangements were made to prevent the occurrence of any disturbance, and happily the exertions of the police were attended with the most complete success.

18. *Statement D.—Strength.*—The total sanctioned strength of the Provincial force for the year 1887 was 22,991, against 22,972 for the previous year: the increase was due to the addition made to the Jhānsi District Police, consequent on the acquisition of new territory from the Gwalior State. The Railway Police consisted of 335, and the Municipal and Town Police of 2,062 men. The total strength of the constabulary proper was thus 25,388. In addition to these there are 7,310 jamādārs and chākidārs employed in municipalities and in towns under Act XX of 1856. There was a decrease in the strength of the guards supplied to the Jail Department, and a consequent increase to the reserve force. In communication with the Inspector-General of Prisons it was found practicable to reduce the strength of the guards at several District Jails.

19. *Statement E.*—is a return showing the equipment, discipline, and general internal management of the force. The total strength of the Provincial and Municipal constabulary was, according to the Budget, 25,333 :—

* (4,696 officers and 20,637 men)—

6,896 are provided with fire-arms;
11,379 are provided with swords and batons;
6,983 are provided with batons only;
and 75 officers of the Railway Police have no arms at all.

Total ... 25,333

* 196 Inspectors.
713 Sub Inspectors.
3,746 Head-constables.
24 Mounted Head-constables.
17 European Sergeants.

Total ... 4,696

The fire-arms are antiquated muzzle-loaders, and the sooner the police are armed with breech-loaders, the better. The whole of the military police force amounts to but 7,000 men, all told, and that number scattered in small bodies throughout the provinces could hardly, under any circumstances, constitute an appreciable source of political danger. But even if it did, could we do without it, and is it good policy to keep this armed police inefficient, simply because they might some day or other turn against the Government employing them? Further, admitting such a possibility, would disaffected men armed with breech-loaders without cartridges or with a very limited supply of cartridges, be more formidable than the same number of men equally well disciplined, armed with muzzle-loaders or firelocks with an unlimited supply of ammunition? It is doubtful if they would be even as formidable: under all other circumstances, when they were ranged on the side of Government and order, there cannot for a moment be any question as to which body of men would be the more valuable. Acting against armed or excited mobs, the confidence which breech-loaders would give to the military police and their leaders would be immense. This question forms a subject of separate reference and need not be further discussed here.

Punishments are subdivided into departmental and judicial. Twenty-eight officers and 272 men were dismissed from the force in 1887, against 29 officers and 278 men in 1886.

In 1887, 895 officers and 1,268 men were fined, degraded, or suspended, against 1,197 officers and 1,736 men similarly treated in 1886. Departmental punishments have therefore decreased considerably since last year, more particularly in the direction of fine. In 1886, 746 officers and 960 men were fined; in 1887 only 341 officers and 385 men, or about half, were thus punished. This is a step and a decided one in the right direction. It is a noteworthy fact that officers are still punished much more frequently than men. This is not a healthy sign; besides, fine is not the kind of punishment suited to officers.

Twenty-six officers and 176 men were punished judicially in 1887, against 16 officers and 178 men in 1886. There were four officers and five men punished for torture during the year under review.

About the same number were rewarded as in 1886.

Nearly one-third of the officers and six-sevenths of the men are illiterate. Notwithstanding that one-fourth of the force is military, still it would be a good thing to encourage more the recruiting of educated men, as long as the standard of height and chest measurement are observed.

Five hundred and twenty-six men were pensioned, 13 retired on gratuity and 605 resigned without gratuity or pension. Three hundred were dismissed departmentally and 164 in consequence of having been judicially punished. Only 12 men deserted. The death and sick rates were higher than usual.

20. *Statement F.—Showing the race, religion, and caste of the officers and men employed.*—The alterations under the different columns are insignificant, and Mr. Hobart's remarks in last year's report apply with equal force still.

Statement F.—Prescribed by the Government of India, a return showing the race and religion or caste of police—provincial or municipal—constabulary noticed.

The recruiting for the military police deserves early and special attention. The Government will be addressed on this subject separately.

Statement G.—Prescribed by the Government of India, a return showing dismissals and resignations, noticed.

21. *Statement G.—Nothing further to add to what has been already said in paragraph 19*

22. *Statement H.—This statement speaks for itself. Instead of constructing*

Statement H.—Prescribed by the Government of India, a return showing expenditure incurred on account of construction and repairs of police buildings, noticed.

new police stations of masonry, I would advocate the substitution of kachha buildings. They could be made more roomy and comfortable, and at the same time just as suitable for the purposes intended.

They would certainly be more popular and useful than the present pakka edifices in which the men have barely room to move, and in which they are grilled with heat in the summer and starved with cold in the winter. The original outlay would be infinitely less, and the interest of the money which would have to be expended on a masonry building, would suffice, and more than suffice, for the repairs of its mud substitute. The District Superintendent of Police, aided and guided by the Magistrate, could easily arrange for the construction of such buildings without any aid from the Department of Public Works. There are certain buildings, of course, which would still have to be constructed of masonry, and in the construction of which we would have to call in the aid of the Engineering Department; but for an ordinary police station in the interior of the district, the materials with which the average zamindār builds his house, and the artisans whom he employs, would, in my opinion, suffice.

23. This statement is as usual furnished for the information of Government.

Appends a statement showing the number of cases in which women were convicted for the murder of their children.

A brief account is given in each instance, so further comment is unnecessary.

Statement showing the number of cases in which women were tried and convicted for murder of their children during the year 1887, by criminal courts, in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

Number	District.	Name of woman.	Date of offence.	Section under which convicted.	Sentence.	Sentence as modified by Local Government.	Brief account of the case.
1	Bulandshahr,	Musamma t Sundaria.	18th Nov., 1886.	302, I.P.C.	Transportation for life.	Transportation for 14 years.	This woman gave birth to an illegitimate child, and strangled it through fear of getting into disgrace with her relatives
2	Hamirpur,	Musamma t Jamania.	10th Oct., 1887.	Ditto .	Ditto ...	Transportation for ten years.	The accused, after a quarrel with her relatives, jumped down a well with her child in her arms. The woman was taken out alive, but the child died.
3	Jaunpur ...	Musamma t Sunkalia.	15th Feb., 1887.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Not known.	On account of a quarrel with her mother-in-law this woman jumped down a well with her son, aged 10 months, in her arms. She was taken out alive, but the child died
4	Benares .	Musamma t Mahadai.	6th Feb., 1887.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ..	On account of some family dispute, this woman jumped down a well with her infant child in her arms. She was taken out alive, but the child died.
5	Gorakhpur ..	Musamma t Ramdaiya.	17th Dec., 1886.	Ditto .	Ditto ...	Transportation for seven years.	Having quarrelled with her husband, the accused jumped into the river Gogra with her female child in her arms. She was saved by two men who saw her floating. Her action is attributed to her husband having declared his intention of throwing the child into a well because it was born at an unlucky time.
6	Mirzapur ...	Musamma t Sugia.	22nd March, 1887.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Transportation for ten years.	Having quarrelled with her husband, this woman jumped down a well with her boy, aged 16 months, in her arms, and thereby caused the death of the child.
7	Ditto ...	Musamma t Jamni.	17th Feb., 1887.	Ditto ..	Ditto ...	Ditto ..	The accused gave birth to an illegitimate child and murdered it by suffocation.

Statement showing the number of cases in which women were tried and convicted for murder of their children during the year, 1887, by Criminal Courts in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh—(concluded).

Number.	District.	Name of woman.	Date of offence.	Section under which convicted.	Sentence.	Sentence as modified by Local Government.	Brief account of the case.
8	Ballia ...	Musammat Biranjia.	29th Jan'y, 1887.	302, I.P.C.	Transportation for life.	Transportation for seven years.	This woman gave birth to an illegitimate child, and to avoid disgrace, packed the body of the child in an earthen pot and threw it into a well.
9	Ditto ...	Musammat Rajkallah.	5th June, 1887.	Ditto ..	Ditto ...	Ditto ..	On account of some family dispute this woman threw herself down a well with her child in her arms. She was taken out alive, but the child died.
10	Ditto ...	Musammat Jagesri.	5th Aug., 1887.	Ditto ...	Death, commuted by the High Court to transportation for life.	Rigorous imprisonment for ten years.	After some family quarrel this woman threw her child into a tank, and while attempting to commit suicide by jumping into the tank, she was seized by her father-in-law.
11	Jalaun ...	Musammat Man Bibi.	25th July, 1887.	302 and 309, I.P.C.	Transportation for life.	Not known.	After a quarrel with her nephew, this woman jumped down a well with her son, aged ten months. She was saved, but the child died.
12	Garhwál ...	Musammat Bisa.	20th March, 1887.	302, I.P.C.	Ditto ...	Rigorous imprisonment for seven years.	On account of some quarrel with her mother-in-law, this woman threw her only child, a daughter aged three years, into a pool of water.
13	Unao ...	Musammat Dhunooi.	24th Sep., 1887.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Not known.	This woman gave birth to an illegitimate child; and to avoid disgrace, murdered it.
14	Sitapur ...	Musammat Samkoria.	28th Feb., 1887.	Ditto ..	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	The accused gave birth to an illegitimate female child and murdered it.

24. *Part I.—Receipts.*—The estimate of receipts for the financial year 1887-88 was Rs. 4,93,000; the actual receipts from January to December, 1887, which is the period under report, were Rs. 4,71,929. As the estimates and the actuals are for different periods, it is not possible to make a true comparison. The receipts have been carefully checked in communication with the Accountant-General, and all discrepancies have been reconciled.

Part II.—Expenditure.—The actual expenditure for the calendar year was less than the estimate for the financial year 1887-88 by Rs. 2,51,792. Here again the figures are for two different periods. From the subjoined abstract it will be seen that the decrease was mainly under District Police and State and Government Railway Police:—

Abstract.

Items.	Budget-estimate for 1887-88.	Expenditure from January to December, 1887.	Difference between the estimates of 1887-88 and expenditure of 1887.		Remarks.
			Increase.	Decrease.	
<i>Imperial Services.</i>	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Government Railway Police, N.-W. Provinces ...	79,000	23,214	...	55,786	
<i>Provincial Services.</i>					
Inspection	1,17,000	1,22,805	5,805	...	
District police	37,20,000	35,24,355	...	1,95,645	
Thaggi and dakaiti approvers	500	270	...	230	
Provincial State Railways	16,000	5,540	...	10,460	
Kumaun Civil Police, N.W. Provinces ...	14,000	12,658	...	1,342	
Infantry Police (N.-W. Provinces) ..	16,000	14,110	...	1,890	
<i>Local.</i>					
Village chāukidari, N.-W. Provinces ...	21,60,000	21,60,995	995	...	
Village chāukidari, Oudh	3,00,000	2,94,592	...	5,408	
<i>Stationery and Printing (Provincial).</i>					
Country Stationery for District Police ...	20,000	21,349	1,349	...	
<i>Excluded Local Funds.</i>					
Police Chanda Remount Fund ...	35,000	45,820	10,820	...	
Total, Provincial. ...	63,98,500	62,02,494	18,969	2,14,975	
Total Provincial and Imperial ...	64,77,500	62,25,708	18,969	2,70,761	

25. The grant for great-coats was Rs. 33,675.
Expenditure on great-coats noticed. The following statement will show the expenditure :—

	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
3,215 Great-coats supplied to the North-Western Provinces	20,548	3	0			
Police for foot constables.						
81 Great-coats supplied for mounted police in the North-Western Provinces.	729	0	0	21,277	3	0
732 Great coats supplied for foot Police in Oudh ...	4,698	6	0			
1 Great Coat supplied for mounted police in Oudh, .	9	0	0	4,707	6	0
Repairs of 40 great-coats of Basti district ...	20	0	0	20	0	0
Grand Total ...				26,004	9	0
Lapsed on 31st March, 1888 ...				7,670	7	0

The expenditure was considerably less than in 1886.

26. The grant for accoutrements was Rs. 13,500.
Expenditure on accoutrements noticed. The following statement of expenditure will show that there was a saving under this head of about Rs. 5,000..

	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Accoutrements supplied to North-Western Provinces ...	7,977	0	11	7,977	0	11
Accoutrements-supplied to Oudh ...	521	6	6	521	6	6
Grand Total ...				8,498	7	5
Lapsed on the 31st March, 1888 ...				5,001	8	7

27. The following statement shows that the cost of tents supplied to the subordinate police during the past year was Rs. 2,427-3-1. The Budget grant for purchase of tents and páls for 1887-88 was Rs. 2,500 and the expenditure as follows :—

	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
14 Páls supplied to North-Western Provinces ...	1,139 9 6	1,139 9 6
5 Páls supplied to Oudh . .	406 15 11	406 15 11
3 Staff Sergeant's tents supplied to North-Western Provinces.	660 7 2	660 7 2
1 Staff Sergeant's tent supplied to Oudh ...	220 2 6	220 2 6
Grand Total ...	...	2,427 3 1
Lapsed on the 31st March, 1888 ...	...	Rs. 2 12 11

Departmental statement No III—
Changes in the strength and cost
of the Municipal police, noticed

28. There was an increase of about Rs. 6,162 in the cost of the municipal police, mainly due to the additional police sanctioned for the Jhānsi district.

Departmental statements Nos III
and IV—Changes in the strength
and cost of the Cantonment police,
noticed.

29. There were but few changes in this branch of the force, the total strength and cost remaining much the same as in 1886.

Departmental statement No IV—
Changes in the strength and cost of
the Town police, noticed.

30. The changes in the town police resulted in an increase in cost of Rs. 438.

Departmental statement No. V—
Changes in the strength and cost of
the Village police, noticed.

31. This statement shows a net decrease of 68 chaukidárs. The increase in cost of Rs. 34,762 is due to large additions to the cash paid list in Oudh districts.

PART II.

1. This part treats of the working of the Police generally and of serious and

States that Part II treats of the working of the police generally and of serious and special crime.

special crime.

2. The remarks with which Mr. Hobart prefaced his criticisms in last

States that the remarks with which Mr. Hobart prefaced his criticisms in last year's report are deserving of careful study and attention. They are the outcome of his long and varied experience and are put both forcibly and tersely. I agree with him in most of what he says. I would much like to see more power given to experienced District Superintendents. It is hardly wise to place officers of long service and approved merit exactly in the same position as young men who are only officiating in districts for perhaps the first time. The question is one however which is beset with great difficulty, and which cannot be fully discussed in an annual report. I will return to it hereafter when I have gained more experience in the Department.

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3. The following statement shows the results, district by district, which are

Appends a statement showing the results, district by district, which are brought out provincially by statement A of the Government of India.

brought out provincially by statement A of the Government of India.

Table illustrating the working of the Police in each district as brought out by statement A, 1887.

Number.	District.	Number of cases reported, columns 4, 6 and 7 of statement A, (excluding sanitary offences).	Number of cases inquired into, columns 12, 13, and 14 (excluding sanitary offences).	Number of cases convicted, column 9 (excluding sanitary offences).	Incidence of crime (column 4 of statement A) per 10,000 of population, (excluding sanitary offences).		Percentage of convictions to total number of cases.	Percentage of convictions to cases actually disposed of.	Percentage of convictions to persons whose cases have been finally disposed of.	False cases.
					1886.	1887				
N.-W. Provinces.										
1	Meerut ...	2,676	2,279	909	17	20	33.96	76.70	68.92	37
2	Aligarh ...	4,129	3,221	837	34	40	20.27	81.65	72.74	350
3	Saharanpur ...	2,543	1,996	539	19	25	21.19	75.70	59.00	5
4	Muzaffarnagar ...	2,225	1,644	513	22	29	23.05	81.81	73.62	94
5	Bulandshahr ...	2,405	1,845	587	21	25	24.40	78.37	73.51	25
6	Dehra Dún ...	268	239	116	21	18	43.28	85.92	78.65	9
7	Barilly ...	4,086	2,929	1,049	34	39	25.37	79.59	75.93	83
8	Bijnor ...	2,033	1,190	359	25	28	17.65	71.51	66.84	13
9	Moradabad ...	3,352	2,538	867	26	29	25.63	81.17	76.53	11
10	Budaun ...	3,270	2,574	972	28	35	29.72	83.79	77.02	62
11	Sháhjahánpur ...	4,013	2,949	961	46	46	23.94	85.11	79.22	92
12	Pilibhit ...	1,301	995	264	30	28	20.29	80.00	63.19	76
13	Agra ...	5,015	3,516	1,162	38	51	23.17	73.49	68.84	21
14	Muttra ...	2,010	1,596	486	26	29	24.17	75.34	70.04	56
15	Farukhabad ...	3,132	2,439	819	30	34	26.14	81.00	72.96	147
16	Mainpuri ...	2,890	2,079	663	31	35	22.94	76.73	68.72	183
17	Etáwal ...	2,929	2,270	573	32	40	19.56	75.09	66.47	49
18	Etah ...	3,355	2,801	623	38	44	18.56	78.76	69.32	19
19	Allahabad ...	6,276	4,446	1,303	37	42	20.76	83.04	75.81	35
20	Cawnpore ...	4,776	2,190	1,084	36	40	22.69	84.55	78.42	49
21	Fatehpur ...	2,322	1,567	685	23	33	29.50	87.03	81.81	121
22	Bánda ...	2,517	1,741	852	35	35	33.84	79.55	72.21	137
23	Hamirpur ...	1,789	1,158	582	34	35	32.53	85.84	81.29	14
24	Jaunpur ...	4,293	2,927	904	26	35	21.05	82.40	79.56	13
25	Benares ...	4,430	3,118	1,162	44	49	26.23	86.13	77.98	169
26	Gorakhpur ...	8,360	5,206	2,189	30	31	26.18	78.51	74.88	115
27	Azamgarh ...	6,571	3,939	1,550	32	40	23.58	71.16	65.88	76
28	Mirzapur ...	2,188	1,553	699	15	19	31.94	84.82	77.48	74
29	Gházípur ...	4,212	2,506	693	41	41	16.45	71.00	66.02	...
30	Basti ...	2,685	1,569	611	15	16	22.75	83.01	76.16	128
31	Ballia ...	3,938	2,290	602	30	42	15.28	71.41	65.58	345
32	Jhánsi ...	1,487	1,094	485	43	44	32.61	81.64	81.25	96
33	Jalaun ...	1,342	955	458	33	31	34.12	81.34	76.33	21
34	Lalitpur ...	1,064	727	408	43	42	38.34	79.84	77.09	25
35	Tarái ...	219	230	52	14	12	20.88	70.27	62.29	28
36	Kumaun ...	324	262	176	6	6	54.82	67.69	61.00	...
37	Garhwal ...	22	22	16	7	6	72.72	80.40	44.11	...
38	Government Railway Police, North-Western Provinces.	764	760	249	...	...	22.59	83.83	79.84	9
39	Ditto Panjáb ...	94	88	28	...	...	29.03	73.68	62.50	4
40	Ditto Rájputana ...	51	49	24	...	...	47.05	96.00	94.19	...
Total, North-Western Provinces ...		111,416	77,497	27,111	29.17	33.66	24.33	79.37	73.01	2,791

Table illustrating the working of the Police in each district as brought out by statement A, 1887—(concluded).

Number	District.	Number of cases reported, columns 4, 6, and 7 of statement A (excluding sanitary offences).	Number of cases inquired into columns 12, 13, and 14 (excluding sanitary offences).	Number of cases convicted, column 9 (excluding sanitary offences).	Incidence of crime (column 4 of statement A) per 10,000 of population (excluding sanitary offences)		Percentage of convictions to total number of cases.	Percentage of convictions to cases actually disposed of	Percentage of convictions to persons whose cases have been finally disposed of	False cases.
					1886.	1887.				
	<i>Oudh.</i>									
41	Lucknow	5,470	3,491	930	60	78	17 00	77 50	71 86	400
42	Unao	4,143	2,594	404	39	45	11 02	69 97	63 73	444
43	Bara Banki	4,579	2,653	595	39	44	12 99	76 37	60 60	309
44	Sitapur	9,038	4,633	706	75	94	7 81	73 00	65 34	204
45	Hardoi	5,325	3,878	1,037	51	53	19 47	69 45	64 51	364
46	Kheri	4,677	2,927	1,032	53	56	22 06	81 71	75 98	114
47	Fyzabad	5,688	3,455	746	30	52	13 11	61 24	50 04	397
48	Bahraich	3,918	2,519	745	41	44	19 01	76 80	65 20	95
49	Gonda	5,123	3,296	786	30	40	14 36	73 37	66 42	443
50	Rae Bareli	3,282	2,031	610	26	34	18 58	81 11	73 04	489
51	Sultanpur	3,662	2,128	596	29	38	16 27	72 06	61 95	142
52	Partabgarh	4,263	2,020	518	41	50	12 15	87 20	84 42	334
	Total, Oudh	59,163	35,625	8,745	42 22	51 69	14 77	74 28	65 81	3,735
	Total, N.-W. Provinces and Oudh	170,584	113,122	35,856	32 58	38 31	21 01	78 07	71 00	6,526
	Total, nuisance cases, Serial Nos. 57 and 58.	22,550	22,246	19,984	5 01	5 00	88 62	92 75	91 12	...
	Grand Total, including sanitary offences, Serial Nos. 57 and 58.	193,134	135,368	55,840	37 59	43 40	28 91	82 76	76 82	6,526
	For North-Western Provinces	97,397	65,427	24,221	...	...	24 86	79 16	73 15	2,326
	For Oudh	43,383	28,786	7,968	...	...	16 46	75 09	66 75	2,623
	Total, N.-W. P. and Oudh	145,780	94,213	32,189	...	...	22 03	78 11	71 49	4,949
	Total, nuisance cases Serial Nos. 57 and 58.	22,298	22,098	20,292	...	...	91 02	93 19	91 36	...
	Grand Total, including sanitary offences.	168,078	116,311	52,481	...	...	31 22	83 30	77 73	4,949

4. Report of crime.—Excluding sanitary cases the increase in reported crime

Notices the report of crime.

throughout the Provinces has been very considerable indeed : 169,008 cases in 1887, against 144,455 in 1886 and 131,438 in 1885. The causes of this increase have been fully gone into already in paragraph 3, Part I, of this report. Reporting has distinctly improved within the past two years, and this is undoubtedly a good sign showing unmistakably that the chaukidárs throughout the Provinces are more carefully looked after and better treated. On them we have in the first instance almost exclusively to rely for information as to the occurrence of crime, and it is encouraging to find that they are gradually improving in this respect. The incidence of reported crime per 10,000 of the population (always excluding sanitary offences) has advanced from 32 54 to 38 31 within the past year. The Oudh incidence 51 69 is still much in advance of the North-Western Provinces incidence 33 66, due certainly more to better reporting than to actual criminality. Leaving out Dehra Dún, the Taráí and the Kumaun division, which is very exceptional, the increase in this respect is almost universal. In Oudh every district shows an advance ; in the North-Western Provinces, Pilibhít, Lalítpur, and Jalaun are the only districts in which there are trifling decreases. Jhānsi, Banda, Hamírpur, Gorakhpur, Ghāzipur and Shāljahānpur are stationary or thereabouts, elsewhere there is distinct increase.

5. Investigation.—One lakh thirty-five thousand three hundred and sixty-eight

Notices the investigation of crime by the police.

cases were enquired into by the police, compared with 116,311 in the previous year. Excluding cases under the sanitation clauses, there were 113,122 investigations in 1887, compared with 94,213 in 1886, and an average of 88,000 in the six previous years. Investigation is now, in my opinion, ample and more than ample. I have been through all the district

reports and I cannot call to mind an instance where enquiry was to any degree shirked. On the contrary, I hold that the tendency is now to enquire into too many cases of a trivial nature. I would restrict the quantity and improve the quality. The Civil Police have their hands full and more than full, and as there is no hope of adding to their number, even were it desirable, some steps might be taken to lessen the burden of investigation, and at the same time improve its character. Every cognizable crime, I hold, should be reported, no matter how trivial, but enquiries should be further restricted than they are at present.

6. *Conviction in cases disposed of.*—Including sanitary offences, 82·76 per cent. of the cases tried out were prosecuted to conviction, as compared with 83·30 in 1886, and 81·99 in 1885.

Excluding sanitary offences, the figures are 78·07 for 1887, 78·11 for 1886, and 75·97 for 1885. The percentages for 1886 and 1887 are almost identical. Treating the North-Western Provinces and Oudh separately, the percentages for the three years in question (sanitary offences excluded) were—

			1885.	1886.	1887.
North-Western Provinces	...	...	77·02	79·16	79·87
Oudh	...	...	70·90	75·09	74·28

In this important test the following twenty districts give the worst and best results:—

<i>Worst.</i>				<i>Best.</i>			
Fyzabad	...	...	61·24	Partábgarh	...	...	87·20
Hardoi	...	...	69·45	Fatehpur	...	...	87·03
Unao	...	...	69·97	Benares	...	...	86·13
Gházípur	...	...	71·00	Dehra Dún	...	...	85·92
Azamgarh	...	...	71·16	Hamírpur	...	...	85·84
Ballia	...	...	71·41	Shahjahánpur	...	...	85·11
Bijnor	...	...	71·51	Mirzapur	...	...	84·82
Sultánpur	...	...	72·06	Cawnpore	...	...	84·55
Sitapur	...	...	73·00	Budaun	...	...	83·79
Gonda	...	...	73·37	Allahabad	...	...	83·04

7. *Conviction of persons.*—Including sanitary offences the percentages of persons convicted, whose cases had been disposed of, were—

	1885.	1886.	1887.
	76·96	77·73	76·82

and excluding sanitary offences, the similar percentages were—

Both Provinces	...	...	69·79	71·49	71·00
North-Western Provinces	...	...	72·29	73·15	73·01
Oudh	...	...	62·55	66·75	65·81

There has been a trifling falling off in 1887 in conviction of persons on the returns for the previous year. The ten worst and best districts in this respect are:—

<i>Worst.</i>				<i>Best.</i>			
Fyzabad	...	...	50·04	Partábgarh	...	...	84·42
Saháranpur	...	...	59·00	Fatehpur	...	...	81·81
Bara Banki	...	...	60·60	Hamírpur	...	...	81·29
Sultánpur	...	...	61·95	Jhánsi	...	...	81·25
Pilibhít	...	...	63·19	Jaunpur	...	...	79·56
Unao	...	...	63·73	Shahjahánpur	...	...	79·22
Hardoi	...	...	64·51	Dehra Dún	...	...	78·65
Sitapur	...	...	65·34	Cawnpore	...	...	78·42
Bahraich	...	...	65·20	Benares	...	...	77·98
Ballia	...	...	65·58	Mirzapur	...	...	77·18

8. It would be hardly advisable for me to discuss again here the important

subjects broached by Mr. Hobart in paragraphs 8, 9, 10 and 11 of his last year's report, and taken up at paragraphs 8 to 12 of the Government review. It is sufficient now to say that they will not be lost sight of hereafter as opportunities present themselves.

9. *Property stolen and recovered.*—The value of property said to be stolen was Rs. 18,39,408 against Rs. 17,47,867 in 1886. The Notices the amount of property stolen and recovered. recoveries amounted to Rs. 6,44,898 compared with Rs. 6,36,256 in 1886. The ratio of recovery was 35 per cent. against 36 per cent. of the previous year. In the districts of Sháhjahánpur, Muttra, Etah, Allahabad, Unao, Bara Banki, Sitapur, Rae Bareli, Sultánpur and Partábgarh the percentages of recovery are very low. Oudh is worse than the North-Western Provinces in this respect.

10. *Non-cognizable crime and the number of cases in which the Police were employed.*—The statement shows that 88,840 cases were instituted by complaint, and that 4,611 were taken up by Magistrates, or a total of 93,451. The police were employed in 4,268 cases. Of 110,464 persons who appeared in Courts, and whose cases were heard, 32,218, or 29 per cent, were convicted. In the cases inquired into by the Police, of 5,116 persons put on their trial, 55 per cent. were convicted. In Meerut and Azamgarh a considerable number of cases was made over to the police for inquiry, but generally the police have been very seldom employed in inquiring into non-cognizable offences. In Oudh only 829 such cases were investigated by them.

11. *Heinous crime.*—Heinous crime very seldom remains unreported, and it is only in the badly administered districts that such cases are not for the most part worked out by the police to the best of their ability. Failure of course is often inevitable, and there are not a few cases which defy the keenest detective ability; but generally speaking slackness in the investigation and detection of heinous crime means slackness throughout, and there is nothing which throws a greater flood of light on the character of the different district administrations than a careful study of the special narratives which are from time to time submitted. If the police are not up to the mark in cases when every eye is upon them, it is hopeless to suppose that they will work with zeal and honesty where they are subjected to less careful and less minute scrutiny.

12. *Murder.*—There are certain murders arising from jealousy, unfaithfulness, enmity, and the like, which increase and decrease in number on no general principle; but on the contrary there are others springing out of agrarian difficulties or actuated by greed and love of plunder which can to a certain extent be controlled and minimised. There are undoubtedly districts and tracts of country which have been and are still notorious for the prevalence of deeds of violence of this nature, but it is equally well known that a strong and vigorous administration tends to keep such crimes in check.

There were 406 true, or probably true, cases of murder reported in 1887, about the yearly average. Of these, 33 were committed by dakaits or robbers in pursuance of their calling, and in 11 cases the victims were killed by poison administered to them.

In 61 cases women jumped into wells with their infants in their arms and perished. Excluding such cases, there remained 400 practicable true cases reported during the year or pending when it commenced. Of these only 64 remained undetected, 53 cases were pending at the close of the year, and 283 were disposed of by the courts; 111 cases ended in acquittal and 172 in conviction, 287 persons were either acquitted or discharged, and 243 convicted. Of the 287 however 203 were committed by the Magistrates for trial on the ground presumably that there were true charges *prima facie* established against them. Only 84 persons were discharged by the Magistrate. This is even better than in 1886. The police on the whole have not done badly. The working in individual districts is noticed in Part III.

12. *Culpable homicide*.—Two hundred and eighty-two true cases of culpable homicide were reported during the year. Adding to these the 39 pending cases, we have 321 altogether : 43 cases remained undetected and 43 were pending at the close of 1887 ; 235 cases were decided, of which 177 ended in conviction and 58 in acquittal. The percentage of cases convicted to cases decided was 73 in the North-Western Provinces and 78 in Oudh, or 75 per cent. all round. The percentage of persons convicted to persons whose cases have been tried was 53 for the North-Western Provinces, 67 for Oudh, and 57 per cent. all round. In 1886 only 66 per cent. of the cases decided were convicted and but 54 per cent. of the persons tried were punished. There has therefore been a decided improvement, but better results might easily be expected. Oudh is decidedly in advance of the North-Western Provinces, both as regards detection and prosecution of culpable homicide cases. Bara Banki heads the Provinces easily with 25 such cases, Budaun and Sitapur coming next with 15 each. The results in all three districts are nevertheless above the Provincial average. In Allahabad, Saharanpur, Bulandshahr, Kumaun and Partabgarh, the success obtained in courts was very poor indeed ; in Mainpuri, Etawah, Ghazipur and Basti the Police failed disgracefully all round.

14. *Grievous hurt*.—Two thousand four hundred and nineteen such cases were reported. The total number of true cases, including those pending from a previous year, was 2,367. Of these 1,823 cases were decided and 1,401 convicted, while 476 remained undetected : 20 per cent. of cases remained undetected ; 76 per cent. of cases tried were convicted ; 3,310 persons were arrested ; and of those tried, 2,165 or 67 per cent. were convicted. The results are a shade inferior to what they were in 1886, but are still very fair. There is not much difference between the North-Western Provinces and Oudh percentages ; although the advantage is slightly in favor of the former province.

This crime seems very prevalent in Bareilly, Budaun, Shahjahanpur, Banda, Benares, Sitapur and Hardoi. Last year Shahjahanpur, Banda, Budaun and Benares headed the list. There was a large proportion of undetected cases in Saharanpur, Moradabad, Pilibhit, Cawnpore, Benares, Gorakhpur, Azamgarh and Gonda. Conviction in cases was bad in Saharanpur, Etawah, Gorakhpur, Azamgarh, Ghazipur, Basti, Ballia, Jhansi, Jalaun and Fyzabad ; and conviction of persons was far below the average in Meerut, Saharanpur, Bijnor, Pilibhit, Ferozkhabad, Etawah, Azamgarh, Ghazipur, Basti, Jhansi, Jalaun, Bara Banki, Fyzabad and Sultanpur. In Bulandshahr, Budaun, Mainpuri, Etah, Allahabad, Fatehpur, Hamirpur, Jaunpur, Mirzapur, Lalitpur, Hardoi, Kheri and Partabgarh results were good.

15. *Kidnapping*.—Two hundred and twenty-two cases of kidnapping were reported ; 132 cases were decided and 44 remained undetected ; 251 persons were tried ; 23 per cent. of cases remained undetected. This crime has been less prevalent even than in the previous year, and there have been very few cases of organized kidnapping. The success in working out cases and in bringing offenders to justice has been much greater than in 1886, although there is still considerable room for improvement. In 75 per cent. of cases conviction ensued, and 62 per cent. of the persons tried were punished. The corresponding percentages for 1886 were 69 and 51 respectively. There has thus been a great advance for the better. Bahraich, Gonda and Meerut head the list in 1887, and Bahraich and Gonda were amongst the four districts mentioned by Mr. Hobart in last year's report. Eleven is the highest number of such offences (excluding false cases), which occurred in any individual district. The acquittals in Meerut, Agra, Unao, Bahraich and Gonda were numerous.

16. *Rioting*.—This crime is most common in Bara Banki, Fyzabad, Bahraich, Gonda, Sultanpur, Gorakhpur, Azamgarh and Ballia, all districts lying in a cluster, and is mainly connected with agricultural quarrels. Bara Banki stands pre-eminent, as I have had good cause

to know whilst holding the office of Sessions Judge of the Lucknow Division; 97 however out of the 158 cases reported were held not to be true cases of riot, and rightly too. Excluding false cases, rioting has remained at much the same figures during the past three years—close on 1,000 cases per annum. Of the 795 cases decided 586 were convicted and 209 acquitted, giving a percentage of 73 against one of 78 in 1886. In conviction of persons the percentage has also fallen from 68 to 64. The Oudh results all round are far below those for the North-Western Provinces as the following figures prove :—

	N.-W. P.	Oudh.
Percentage of undetected cases	9	29
Percentage of cases convicted to cases decided	77	66
Percentage of persons convicted to persons tried	68	57

In Oudh the Police have much more to contend against in this class of cases than in the North-Western Provinces owing to the number of influential taluqdárs who reside on their estates; in the former Province, hardly a riot case occurs in which one taluqdár at least is not ranged on one side or the other—very often, indeed, there are taluqdárs on both sides.

17. *Cases of professional poisoning.*—Professional poisoning has already been dealt with in paragraph 16, Part I. The police, I have there remarked, did well in such cases. Other cases of poisoning were 37 in number. Of these, 13 turned out false. Adding the 3 cases pending from the previous year there were 27 true cases in all. Seven of them remained undetected, 3 were pending at the close of the year, 7 were convicted and 10 acquitted. These results were indifferent; none of the cases were important.

18. *Dakaiti.*—Dakaiti has been fully discussed at paragraph 16, Part I. The few additional technical cases which appear in Statement A require no comment.

Cases of robbery noticed.

19. *Robbery.*—

	1887.	1886.
True cases reported, including cases of previous year ...	523	410
Cases undetected	225	203
Do. convicted	199	134
Do. acquitted	82	65
Do. pending	17	8
Persons arrested	564	414
Do. convicted	313	203
Do. acquitted	199	188
Do. whose cases were pending	44	19
Do. do. otherwise disposed of	8	4

There has been a considerable increase in reported crime. Detection has improved in a marked manner, so has conviction of cases and persons. Two out of every five true cases reported have resulted in conviction, and three out of every five persons arrested have been punished. There has been a distinct advance all round on the police working of last year. The remarks made by Mr. Hobart last year as to the prevalence of false charges of robbery apply equally now.

Oudh has more undetected cases than the North-Western Provinces, but its success in conviction of cases and persons is much more decided—

	Oudh.	N.-W. P.	Total.
Percentage of undetected cases	45	41	43
Do. of cases convicted to cases decided	74	69	70
Do. of persons convicted to persons whose cases have been tried	67	57	61

Robberies have been most prevalent in Azamgarh, Bara Banki, Fyzabad, Sultánpur, Gonda and Fatehpur.

In Saháranpur, Bulandsháhr, Budaun, Etáwáh, Gorakhpur, Azamgarh, Sitapur, Fyzabad, Gonda and Sultánpur detection was particularly bad.

In Moradabad, Mainpuri, Agra, Banda, Azamgarh and Fyzabad prosecution was very unsuccessful.

The following table gives details of the different descriptions of robbery :—

Number of cases reported during the year	Classification.					Detail of cases of other robberies.						Number of cases of snatching nose-rings from women.
	Robbery by poisoning.	Highway robbery.	Robbery of gardens and fields.	Snatching ornaments from women and children.	Other robberies.	Of mail bags other than on highway	Of property, ornaments, clothes, &c, from dwelling-houses.	In fields and jungles on travellers returning home from markets.	Attempt at robbery.	False cases.	Of goats and small animals.	
727	11	60	22	173	461	4	91	98	15	208	9	117
And 36 cases disposed of under section 247, Criminal Procedure Code.												

One hundred and seventeen of the robberies were nose-ring snatching cases.

There were 8 cases of mail robbery, against 3 in 1886, 6 in 1885, and 10 in 1884. The loss in all cases except one was trifling and confined chiefly to ordinary letters. The case in which substantial loss occurred was really an embezzlement by a Mail Agent, who extracted an insured parcel containing 60 gold mohars from the mail bag during transit from Delhi to Bareilly. He was found guilty and sentenced to five years' imprisonment. Two of the remaining seven cases were evidently false, and four were committed through spite and not for the object of plunder. The seventh and last was an attempt on the mail cart by a gang of robbers who were happily frustrated by the timely arrival of some villagers.

20. *Cases of mischief to cattle.*—Five hundred and twenty-nine true cases reported to 487 of the previous year, 38 per cent. undetected. Cases of mischief to cattle noticed. The proportion of cases convicted to cases decided remained at 64 per cent. both years: 63 per cent. of the persons brought to trial were convicted in 1887, against 58 in 1886.

The majority of the cases were connected with cattle trespass. The Deputy Inspector-General (Colonel Ollivant) does not consider that the crime of poisoning cattle for the sake of their hides is at present either general or organized, but he urges watchfulness to prevent recurrence.

21. *Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking under serial Nos. 36, 37, and 43 of Statement A.*—Sixty-four thousand and fifty cases were reported, of which 1,038 were false, leaving a balance of 63,012, compared with 53,450 in 1886, and an average of 48,215 for the five years previous to 1886. The probable causes of the great increase in reported crime of this nature have been already discussed; 6,321, or one-tenth of the cases reported, were brought to trial. This looks a very low proportion, but it is much the same as usual, and better than what obtains generally throughout the rest of India. It is unnecessary for me to go over once more the reasons why so comparatively few of these offences are detected; the reasons are well known to every one who has any acquaintance with police work: 6,321 cases were decided against 5,609 in 1886; 4,877 cases were convicted against 4,302; the percentage of conviction in cases has risen from 76 in 1886 to 77 in 1887. The proportion of persons convicted to persons whose

cases have been disposed of remains stationary at 70 per cent. The percentages for the two provinces are—

		<i>Cases convicted to cases decided.</i>	<i>Persons convicted to persons tried.</i>
In North-Western Provinces	...	78	72
Oudh	...	75	67

If we amalgamate with cases under the present head, the cases under section 411, Indian Penal Code, distinctly traceable to them, we obtain the following comparative results :—

Year.	Cases decided.	Cases convicted	Persons convicted.	Percentage of convicted cases	Percentage of persons convicted.
1886	6,622	5,203	6,692	78	72
1887	7,401	5,846	7,543	79	72

In reality, therefore, between 11 and 12 per cent. of the crime reported is eventually detected, and about 9 per cent. convicted. These figures look very poor, but they are as good, if not better, than can be shown elsewhere.

In Oudh I observe that the same proportion of cases came up for trial as in the North-Western Provinces; but the success obtained in the courts was less marked, due in my opinion to the prosecuting machinery being less perfect in the smaller province. This will, I trust, be soon rectified.

In the district abstracts, I have dealt fully with individual success or want of success in the reporting, detection and prosecution of this important class of crime.

22. *Thefts, ordinary.*—Sixty-eight thousand one-hundred and seventy-eight cases were reported against 62,009 in the previous year, or after deducting false cases, 65,633 against 59,914—an increase of almost 10 per cent.; 36,379 cases were investigated, a goodly number, considering the vast proportion of them which were very petty. Enquiry has here been carried beyond its legitimate limit. Police officers would not be human if they did not, now and then at any rate, bring under enquiry clear cases of petty theft which tended favourably to swell their *nakshas*. This tendency is however sternly repressed as far as it possibly can be. In part III. in the district abstracts, instances of bad reporting are prominently brought to notice.

Nineteen thousand two hundred and sixteen cases were disposed of. The percentage of conviction in cases was 82, and of conviction of persons 77; the similar percentages last year were 81 and 77 respectively. Over such a large area, and with such a vast number of cases to deal with, better results could hardly be hoped for.

The percentages for the two provinces separately are :—

		Cases convicted to cases decided.	Persons convicted to persons tried	Cases reported but undetected.
North-Western Provinces	...	88	77	63
Oudh	...	76	71	81

Oudh excels the North-Western Provinces in reporting, but it is considerably behindhand in detection and prosecution. Mr. Hobart last year discussed this at length.

If cases under section 411, Indian Penal Code, be included, the following table will concisely give the results :—

		Cases convicted	Cases acquitted	Persons convicted.	Persons acquitted.	Percentage of cases convicted.	Percentage of persons convicted.
North-Western Provinces	...	13,489	2,628	16,858	4,349	84	79
Oudh	...	3,704	1,079	4,608	1,792	77	72
Total	..	17,193	3,707	21,466	6,141	82	78

In round figures therefore 21,000 out of 66,000 thefts were brought before the courts one way or the other, and 17,000 were prosecuted to conviction. The total number of agricultural thefts was 15,963, or close on 24 per cent. of all thefts.

23. *Cattle theft.*—This subject has been reported on separately to Government,^e so a few brief remarks will suffice here.

Cases of cattle theft noticed.

The new system was formally introduced on the 1st January, 1887, into 36 districts of the provinces, and the results so far have been most encouraging. Thefts *originally reported as such* have risen from 4,000 in round numbers in 1885 and 1886 to 5,000 in 1887. Convictions in cases, including those under section 441, Indian Penal Code, have increased from 1,411 in 1885 and 1,570 in 1886 (a year of transition in which some steps were taken in anticipation of sanction) to 2,204 in 1887; and strays have correspondingly decreased.

The effects which Government anticipated would result from the introduction of the special measures, if successful, have therefore been realized; 75 per cent. of the cases decided ended in conviction and 69 per cent. of the persons tried were punished. Further details will be found in Colonel Ollivant's report which has been submitted to Government.

vide their No. $\frac{47}{\text{VIII-130-8}}$ of the 22nd August, 1887.

24. *Cases of vagrancy and bad livelihood.*—One thousand five hundred and fifteen persons in 1,187 cases appeared before the Magistrates under the provisions of sections 109 and 110 of the Criminal Procedure Code. Of these 1,515 persons, 1,121 were chained by the police, 313 by order of the Magistrate and 81 at the instance of private individuals: 1,023 persons were ordered to find security for good behaviour: of these 739 were sent up by the police. The average amount of security demanded was Rs. 138; 284 individuals were able to furnish the required security, and 739 had to go to jail. The average alternative punishment was ten months and two days. Of the persons ordered to give security 377 had been previously convicted of some offence. In the districts of Meerut, Aligarh and Bulandshahr of the Meerut Division, special action was taken under these bad livelihood sections against the wandering tribes and local *badmashes* with excellent results. In Meerut, however, the police action was indiscriminate, judged by the number of persons discharged without being called upon to give security. In the Bareilly Division the sections were enforced with most success in Bareilly and Moradabad; in the Agra Division in the districts of Agra and Etah; in the Allahabad Division in Allahabad and Jaunpur; in the Benares Division in Benares and Gorakhpur; in the Jhānsi Division in Lalitpur. In none of the Oudh districts was much vigor displayed.

25. *Police surveillance over time-expired convicts.*—Very considerable attention was paid to this subject in most districts during 1887, and the number of time-expired convicts under surveillance was reduced from 38,859 (including 112 names omitted through an oversight in Budaun from the 1886 return) to 30,170. This is to a certain extent due to the special supervision exercised by inspecting officers. Over-crowded registers have been relieved of a great number of useless names, and the process is still in progress. These registers require constant attention and pruning to be of practical use. In Oudh the reductions made have been most sweeping; for instance, in Sitapur from 3,422 to 640; in Gonda from 1,186 to 423; and in Sultānpur from 1,513 to 803. The true principle is that laid down by Mr. Hobart in last year's report—"to have as few names on the registers as can be kept consistently with the rules, and to have a quiet and unobtrusive, but strict and real, watch on the men whose names are on the registers."

The following statement gives full particulars of the changes effected in both Provinces during the year under review :—

Province.	Number of time-expired convicts retained on register at end of 1886	Number of time-expired convicts released in villages during the year.	Total.	Returned to honest livelihood and expunged from register.	Emigrated or died during the year (including those transferred or imprisoned for long periods).	Total number expunged, columns 4 and 5	Again convicted of offences, and imprisoned during the year, but names retained on register	Character and means of livelihood doubtful	Unknown.	Total of columns 7, 8, and 9, i.e., total names retained at end of 1887.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10.
North-Western Provinces ...	(a) 25,245	4,308	29,553	6,240	1,699	7,939	1,323	18,053	2,238	21,614
Oudh ...	13,614	1,887	15,501	6,290	655	6,945	699	6,939	918	8,556
(a)										
Total, North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	38,859	6,195	45,054	12,530	2,354	14,884	2,022	24,992	3,156	30,170

(a) Includes 112 names omitted through an oversight in the return for 1886 by the District Superintendent of Police, Budaun.

26. *Number of convicts against whom previous convictions were proved :—*

Number of convicts against whom previous convictions were proved, noticed.

	1886	1887.
Total number of persons convicted during the year of any of the 20 classes of offences specified in High Court's Circular No. 1 of 1886 ...	30,171	32,934
Number of persons against whom previous convictions were proved ...	3,467	4,167
Number of persons against whom previous convictions were proved subsequent to their conviction ...	154	86
Percentage of persons against whom previous convictions were proved ...	12.00	12.91

The above statistics, I think, prove that this important subject is receiving more and more attention from year to year : 4,167 old offenders were identified by the police before trial, whilst only 86, who escaped their notice, were recognized subsequent to trial.

In the following districts, judging from the figures, less care seems to have been exercised in the recognition of "habituals" than elsewhere :—

Aligarh.	Jaunpur.
Bijnor.	Gonda.

27. *Absconded offenders.*—At the beginning of the year there were 2,167 names (excluding 6 names entered in the Budaun return by mistake) on our lists, 323 were caught during 1887, 35 died, and the names of 262 were expunged by the Magistrate's orders. At the year's end 1,987 names remained in our registers. Of the 323 absconders apprehended Bareilly accounted for 26, Agra for 22, Cawnpore for 24, Azamgarh for 33, and Ballia for 25.

28. *Cases of torture by the Police.*—There were six cases of torture by the Police—all fully reported to Government. Two cases were acquitted by the Sessions Judge. In the other four cases one sub-inspector, three head-constables, and five constables were convicted and sentenced to terms of imprisonment ranging from 10 years to 1 month.

The conviction in one case (that which occurred in Jalaun), in which a sub-inspector and two constables were punished, was not arrived at until March, 1888.

29. *Punishments in the force.*—I have gone into this subject fully at paragraph 19,

Part I. The following statement gives ample details for the 13 districts in which most punishments in proportion to the strength of the force were inflicted. From the district abstracts it can easily be gathered whether such severity was necessitated or not. As Mr. Hobart most justly remarked in last year's report:—"In some of the districts where punishment was most severe, it was certainly most deserved, and a district cannot be pulled together without severity. In many cases it is not the officer who imposed the punishment who is to blame, but the lax, careless and incompetent man, who by indolence, incapacity or easy indifference, has allowed things to drift, and has permitted a district to become disorganized. The Magistrate, who has been made the head of the district police, should also bear his just share of the blame."

List of districts in which punishments were most numerous.

No	District.	Total sanctioned strength of force (Provincial and Municipal constabulary).		Dismissals (columns VII and VIII).		Otherwise punished (columns IX and X)		Resigned (officers and men, column XXX).	Percentage on total strength of force (Provincial and Municipal constabulary)				Percentage of resignations	Total percentage (excluding resignations)
		Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.		Of dismissals.		Of other punishments			
									Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.		
1	Budaun ...	90	348	...	11	57	34	18	...	3.1	63.3	9.7	4.1	23.2
2	Ballia	55	190	.	1	23	30	7	..	0.5	41.8	15.7	2.8	22.0
3	Cawnpore ..	136	573	..	5	72	69	22	..	0.8	52.9	12.0	3.1	20.5
4	Shahjahanpur	96	472	1	9	42	44	8	1.0	1.9	43.7	9.3	1.4	16.9
5	Ghaziपुर ...	80	324	...	1	39	23	7	..	0.3	48.7	7.0	1.7	15.5
6	Jaunpur ..	85	342	1	5	34	24	5	1.1	1.4	40.0	7.0	1.1	14.9
7	Bulandshahr	98	363	4	27	13	22	18	4.0	7.4	13.2	6.0	3.9	14.3
8	Fatehpur ..	85	328	...	...	22	37	8	..	..	25.8	11.2	1.9	14.2
9	Azamgarh ...	96	350	1	5	19	36	12	1.0	1.4	19.8	10.2	2.6	13.6
10	Allahabad	188	856	...	28	33	77	27	..	3.2	17.5	8.9	2.5	13.2
11	Muzaffarnagar,	79	304	2	3	19	26	12	2.5	0.9	24.0	8.5	3.1	13.0
12	Meerut ..	156	714	1	12	39	59	12	0.6	1.6	25.0	8.2	1.3	12.7
13	Barcilly	134	800	2	21	27	66	13	1.4	2.6	20.1	8.2	1.4	12.4

30. *Rewards to members of the force.*—Statement VI gives full particulars.

Notices the rewards given to police officers and men. Rs. 13,049-2-10 were distributed in rewards amongst 3,057 officers and men of the Provincial Police during 1887.

Two thousand three hundred and sixty-seven officers and men were punished.

31. *Mounted police.*—The mounted police have been during the year under the

Notices the mounted branch of the special charge of Colonel Thomas (V.A.). The police force and the remount fund. sanctioned strength is 630. At the close of the year there were 73 vacancies, none however in the grades of mounted head constables. Recruits are easily enough obtained, but in anticipation of the new reallocation scheme being sanctioned, enlistment was not eagerly pressed. The actual cost in 1886 was Rs. 14,602, in 1887 it was only Rs. 12,804. The year closed with a balance of Rs. 41,938-10-7 in the Remount Fund, including Rs. 24,000 invested in Government Securities. The expenses were unusually heavy. Sixty-seven men left the force receiving an average of Rs. 164-8-0 each from the fund. An unusually large number of horses (43) had to be cast, 13 horses died of blood poisoning at Meerut, and 16 horses and 3 camels of other diseases elsewhere. The gaps thus caused necessitated the purchase of more remounts than usual. Further heavy drains on the fund must be anticipated until all the men of 1857-60 are disposed of—then the expenditure will become normal. The fund, notwithstanding these unusual demands on its resources is, and will remain, perfectly solvent. The cash balance, however, for a few years to come must decrease. There were very few punishments, but a number of men were reduced to

the Foot Police for being either bad riders or bad horse masters. These reductions were undoubtedly deserved. Camels are being gradually replaced by horses until only 12 remain. Jack-boots are also being replaced by ammunition boots and *pattis*, a much more useful and workman-like turn out, and other necessary improvements are being introduced by Colonel Thomas.

He has paid special attention to the drill of the sawárs, and the enlistment of suitable recruits; he has at great personal trouble and labor prepared correct nominal rolls for all the men in the force; he has brought the accounts of the Chanda Fund into excellent working order; and he has secured a large number of good remounts cheaply. On the whole his administration of this branch of the force has been all that could have been desired.

Notices the rewards given to chaukidárs, the punishment awarded to them, the substitution of road chaukidárs instead of police at outposts, and the enrolment of a better class of men as town chaukidárs.

32. Rewards to chaukidárs.—

				Rs.
In 1885	6,318	chaukidárs received as rewards	...	15,282
In 1886	7,526	ditto ditto	...	17,059
In 1887	8,900	ditto ditto	...	18,252

It is a hopeful sign to see that the chaukidárs are more encouraged from year to year. Without their co-operation the Police of themselves can do little.

In Oudh much more money in proportion is spent on these men than in the North-Western Provinces, and the District Superintendents of Police there often distribute the rewards personally at the time of inspection with much good effect. This is one of the causes probably why reporting of crime is fuller in the Oudh districts than elsewhere. In the following districts over Rs. 500 were distributed in rewards to chaukidárs during the year under review :—

North-Western Provinces.				Rs.	Oudh.				Rs.
Aligarh	..	...	..	601	Unao	.	.	.	765
Bareilly	...	...	...	644	Bara Banki	...	.	.	650
Agra	...	...	...	715	Sitapur	...	.	...	678
Allahabad	...	...	.	652	Hardoi	...	..	..	905
Canwpo	...	...	...	603	Kheri	.	.	...	673
Jaunpur	...	..	.	554	Fyzabad	..	..	...	672
Gorakhpur	.	..	.	540	Rae Bareli	..	...	...	711
Azamgarh	.	...	...	570	Sultánpur	...	...	.	550

Mr. Hobart's remarks on this subject at paragraph 35 of last year's report are very true.

Punishments to chaukidárs.—Nine thousand chaukidárs were fined and 3,067 suspended. The great bulk of these punishments took place in the North-Western Provinces. In Oudh only 420 chaukidárs were fined and 278 suspended. The miserable pittances which many of them receive in that Province preclude the advisability of such punishments, even when fully deserved.

One thousand three hundred and fifty-five chaukidárs were dismissed during the year in the North-Western Provinces, and 563 in Oudh. In the North-Western Provinces 197 were convicted of offences, and 209 similarly dealt with in Oudh.

Road chaukidárs.—Police outposts are being gradually abolished, and road chaukidárs substituted instead, in furtherance of Mr. Hobart's scheme which has the support of Government. We thus get, as Mr. Hobart observes, a cheaper and more efficient agency for road protection, and at the same time increase our over-worked and inadequate reserves.

Town chaukidárs.—Greater care is being taken by the Magistrates and District Superintendents of Police to enrol a better class of men as town chaukidárs, and their pay will be raised to Rs. 4 and 4-8 per mensem where the financial circumstances of the towns will admit of it. Government Order No. ¹⁰⁴²_{XI—10A} of the 25th May, 1888, recently received, contains the latest orders on this subject.

33. *Condition of the Oudh chaukidárs*—Mr. Hobart has dealt at length on this subject, at pages 28 and 29 of his 1886 report, and again in his No. 3056A of the 30th November, 1887. I was one of the Oudh officials whom he consulted, and my views coincide with those expressed by him. The sooner the numbers of the Oudh chaukidárs are reduced until they conform to the North-Western Provinces standard, and the sooner their pay is raised to Rs. 3 per mensem, the better for the welfare of that Province. They will not be deprived of any of their perquisites or privileges, because their salaries are increased. The reform is a much needed one, and there is really no reason why it should not be carried out at once. It will cost the land-owners nothing, and the slight authority which they will without doubt lose will be more than compensated for by the greater security of life and property gained.

Notices the measures introduced during the year for improving the police.

34. *Measures introduced during the year for improved working*.—The following is an abstract of the principal orders passed during the year for the improvement of police work:—

(1) Inspectors were relieved of a portion of their inspection duty and are now only required to inspect each station once a quarter. This gives them more time for village to village inquiries, and enables them to gain local knowledge of their circles.

(2) Districts in which cattle theft is widely practised were divided into groups and a system of co-operation was introduced with the object of suppressing this crime.

(3) Instructions were issued for the better training of young constables before they are sent out to stations as office writers.

(4) District Superintendents of Police were desired to take measures for the more frequent enlistment of Sikhs, Panjabis and Hill men.

(5) The frequent and needless changes of station officers, which have led to such bad results, were strictly prohibited.

(6) With a view to improve the mounted police certain rules for the appointment of candidates to this branch were issued for guidance of Superintendents of Police.

(7) The *halkabandi* system was introduced into all districts in Oudh.

35. *Inspection*.—Every district except Bahraich and Pilibhit was thoroughly inspected by Mr. Hobart or by his Deputies. The inspections of police stations by the District Superintendents have been as regularly, as carefully and as conscientiously made as they were in 1886. Inspections, when conducted, as they are at present in the majority of instances, do an infinity of good, but they can be overdone. One inspection a year in the cold weather is sufficient when the District Superintendent of Police has all the statistics for the past 12 months more or less in review before him, and when he can comfortably devote as much time as is necessary to the work in hand. Let this inspection be as thorough and complete as possible, let every detail be gone into, let every register and return be overhauled, let all the policemen and chaukidárs be inspected, and above all let a real village to village inquiry supplement the information acquired at the thána. But let there be only one established annual inspection as a rule, leaving it to the District Superintendent's discretion, on occasion arising, to visit any police station in the hot weather or rains, when he considers his presence is required.

The Inspectors now are supposed to visit each police station only four times a year instead of eight, and the relief experienced has been immense to all concerned, besides work has improved thereby, as Mr. Hobart remarks—"Inspectors have now time to go into their villages and to learn something about their work and their subordinates, more than they could learn from their subordinates themselves." The same remarks apply equally to District Superintendents of Police, and I have no hesitation in now cancelling the circular which enjoins second annual inspections by them during the summer and rains. Five regular and inevitable inspections annually (four by the Inspector and one by the District Superintendent of Police), together with visits at odd

times by the District Superintendent of Police, by the Magistrate, by the Commissioner, by the Inspector-General, and by his Deputies, are surely ample. Mr. Hobart contemplated this reform himself and urged it upon me before he left. My experience as Magistrate and Commissioner teaches me that it is a necessary reform : and nearly every officer of standing and thought outside the department, whom I have consulted on the subject, agrees with me that it is urgently called for. Several officers have suffered seriously in health from these unseasonable inspections, and have been obliged in consequence to take leave when they otherwise would not have done so, thus causing loss to the State in every respect and upsetting arrangements which had been carefully made to ensure greater efficiency in the force. On the whole the evils of the present system are patent and the benefits insignificant.

36. *Paucity of Assistant District Superintendents of Police.*—Mr. Hobart's remarks on the paucity of Assistants at page 30 of last year's report are very important and have been brought home to me most convincingly during the past two months, when I have on several occasions found myself at my wit's end to fill the places of District Superintendents of Police going on leave.

Leave must be granted to a certain extent, and as the qualified Assistants are so few in number, Inspectors must be sent to officiate as District Superintendents of Police, much as I would wish to avoid such a course. In other administrations Assistants are given to the Police with a much more liberal hand.

37. *Halkabandi system in Oudh.*—The *halkabandi* system has been at last universally introduced into Oudh. This is a most necessary reform. Nothing struck me more when I came first to Oudh as Commissioner than the absolute ignorance which constables displayed of everything outside the walls of their *thána*.

38. I thoroughly concur in everything Mr. Hobart has said about the Deputy Inspectors-General, Colonel Ollivant and Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas. Their inspections have been most thorough, and their assistance invaluable. Mr. Berrill, Assistant Inspector-General, Railway Police, has maintained the high and widely spread reputation for efficiency and detective ability which he has so justly earned; and Mr. Billings, my Personal Assistant, has in every respect aided me loyally and efficiently. His knowledge of the working of the department in every branch is unequalled.

39. New as I am to the department, and taking over charge as I did after the close of the year under review, I feel that it would be presumption on my part to single out any District Superintendents and Inspectors for special mention to Government where all or almost all have done well; it is at any time an extremely difficult matter to make such selections; but in my present position it would be almost impossible to do so without causing injustice to some; and rather than run the risk of this, I refrain altogether from mentioning names. From the district abstracts a very fair idea of the character of the police working in individual districts can, I hope, be gleaned.

I have the honor to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient servant,

M. A. McCONAGHEY, C.S.,

Officiating Inspector-General of Police,

N.-W. P. and Oudh.

PART III.

REVIEW OF DISTRICT WORKING.

DEHRA DÚN DISTRICT.

	1885.	1886.	1887.
Cognizable offences	679	794	918
Prosecuted to conviction	502	610	735

The returns, judged by the ordinary tests, are good all round. Crime is much as usual, but there has been decrease in theft cases reported, and also in cases of receiving stolen property. Colonel Thomas thinks that crime is not fully reported. Enquiries have been very full, prosecution of cases and persons good, and recoveries far above the average. Cases of ordinary theft have been successfully dealt with, and of the 58 cases of burglary 11 ended in conviction. There were but few cases of heinous crime, but these have not been as well looked after as might have been expected. There were some cases of misconduct proved against the men and subordinate officers of the force: they have been adequately punished. On the whole the discipline and conduct of the police has been good, and the district, a very light one, has been well administered.

SAHARANPUR DISTRICT.

	1885.	1886.	1887.
Cognizable offences	2,612	2,457	3,264
Prosecuted to conviction	1,035	878	1,210

The District Superintendent's report is exceedingly meagre, and not much additional information is to be gained from the Magistrate's and Commissioner's remarks. Reporting is still slack, although there has been considerable improvement. Nearly half the increase, however, in reported crime is due to the new order about cattle strays being recorded as thefts after 15 days. Enquiry might have been more active and detection has been poor. There has been less success in prosecution of cases than there was last year even, and the number of acquittals is discreditable to the police.

The success in murder and culpable homicide cases was far from good. The one case returned as a dakaiti is said not to have been a dakaiti at all. Four cases of robbery were reported; two of which were very doubtful, and two of which ended in the conviction of those concerned. The results in house-breaking cases and thefts were better than in 1886, and almost equal to those of 1885.

One hundred and eight cases were convicted under section 411, against 57 in 1886.

The Deputy Inspector-General's report brings out a lamentable slackness all round; and this is fully borne out by the report and statistics under review.

MUZAFFARNAGAR DISTRICT.

	1885.	1886.	1887.
Cognizable offences	1,748	1,855	2,295
Prosecuted to conviction	623	575	615

There has been a marked improvement all round, except in conviction of cases to reports, and the working generally has not been below the mean average of the North-Western Provinces. There is still room for further improvement. It is very doubtful if crime is even yet fully reported.

Heinous and special crime.—The success in cases of murder, attempt at murder, and culpable homicide has been very fair indeed. In dakaiti cases, on the contrary, the police showed up very poorly indeed. The seven persons convicted in one case by the Sessions Judge were released by the High Court on appeal. Four convictions were obtained in eight cases of robbery, and one case was pending at the close of the year. The remarks on house-breaking and ordinary theft recorded last year still apply. In cattle theft a very distinct advance has been made in the right direction. The question of the wandering criminal tribes will be taken up separately. Inspections have been well and thoroughly done. On the whole Mr. R. Knyvett has pulled the district wonderfully together during 1887.

MEERUT DISTRICT.

			1885.	1886.	1887.
Cognizable offences	...	...	3,860	3,609	3,560
Prosecuted to conviction	...	...	2,046	1,847	1,714

Crime has been distinctly better reported. This is due to the measures adopted by

Mr. E. A. Wallace was District Superintendent of Police from 1st January to 9th May, 1887; Mr. Inspector B. Harkness from 10th May to 10th June; and Mr. C. J. A. Hoskins from 11th June to end of the year.

Mr. Hoskins, and to the confidence inspired in the people by him. Still, judged by the provincial standard, the Meerut district is very considerably behindhand in reporting. There is no lack of enquiry, but the quality of the enquiry, judged by the

percentage of cases convicted to cases reported, is far from good. Even in this respect there is a noticeable improvement on last year; 77 per cent. of the cases disposed of ended in conviction, against 74 per cent. in 1886; and 69 per cent. of the persons whose cases were finally disposed of were punished against 63½ per cent. in 1886; 37 per cent. of the property reported as stolen was recovered against 22 per cent. in 1886. There is a marked advance all along the line in the right direction, and it is hoped that Meerut will soon regain its lost position as a well-administered district.

The success in murder cases has been but fair, though incomparably better than in 1886. Of the 19 practicable cases no clue was obtained in three instances. In two cases convictions were obtained under sections 411 and 201, I. P. C. In the remaining 14 cases seven were successfully prosecuted to conviction, five were acquitted, and two were pending at the close of the year; 15 persons were acquitted out of 27 sent up for trial on charges of murder. The results in culpable homicide cases were fair. In kidnapping cases the acquittals of persons were double the convictions. In rioting cases 73 per cent. of those arrested by the police were convicted. There were 12 dakaitis during the year: seven of these occurred between the 21st and 27th January, and absolute failure was the result in every case. Inspector Shankar Lal, who enquired into the bulk of them, disgraced himself. He was also equally unsuccessful in the two cases which took place on the 15th April. In the 12th and last case two men were convicted under section 392, I.P.C. Meerut has since enjoyed almost complete immunity from this species of crime, due to the effective measures introduced by Mr. Hoskins with the Magistrate's support. The dakaiti which took place on the 27th February resulted only in the conviction of two Gidiahis under section 412, I.P.C. The heaviest dakaiti of the year occurred on the night of the 11th June, when two Banniahns were attacked by eight men, and robbed of Rs. 1,800. Mr. Hoskins, who had lately joined the district, enquired into this case himself, with the result that seven accused were convicted, the eighth turning Queen's evidence.

In robbery cases the police were fairly successful, and out of the 15 persons arrested by them only one was acquitted; four were still pending trial at the end of the year. In burglaries, judging by the provincial standards, fair success has been achieved. I doubt much, however, if the reporting is either full or correct. This must be looked into more carefully in future. In ordinary thefts there has been considerable improvement all round, but here again it is extremely doubtful if such

crime is at all fully reported. In cattle thefts the results were much better than in 1886 ; but Mr. Hoskins is naturally enough not satisfied with what has been accomplished. The decisive action taken against local bad characters has had the most marked effect in suppressing serious crime against property. The registers of time-expired convicts have been carefully revised, and only the names of those who should remain under surveillance have been retained. Care has been taken that cases in which previously convicted persons were concerned were sent up for trial to Magistrates with full powers, and the results have been excellent. The steps which Mr. Hoskins promises to take with the register of absconded offenders will undoubtedly bear good fruit. One hundred and two village chaukidars obtained Rs. 260 in rewards during the year ; more money should be spent on this object. More care is now being taken in the enlistment of chaukidars, and low-caste men and Gujars are being excluded. The municipal and town chaukidars are a comparatively well-paid set of men, and 74 of their number have been rewarded for good service. The punishments have been heavy, but they were both deserved and requisite. Fourteen changes of officers in 13 stations. These changes were all urgently called for. Colonel Thomas reports that the inspections are very thorough and sound. The Inspectors have all done their full complement of work.

Mr. Hoskins is highly spoken of by the Magistrate, Commissioner and Deputy Inspector-General, and deservedly so too.

BULANDSHAHR DISTRICT.

			1885.	1886.	1887.
Cognizable offences	...	...	1,973	2,287	2,660
Prosecuted to conviction	...	...	698	742	870

Mr. Laing has written a most interesting report, full of matter, for careful consideration. He should not, however, have allowed himself such latitude in criticising the action of the Magistrate and his subordinates, and many of his remarks on their procedure are entirely out of place in a report like the present. He spares neither his own subordinates nor the *raias* of the district, and he sets forth in cogent and convincing language the lamentable condition which the police administration of Bulandshahr had reached when he took over charge. Both Mr. Hobart and Colonel Ollivant speak in no uncertain terms of the demoralized state of the police. The officers and men were entirely out of hand ; they were split up into two factions, more intent on injuring each other than on furthering the interests of Government ; the majority of them had strong local ties which influenced them for evil. Supervision and inspection were nominal or next to nominal ; work at the thanas was often carried on in either a dishonest or perfunctory manner. Wandering criminal tribes were either covertly encouraged or actually left to themselves, and the zamindars and leading inhabitants were propitiated or feared ; in fine, the efficiency of the force had sunk to the lowest ebb, and the police were no longer a power for good in the land. Mr. Laing has had very up-hill work of it, but he has set his shoulder to the wheel manfully, and the improvement already effected by him has been wonderful. He has, of course, encountered much opposition, and has injured his health, it is to be hoped temporarily, by incessant inspections and constant attention to duty ; but he has established his authority throughout the district, and has given a distinct impetus in the right direction to his subordinates.

New blood has been freely brought into the regular force, and it is to be hoped that in the course of time the town, village and road chaukidars will be weeded out, and the bad and inefficient men replaced by others of better morale and better physique. At present little good can be said in their favor. They want a very tight hand on them for some years to come.

There has been an improvement in reporting, but it is not strange to find it put on record that crime is not honestly and fully reported as substantiated by local

enquiries. There has existed a practice in this district of not bringing all cases on the station register of crime as reported. This is not surprising, but the practice exists no longer. Only 25 cases struck off as false during the year. Enquiries by the police *suo motu* have increased from 70 to 75 per cent; the percentage of cases convicted to cases reported has risen from 21·79 to 24·40, of cases convicted to cases disposed of from 74·09 to 78·37, and of persons convicted to persons whose cases have been finally disposed of from 64·91 to 73·51. These figures speak themselves.

There has been a marked improvement in the manner in which cases of house-breaking and receiving stolen property have been dealt with; still the percentage of cases of house-breaking convicted to reported is low, although it is double what it was last year. The working in murder cases has been bad, and the District Superintendent of Police does not attempt to cloak this over. Out of the three dakaiti cases and one attempt, conviction was secured in only one instance. In robbery cases there has been fair success: the Magistrate brings to notice an instance of two Haburas being sentenced by a Subordinate Magistrate to one month's imprisonment each, for being found in possession of property acquired by robbery. In cases of culpable homicide many of the accused persons challaned under section 304 were dealt with by the courts under section 323, Indian Penal Code. Grievous hurt cases have been fairly prosecuted. More attention might undoubtedly have been paid by the Magistracy to previous convictions with benefit to the public. The District Superintendent's remarks at para. 21 on the administrative arrangements made by the Magistrate are entirely out of place and should never have been penned. Three absconded offenders of some note were arrested and brought to justice. Mr. Laing's remarks at para. 23 of his report deserve special attention. It is discouraging to find wealthy zamindárs coming forward as sureties for persons of bad livelihood. Both Mr. Patterson, the Magistrate, and Mr. Lane, the Commissioner, speak highly of Mr. Laing's capacity, energy and zeal, and deprecate his removal from Bulandshahr until he has completed the good work he has begun.

ALIGARH DISTRICT.

			1885	1886	1887.
Cognizable offences	...	...	3,431	4,212	4,531
Prosecuted to conviction	...	...	1,215	1,450	1,245

There has been a great increase in reported crime within the past two years, and Mr. F. W. Court was District Superintendent of Police all the year. Aligarh now heads the Meerut Division with 40 reports (excluding sanitary offences) for every 10,000 of the population. Both the Magistrate and District Superintendent of Police, however, record it as their opinion that there is still much room for improvement in this respect, and they adduce an ample array of facts to prove that they are right. They attribute the bulk of the increase to better reporting, not to actual advance in criminality, and here again I am inclined to agree with them. We have thus two officers of great experience, well acquainted with their district, asserting that notwithstanding no abnormal outbreak of crime, the reported incidence of one offence annually for every 250 of the population is considerably below what actually exists. In the neighbouring district of Meerut the incidence is one for every 500 of the population. It is generally admitted that there is very little concealment of serious crime in Aligarh. The more closely perfection in reporting is arrived at the more difficult it is to attain good comparative results in detection and prosecution. There has been no lack of enquiry. Only the most insignificant cases have not been investigated.

A trifle over one-fifth of the cases reported (excluding sanitary offences) ended in conviction. This is not enough, even when comparatively good reporting is given full weight to. The proportion of cases convicted to cases disposed of, 81½ per cent., is as good as could be expected, and is a considerable improvement on the two preceding years. Conviction of persons has risen from 61·82 per cent. in 1885 and 67·65 per

cent. in 1886 to 72·74 per cent. in 1887. Out of the 1,531 persons arrested *suo motu* by the police 1,146 or 74·85 per cent. were convicted. This is very good indeed. On the whole both reporting and prosecution of cases and persons were praiseworthy, but detection of crime might easily have been better. There has been an improvement all round on 1886.

The police were more or less successful in every riot case enquired into. Of the 13 cases reported two only were of great importance, one a religious quarrel between the Hindus and Musalmans of Purdunagar, and the other an attack on the police whilst conducting a search. Of the 13 practicable cases of murder and attempt at murder four were convicted, two were acquitted, two were pending trial at the close of year, and five remained undetected. The kidnapping cases of the year were all detected. Two cases of dakaiti, one a serious one of the old fashioned type. The attack was made on a Banniah's house by men carrying guns, swords and torches; nine persons were arrested, of whom one was discharged by the Magistrate, seven were acquitted by the Sessions Judge, and one was admitted as an approver. The other case is still pending trial.

Of the 15 cases of robbery, two are extremely doubtful, six have been convicted, six remained undetected, and one was still under trial when the district report was submitted; this is the best worked out case of all. In dakaitis and robberies the police have done much better than in 1886; but they still have met with only qualified success.

The Sansyas have had a bad time of it during 1887. They have been broken up into 13 small camps, and the majority of the males have been sent to prison as vagabonds. They have not therefore been able to do anything serious in the way of organized crime. Eighteen Haburahs have been convicted within the year for robbery, theft, and cognate offences, and one, a hardened criminal, was killed whilst thieving. One hundred and seven Aheriyas have been convicted for robbery, burglary, theft, &c., and one was killed whilst committing burglary. On the whole, these pests of society have not had it all their own way during the year under report.

Burglaries, attempts at burglary, and thefts of all kinds, are better and more accurately reported than in most districts; still the record of such offences is admittedly far from being perfect. Sufficient cases are enquired into, but detection is far from good. Herein the police fail lamentably, but this is a general complaint. They have to depend to a very great extent on the chaukidars both for prevention and detection, and it is not a subject for wonder that that agency often fails them. Mr. Court's suggestions regarding the appointment of jamadars to see that chaukidars perform their duty as night-watchmen will be taken into consideration. In dealing with cattle-lifting the police have undoubtedly improved much on 1886, and have achieved a distinct measure of success. The bad livelihood provisions of the Code have been successfully worked in 1886 and 1887 against the criminal tribes and known offenders. Recognition of old offenders seems to be indifferently attended to, and action in regard to absconded offenders was but fair.

Punishment by fine was seldom resorted to in 1887, other punishments were only inflicted when deserved.

The police behaved well during the Muharrum and Ramlila.

Chaukidars have been very fairly rewarded.

Few changes in station officers.

Mr. Court's administration of the police is highly spoken of both by the Commissioner, Magistrate and Deputy Inspector-General, and he deserves their praise. His report is an excellent one.

MUTTRA DISTRICT.

			1885.	1886.	1887.
Cognizable offences	...	...	2,026	2,011	2,243
Prosecuted to conviction	...	—	790	685	723

The Muttra district has suffered much from the numerous changes which have taken place in the district staff in the last few years. The Commissioner complains that fewer cases were sent up for trial, and that fewer were convicted than in the preceding year; that convictions in house-breaking cases were bad as compared with reported crime, and that of the persons sent up for trial for this offence 40 per cent. were acquitted. The Magistrate speaks strongly of the necessity for adopting measures to control the wandering tribes, and considers that they are under the protection of the police. He also states that the Inspectors do not realise the necessity for procuring proper returns of crime; and that there is a systematic omission on the part of the chaukidars to report crime. Cattle theft has, I observe, been practically unchecked in this district. These facts prove distinctly that discipline has ceased in Muttra: if the police are dishonest and if the chaukidars neglect their first duty, it shows that the Circle Inspectors condone the offences of their subordinates; if cattle theft is unchecked, it is because these officers neglect a duty which has been directly made over to them. The District Superintendent is reminded that faults such as those which exist in Muttra cannot be put down by fining a chaukidar here and a chaukidar there, or by the occasional reduction of a constable. If an Inspector cannot ensure good and honest work being done in his circle, or, if failing so to do, he screens the offenders, he is unfit for his post; and his misconduct should be at once brought to my notice: if a Sub-Inspector allows crime to be concealed in his villages, and does not report the constables and chaukidars who are to blame, he should be reduced. It is the senior native officers in the Muttra district who are responsible for the want of discipline I am commenting on, and it will not be restored unless they are treated with firmness.

AGRA DISTRICT.

			1885.	1886.	1887.
Cognizable offences	...	...	5,060	5,271	6,662
Prosecuted to conviction	...	...	2,250	2,465	2,792

There has been a great increase in reported crime, 1,280 cases, excluding offences against sanitary laws. Part of this is due to the new orders about reporting cattle strays as thefts; but even when such cases are deducted, the actual advance is very considerable indeed. The bulk of the increase is under burglary (including attempts) and thefts of all kinds. This state of affairs the District Superintendent of Police and Magistrate attribute entirely to better reporting, but the Commissioner would not put the whole down to that cause only, but also to bad harvests and high prices: and he brings forward in support of this contention that there has been a general advance in reported crime throughout the Division.

Owing to the great increase in reports there were naturally more enquiries, but the percentage of enquiry to report is much the same as in 1886. Seventy per cent. against 69 per cent., excluding sanitary offences.

The percentage of conviction in cases to reports (23·17) is slightly below the provincial average (24·33).

The percentage of conviction in cases to cases disposed of was almost identical for both years (74 per cent.), but still below the provincial average of 79 per cent. The conviction of persons has improved slightly; recoveries are stationary at 42 per cent.

On the whole, crime has undoubtedly been better reported, and there has been more activity displayed all round ; but the general results, judged by percentages, are much the same as they were in 1886.

Murders increased from 9 in 1886 to 16 in 1887. The police have been very fairly successful in dealing with such crimes. In two cases the accused persons absconded, and have not since been heard of. The case of Gobardhan, accused of the murder of Nihal Singh, the cousin of the Raja of Awah, is now a matter of history. Nos. 3 and 7 were important ones, and have been fully reported on.

The Agra Police deserve great credit for the successful manner in which the three professional dakaitis were worked out, and many of the offenders brought to justice and signally punished. Inspector Ali Jan conducted the investigations in all three cases in a most skilful, patient and masterly manner.

The police have dealt with burglary and cognate offences in a very unsatisfactory manner. Of ordinary thefts but one-third of the cases reported ended in conviction.

On the whole, the police have been successful in dealing with serious crime, and unsuccessful in dealing with burglaries, and to a *certain extent* with ordinary thefts.

ETAWAH DISTRICT.

			1885.	1886.	1887.
Cognizable offences	...	...	2,282	2,542	3,091
Prosecuted to conviction	...	...	655	689	753

The Magistrate, Mr. Whiteway, has written an excellent and instructive note on the District Superintendent's report, and the Commissioner, Mr. Kaye, has exhaustively reviewed the whole. As his views agree generally with those arrived at by Colonel Thomas and Mr. Hobart independently, and as they are, in my opinion, borne out by statistics and facts, I cannot do better than accept them here and quote them *in extenso*.

" Mr. Waddington's report is more full than that of last year, but the results it records are no better. Crime has increased considerably. Burglaries are now so frequent that, as Mr. Whiteway shows, one out of every 90 houses in the district must have been broken into or attempted during the year. The increase of crime I believe to be real, and to be due to bad harvests and high prices. Investigation is full but very little comes of it. Excluding sanitary cases, the percentage of convictions to reports is now as low as 19 per cent., while in the one class of burglaries it remains at its former figure of 4 per cent."

" In some simple murder cases the police did fairly well, but in dakaitis they only obtained one conviction out of four cases, and in robberies two out of seven. In cattle thefts, allowing for the change in the system of reporting, they did no better than in the preceding year, and the prosecution failed altogether in 22 out of 47 cases sent up. It is only in petty thefts that any real success was obtained."

" Mr. Waddington wishes to dispense altogether with enquiry in burglaries where no loss occurs. The result would be that whereas in 1887, 922 out of 1,350 burglaries were returned as infructuous, in future years the proportion of such recorded failures would largely increase. Of course no one believes that the burglar succeeds only once out of three attempts."

" Mr. Waddington, without giving any statistics in support of his proposal, asks for an addition of 500 men to the chaukidars of his district. He also records—*vide* para. 12—that " chaukidars are not well looked after," and in para. 16 that rewards to chaukidars have been very few, because the men, though asked twice a year, are unable to show that they have deserved them. I wonder Mr. Waddington liked to record these two statements. I should have thought it was his duty to see that chaukidars are looked after, and to decide from cases coming before him when they should receive rewards."

"The fact is that Mr. Waddington's administration is feeble in the extreme. There have been two dakaitis lately within a couple of miles or so of the kotwali of Etawah, one of them I believe only about half a mile from the District Superintendent of Police's own house. A body of Haburas lately, as Mr. Whiteway records, defeated and drove off an equal body of police, and have since, it is believed, committed the dakaitis referred to above. All fear of the police seems at an end. The remedy is not far to seek."

FARUKHABAD DISTRICT.

	1885.	1886.	1887.
Cognizable offences	2,493	2,913	3,247
Prosecuted to conviction	732	993	928

The bulk of the increase in reported crime is due to the new order by which all cattle strays after 15 days are entered as thefts. Serious crime against person and property has decreased, but there has been a slight increase in cases of house-breaking and theft, due most probably to more faithful reporting: 78·42 per cent. of the cases reported were enquired into and 26·14 per cent. of the crime reported resulted in conviction. The Commissioner thinks that investigations might have been curtailed. The percentage of cases convicted to cases decided was 81, and 70 per cent. of the persons arrested were punished. The general results all round are good, and the district stands well above the North-Western Provinces average.

Some of the arrests in riot cases were ill-judged. In cases of murder and culpable homicide the police have done fairly well. Only two cases of real dakaiti occurred. In one eight Haburas were convicted; the other case was undetected. Only four *bona-fide* cases of robbery, of which three ended in conviction. In burglaries and cognate offences, including attempts, only 8 per cent. of the cases reported ended in conviction; but such cases were fairly reported; 78 per cent. of the cases decided were convicted and 77 per cent. of the persons brought to trial were punished. Ordinary thefts were better reported, and the results, as shown by conviction of cases and persons and by recoveries, are good.

The arrangements made during the Muharram and Dassehra were excellent and reflect much credit on all concerned. Only half the number of punishments amongst the constabulary were inflicted as compared with 1886. Still we have the concurrent testimony of the Magistrate and Commissioner that the discipline of the force has certainly not deteriorated. Chaukidars have been fairly rewarded by the District Superintendent of Police personally, which is a great point; six absconded offenders were arrested during the year; there are now 108 names on the list. The surveillance over time-expired convicts is admittedly lax. Every attention is paid to the return of previous convictions, but the District Superintendent of Police complains, and with reason too, that subordinate Magistrates do not attach sufficient importance to previous convictions in passing sentence. Mr. McMullin fined 240 chaukidars during the first quarter, Mr. Garstin only 18 during the remaining three quarters. Such indiscriminate punishment as Mr. McMullin has resorted to is not likely to improve the efficiency of the rural police, or to get hearty co-operation out of them. Improper interference by Police officials under the pretence of enquiring into cognizable cases is not so much complained of this year, and Mr. Garstin has taken decided steps to prevent the recurrence of such a scandal.

Station officers were changed in four instances out of 18, and then only when change was unavoidable. This is good. Haburabs give a good deal of trouble, but they are under strict surveillance.

Both the Magistrate and Commissioner speak in high terms of Mr. Garstin's administration of the police, and as far as can be seen, the returns thoroughly bear out what they say.

MAINPURI DISTRICT.

	1885.	1886.	1887.
Cognizable offences	2,140	2,664	2,955
Prosecuted to conviction	616	876	795

The Commissioner's remarks are much to the point, and are fully borne out by the statistics above recorded. They are quoted in full, as they contain a succinct yet complete and impartial review of the police administration of this district for 1887.

Mr C. J. A. Hoskins was District Superintendent of Police up to the 3rd June, and Mr H. D'A. Jones for the remainder of the year.

"The great improvement effected by Mr. Hoskins last year has not been maintained, and could hardly be expected to be maintained. Enquiry was as full as in 1886, but it resulted in fewer cases being sent up for trial, and in a less proportion of convictions, both of persons and cases. In dealing with violent crime the police did badly. Of seven murder cases disposed of six are shown as acquitted. There was a similar failure in this class of crime in the previous year. Of three dakaities in one only is there hope of conviction. Of seven robberies two only were convicted. The most noticeable feature of the year is the large increase in burglaries, and the better success which attended police action in that class of case. The increase in reports is probably due to a real increase in crime owing to hard times. Mr. Innes, though a young Police Officer, has the courage of his opinions. He still wishes a murder expunged, though the Magistrate and the Judge both hold that the deceased met their death by foul play."

Here we have a striking example how rapidly and markedly a district improves under vigorous and well directed administration, and how suddenly it deteriorates when the guiding hand is removed. Mr. Gregson, the present District Superintendent of Police, cannot do better than work on the lines followed by Mr. Hoskins with such good results.

Out of the 46 cases shown as robberies in Statement A, 41 were declared by the Magistrate to be false. These 41 cases were not originally reported at the police stations.

ETAH DISTRICT.

	1885.	1886.	1887.
Cognizable offences	2,191	2,932	3,356
Prosecuted to conviction	595	702	662

Mr. Young was only in charge during the last two months of the year. Instead

Colonel G. F. I. Graham was District Superintendent of Police from 1st January to 31st July, 1887; Inspector E. Tierman held charge from 1st August to 29th October; and Mr. J. D. Young was District Superintendent of Police for the rest of the year.

therefore of reviewing his report, I quote extracts from the remarks made thereon by the Magistrate, Mr. Crooke, and the Commissioner, Mr. Kaye. I do not adopt this course to save trouble to myself,

but because I attach unusual importance to the carefully considered opinions of two officers of great experience and such exceptional local knowledge.

In the matter of reporting, the incidence of crime has risen within the last three years by 16 per 10,000 of population. In 1885 it was 28, in 1886 it rose to 38, and in 1887 it was 44. A singular feature in this increase is that, whereas burglaries rose from 1,683 in 1886 to 1,934 in 1887, thefts decreased by 49 cases, and stood at the low figure of 552 in 1887. Most of the other crimes were stationary. On the subject of the increase and the causes for it, the Magistrate and Commissioner remark as follows :—

Mr. Crooke writes.

Mr. Kaye writes.

The increase on the amount of reported crime seems to be due, on the one hand, The increase I believe to be real, and not only due to better reporting. Etah

to more accurate reporting, and on the other, to the character of the season.

It is quite certain that bad harvests and high prices have influenced crime; the curious part of the return is the preponderance of burglary over simple thefts. Petty theft is certainly badly reported. A good many of these cases are committed by wandering tribes such as Haburas, Beryas, and the like, and I know that among the agricultural classes generally there is a great disinclination to prosecute and undergo the inconvenience of a police enquiry and a trial in court, unless the stolen property is of considerable value.

With this increase of crime there is a slight falling-off in the working of the district; this is partly to be accounted for by the fact that the increase was in burglaries; and judging from the small proportion of loss of Rs. 11 per case, as shown in the return, in a large majority of these cases the loss was trivial, adding considerably to the difficulty experienced in detecting such cases. I cannot do better than again quote the remarks made by the Magistrate and Commissioner on the subject of the working of the police.

Mr. Crooke remarks.

As Mr. Young points out there is a falling off in the police work when judged by the standard of convictions as compared with arrests and cases decided. This again opens up a question to which I referred last year. It is impossible to discuss the matter fully in a report like this. To put the case as briefly as possible, there has been a decided falling off in the relations between the police and the courts—a tendency to discredit evidence simply because the police have had anything to do with procuring it: a demand for a higher class of work all round; much closer criticism of police action in the course of the enquiry; a hesitation to accept detailed confessions recorded soon after the accused have passed out of the hands of the police; a noticeable strengthening of the defence which has been met by no improvement in the prosecuting agency. Much of this is due to the pressure of the superior appellate courts in recent years; much of it is due to the failure of the police to keep pace with the times, and adopt their action to modified circumstances. Further than this so much of the criminal case work is now done by Native Magistrates, as compared with what was the state of things 15 or 20

has passed through very bad times of late years. Work on the Nudrai aqueduct has relieved the people a good deal, but the population of Etah has always been prone to crime, and want has of late added an extra incentive.

Mr. Kaye remarks.

Judged by averages there is a considerable falling off in the work of the year. Investigation has been very full, too full I should say, for it can hardly be necessary to enquire into 84 per cent. of the offences reported. With more enquiry there has been less success. Cases sent up for trial to enquired into have fallen from 38 per cent. to 29; cases convicted to enquired into from 30 per cent. to 22; cases convicted to reported from 22 per cent. to 18; conviction of persons is only 69 per cent. It is only under cases tried out that the average (78 per cent.) is at all good, and that is lower than last year. To come to particular classes of crime, the police did badly with murders and culpable homicides, with very little success (though for that I think they are not to blame) in dakaiti cases, and with complete want of success in burglaries. For much of their want of success in cases actually brought into court Mr. Crooke gives reasons which are every day stronger. With courts prone to acquit for fear of the inevitable appeal, and with all the talent on the side of the defence, and none on that of the prosecution, it is not to be wondered at that prosecutions so often fail. The

years ago, that the effect is becoming more and more apparent every year. The Native Magistrate is so nervously afraid of censure from a superior court, that he becomes, year by year, less inclined to convict, except on the most unimpeachable evidence, and he pays an exaggerated regard to those minor discrepancies which a sharp pleader can easily, in the course of cross-examining a rustic witness, force him to commit. Even the very best native witness habitually mixes up with what he has actually seen with his own eyes various facts of hearsay, and occasionally inferences which he draws from his own idea of probability. It has always been a task of extreme difficulty to discover the substratum of fact which underlies a mass of error, misrepresentation or positive fabrication, and now, as far as my opportunities have enabled me to judge, the present Native Magistrate is indisposed to undertake this essential duty, and finds it simpler to acquit a man straight off than to attempt to winnow fact from fiction. He knows that the criminal, ~~having~~ no longer the fear of an enhancement before his eyes, appeals in practically every case, when the reasons he has to give for accepting or rejecting evidence, will be carefully scrutinised. Many of these reasons, too, depend on circumstances which cannot possibly be brought on the record, such for instance as the demeanour of the witness in court. There can, I think, be no doubt that all these circumstances have their influence on the work of the police and that of the inferior courts, and must tend to a falling-off in conviction.

matter is getting serious, and a remedy must be found. The only possible remedy is to strengthen the prosecution. It will cost money of course ; but so, too, does it cost money in the long run to let crime go unpunished.

In dealing with cases in detail, the District Officers have commented on the more important cases, their comments tending to exonerate the police to a large extent from failure in prosecuting to conviction. The remarks of the Commissioner and the Magistrate on each point and the carefully considered report well repay perusal.

A great deal of unnecessary work was thrown on the police by utilising them for enquiries into non-cognizable cases in direct disregard of the orders of Government on the subject ; but as Mr. Crooke's attention has been drawn to it, an improvement will no doubt be noticed in the next report.

BIJNOR DISTRICT.

			1885.	1886.	1887.
Cognizable offences	...	...	1,929	1,966	2,175
Prosecuted to conviction	...	...	509	525	510

Crime is badly reported in this district, and there are no signs of improvement.

Mr. B. J. M. Pocock was District Superintendent of Police all the year.

Mr. Pocock must make his Inspectors do their duty, and report them if they fail. If the constables

of beats do not report chaukidars who conceal crime, if this negligence on their part is condoned by the Sub-Inspectors, and the misconduct of the Sub-Inspectors is not reported by the Inspector. the last-named officer becomes responsible

As regards general results, I find that in class III the percentage of convictions to cases decided is high, but that the number of cases reported is so low that little importance can be attached to this test. Turning to class V, I observe that cattle theft has been most inefficiently dealt with—a fact which reflects great discredit on the district.

In heavy crime there has been a fair amount of success obtained: of murders, attempts at murder, and culpable homicide, four cases out of 10 were convicted; in dakaiti and robbery four cases out of seven.

The Deputy Inspector-General who visited Bijnor in the last cold season is of opinion that the District Superintendent is too lenient to his subordinates, and the faults I have noticed are such as commonly follow weak administration.

MORADABAD DISTRICT.

Cognizable offences	...	...	1885.	1886.	1887.
Prosecuted to conviction	..	...	2,840	3,265	3,677
			755	1,021	1,187

There is a general consensus of opinion that crime, at least crime of a petty nature, is not fully reported. Mr. Thomas is alive to this fact, and is endeavouring to render reporting as little harassing to complainants and as little onerous on chaukidars as possible. He is making every effort to secure more accurate statistics of offences committed, and in this it is hoped he will succeed.

Moradabad was very favorably reviewed last year: the general results for the year now under review are slightly better on every point (*vide* the statistics given at para. 9 of Mr. Thomas' report). The police have been very unsuccessful or rather very unfortunate in dealing with heinous crimes, such as murder, dakaiti, and robbery. This want of success showed itself chiefly in the Sessions Courts where acquittals were more numerous than convictions. The Magistrate and Commissioner, however, unite in exonerating the police from blame, and think that they did their best under the circumstances. In burglaries and thefts the working, compared with ordinary standards, has been good.

Time-expired convicts and habitual offenders are well looked after, and previous convictions are carefully ascertained.

Mr. Thomas is much in favor of liberal treatment to chaukidars in the shape of rewards, and complains that the budget grant for this purpose is insufficient. He has had to punish a large number, and to weed out the incapable, inefficient and corrupt in his endeavours to enlist the sympathies of the general body on the side of Government and order.

Colonel Thomas inspected this district most minutely and thoroughly in January last, and recorded a great number of very valuable suggestions, which have been communicated to the District Superintendent of Police.

On the whole there has been an advance all round on 1886. The district is safe in Mr. Thomas' hands, who is an officer of great experience, capacity and industry. The reserve are well drilled, and the municipal chaukidars are particularly smart and workman-like.

BUDAON DISTRICT.

	1885.	1886.	1887.
Cognizable offences	3,396	2,737	3,285
Prosecuted to conviction	979	959	1,031

Reported crime has increased by 548 cases on the 1886 returns, and, excluding public nuisance cases, by 645 ; 308 cases of stray cattle have by the new orders been entered as theft after 15 days. This reduces the actual increase by nearly half. Still the fact remains that there has been a substantial increase in reported crime mainly under "theft" and "receiving stolen property." This is a subject for congratulation, as last year the general opinion was that such crimes were certainly concealed. Thirty-six reports to every 10,000 of population or, excluding sanitary offences, 35.

Enquiries have been very full indeed (80 per cent. of reports, including sanitary offences, and, excluding them, 79), and only cases of attempt at burglary and of petty theft have escaped investigation. Convictions in cases enquired into stood at close on 40 per cent., and the proportion of cases convicted to cases tried out was 83 per cent., exclusive of cases under serial Nos. 57 and 58—972 cases, excluding serial Nos. 57 and 58, ended in conviction in 1887, against 805 in 1886, and 822 in 1885.

Thirteen cases of murder of ordinary character were reported, and one case was brought over from last year. Seven ended in conviction by the Sessions Judge and one was under trial at the close of the year. In the five cases acquitted, I agree with the Magistrate that the police were only to blame in one case investigated by Jāgunnath Inspector. In culpable homicide the results in conviction of cases were good, but a considerable percentage of the persons arrested were acquitted. This points to indiscriminate arrest. The results in grievous hurt and kidnapping cases were good. The police were very fairly successful in the dakaiti cases which were of ordinary type. Mehrban Singh, a proclaimed offender of 1883, was captured and brought to justice. The robberies, although numerous, were all unimportant : the really unsatisfactory point is that there was so little success in dealing with them, only two cases ending in conviction. The work in burglaries has been poor, *worse than in 1886*; only 76 cases out of 1,129 reported ending in conviction. Of 499 cases of cattle theft, 308 cases were strays brought on under the new system as "thefts" after 15 days. Convictions in 32 cases were obtained under sections 379 and 380, Indian Penal Code, and in 30 cases under section 411, Indian Penal Code.

In ordinary theft the police working has advanced considerably on 1886. Convictions were obtained in 388 cases out of 875 reported in 1887. In 1886 the results were 288 convictions out of 730 cases reported. The reporting has been better, and the convictions proportionately more numerous. The recoveries have also been good.

Leaving out cases under serial Nos. 57 and 58, crime has been all round dealt with as follows :—

- 79 per cent. of the cases reported have been enquired into ;
- 30 per cent. of the cases reported have ended in conviction ;
- 38 per cent. of the cases enquired into have been convicted ;
- 84 per cent. of the cases tried have resulted in conviction ;
- 77 per cent. of the persons, whose cases were disposed of, have been convicted ;
- 80 per cent. of the persons arrested by the police have been convicted ;
- 44 per cent. of the property lost has been recovered.

One hundred and eighty-nine chaukidars were rewarded for good service, but only Rs. 415 given. The Commissioner and Magistrate would like to see the sum doubled, and so would I, as long as the men deserved it. Punishments amongst the

force have been by no means light ; but the Magistrate records that they were absolutely necessary to bring the men well into hand. He, however, anticipates much fewer punishments in 1888.

Local enquiries in villages show that few crimes, except those of a petty nature, escaped report.

There has been fair success in arresting absconded offenders.

BAREILLY DISTRICT.

			1885.	1886.	1887.
Cognizable offences	...	...	4,271	4,252	4,674
Prosecuted to conviction	..	...	1,356	1,493	1,646

There has been a considerable increase in reported crime, especially under classes III and V, and enquiries have been more active than they were last year. The increase in reported crime is largely due to the new system of reporting strays of cattle as thefts. Crime is on the whole very fairly reported, and investigation is certainly not neglected. Convictions in cases show an improvement, so do convictions of persons. Recoveries have been good all round. On the whole there has been a general advance in administration on the returns for 1885 and 1886.

Murders have been more numerous than usual. I agree with the Commissioner that decidedly satisfactory results in such cases have been obtained by the police. They have also been very successful in cases of culpable homicide, and have done well in grievous hurt cases. A case of torture was brought home to the police. The nine cases of kidnapping present no peculiar features. They appear to have been successfully dealt with on the whole. The three dakaiti cases were unimportant ones. Conviction was obtained in one of them only. The success in robbery cases has been poor, and the most important case of all (that in Fattehganj East, which occurred on Christmas night, 1886) was never detected. The results in house-breaking cases were better all round than in 1885 and 1886, but they are still indifferent. In ordinary thefts the police have done even better than in 1886, when Mr. Hobart expressed himself satisfied. Mr. Innes admits that the procedure in cattle-theft cases is faulty, and the police working in consequence disappointing. Colonel Ollivant, however, thinks that for the 1st year of the new system the police have, on the whole, done well. Cases of receiving stolen property were well and successfully dealt with. Much increased activity in vagrancy cases.

Mr. Innes is paying much attention to the subject of time-expired convicts. Twenty-six absconded offenders were arrested in 1887. Chaukidars might be more liberally rewarded, and a larger budget allotment allowed for such purpose. The Visiting Inspectors, with the exception of the Kotwal, Bahadur Singh, lately promoted, did not impress me favourably. They do not make themselves felt enough, and their work is generally perfunctory. They are not the help to the District Superintendent of Police they should be. The Court Inspector, Kanhaia Lal, is an excellent officer. The Magistrate complains of want of discipline in the force, and of the scarcity of good station officers.

On the whole the district has done very well, indeed, in 1887, and much of the credit earned is undoubtedly due to Mr. C. Knyvett, who held charge during the whole of 1886, and the first-half of 1887; Mr. Gregson also did well. Mr. Innes was only in charge for seven weeks.

Punishments amongst members of the force have still been heavy, and officers in charge of stations have been changed too often.

PILIBHIT DISTRICT.

			1885	1886	1887.
Cognizable offences	...	...	1,238	1,401	1,421
Prosecuted to conviction	...	...	373	306	371

The Magistrate, Mr. Holderness, has reviewed the police administration of this,

Inspector R. Foster held charge from 1st to 22nd January; Mr N. A. Garstin was District Superintendent of Police from 23rd January to 17th March; and Mr A. T. Webster from 18th March to 31st August, and from 17th September to end of the year. Inspector Ahmad Shah Khan held charge from 1st to 16th September, 1887.

district most carefully and intelligently. The returns, I regret to say, show no improvement on 1886; the number of cases reported, sanitary offences under serial Nos. 57 and 58 being deducted, have fallen from 1,364 in 1886 to 1,296 in 1887: the convictions from 275 to 264. These results are most

disheartening.

Thefts are in this district said to be less numerous than burglaries: this alone would be enough to show what is however sufficiently clear on other grounds, that crime is concealed to a considerable extent. The convictions in cases of lurking-house trespass were but 19 out of 502: nothing could be worse. In theft the results seem at first sight to be better, but as I have above shown, I believe theft to be largely concealed: it is also to be remembered that in a large number of these cases the plaintiff does not ask for police aid till he has ascertained for himself who the offender was, and has satisfied himself that there is a fair chance of getting his property back.

In heavy crime the police have been somewhat more successful; but considering results as a whole, I cannot say there has been any improvement on 1886, when the work was considered disappointing by my predecessor and by Government.

In commenting thus unfavorably on the work of the Pilibhit police, I must say that I do not blame the Superintendent who held office during the year: it was brought to notice by an officer who inspected the district in March, 1887. That the discipline of the force was bad, and a most improper class of recruits have been enlisted by an Officiating District Superintendent in the previous year, an officer who—from sloth, weakness, and a tendency to exercise favoritism, neglects the important duty of obtaining a proper set of recruits—cannot be trusted to make his promotions on proper principles or to exercise any of his duties efficiently; he leaves the district in a condition from which it may take years to raise it, and it is upon him and not upon his successor that censure should fall.

SHAHJAHANPUR DISTRICT.

			1885.	1886.	1887.
Cognizable offences	...	...	3,547	4,299	4,194
Prosecuted to conviction	...	...	847	1,026	1,148

Mr. Knyvett thinks that simple and petty thefts and cattle thefts are not fully

Mr. J. A. Innes was District Superintendent of Police from 1st January to 7th November, and Mr C. F. Knyvett from 8th November to end of the year

reported; also some burglaries are classified as attempts. This knowledge, he says, he acquired from enquiries made whilst in camp. The crime incidence, 46 per 10,000, is very high; 3,164 of the 4,194 cases reported were enquired into, and 1,148 cases were convicted. Enquiry has been more active than in 1885 or 1886. Convictions have increased:—

			1885.	1886.	1887.
Percentage of convicted to reported cases	..	...	24	24	27
Ditto of ditto to decided	...	...	82	83	86
Ditto of persons convicted to arrested	...	...	74	75	78
Ditto of ditto to brought to trial	...	...	75	75	79
Ditto of property recovered to stolen	..	...	35	30	29

An improvement all round on last year's returns, except in recovery. Mr. Porter thinks the police work fair all round. He considers that they worked out the murder cases very creditably; that they were more active in enquiries and more successful in

obtaining convictions: 28 out of the 31 cases of rioting decided were convicted. The decrease in grievous hurt, Mr. Porter attributes to severe sentences. Sub-Inspector Niaz Muhammad displayed considerable detective ability in a case of kidnapping by some Nats. The success in the four dakaiti cases was poor, but in robbery cases the police did very well; a satisfactory improvement in burglary cases, but still only seven per cent. of the cases reported ended in conviction. The success in cases and persons brought to trial absolutely good. Mr. Knyvett thinks that burglaries in which no loss occurred were often reported as attempts to avoid enquiry. The working in cattle thefts, judged by the returns, has been but poor; but Mr. Knyvett remarks that a number of the cases were afterwards worked out successfully, and punishments awarded under section 411, I.P.C. The Commissioner and Colonel Ollivant agree with him and think an advance has been made. A considerable falling-off in cases of ordinary theft reported (270 cases). This is discouraging; 24 per cent. of the cases reported ended in conviction, against 19 in 1886 and 19 in 1885; the results in cases brought to trial were very good. Recovery of property in theft cases 40 per cent. still poor. The police have been very unsuccessful in tracing and apprehending absconded offenders, and this is a blot on the administration. Chaukidars have been well rewarded; punishments amongst the regular force still heavy, but fines have decreased considerably; 246 chaukidars punished in 1887 against 523 in 1886.

Changes in the officers in charge of police stations far too frequent—in 13 out of 19 stations. Not only amongst the officers in charge, but amongst the inferior officers and men have the changes been excessive. This everlasting change is fatal to efficiency and must be discontinued.

Mr Innes has worked very hard and conscientiously, and his administration of the district has not been unsuccessful.

CAWNPORE DISTRICT.

			1885.	1886.	1887.
Cognizable offences	...	...	5,655	6,438	6,797
Prosecuted to conviction	..	...	2,539	2,873	2,892

Mr. Sidney Smith has submitted a very interesting report, which has been care-

Mr L. H. L. Thomas was District Superintendent of Police from 1st January to 7th April, 1887, and Mr. Sidney Smith from 8th April to end of the year (except for three months) from 13th August, during which period Inspector W. Everett held charge.

and Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas (V.A.), who inspected the district.

There has been an increase of 359 cases in reported crime. High prices are assigned as the cause. There has been a steady increase from year to year in this respect. In 1883, 24 offences were reported per 10,000 of the population; in 1887 40 offences. It is therefore not surprising that the proportion of cases convicted to cases reported and investigated has somewhat fallen. At the same time there is not much reason to complain of the results obtained in the prosecution of cases actually tried; on the other hand, a want of discretion is shown in the arrest of persons, particularly in classes II and III.

Fourteen murders were committed during the year, only one case remained undetected. In two cases in which eight persons were said to have been concerned, and were sent up for trial, the accused were acquitted; four cases were pending trial at the close of the year, and in the remaining seven cases 13 accused were convicted. The one case of attempt at poisoning was acquitted; four of the six cases of kidnapping were well worked out. There was only one case of technical dakaiti, in which five persons were convicted. Robberies increased from four to sixteen; these were well dealt with; only two remained undetected; and one was acquitted. The numt of

burglaries increased by 212, and this may be accepted as an improvement. As in the report for the previous year it was remarked that this crime was somewhat concealed : the increase, however, resulted in a large falling off in the percentage of police cases ending in conviction to cases investigated by them from 32 in 1886 to 24 in 1887, and in the conviction of persons arrested from 90 to 70. In cattle thefts the success obtained in the conviction of cases was quite as good as if not better than in the previous year; the conviction of persons arrested was very satisfactory. The same remark applies to ordinary thefts. The district authorities have very properly taken up the subject of the compulsory attendance of the complainant at the police station to report trifling losses, and compelling parties to prosecute in petty thefts, which is said now to have been stopped.

The district report is silent on the subject of Part II of the crime statement A, referring to non-cognizable crime. Ninety-seven cases, in which the services of the police were utilized out of a total number of 3,115, may not appear an undue proportion, but exceptionally good reasons would require to have been necessary for police interference in 23 cases of hurt, and seven cases connected with offences relating to marriage for instance.

The subject of rewarding village chaukidars has been taken up vigorously by Mr. Smith, and the measures adopted by him in this respect have been approved of by the Magistrate and Commissioner. On the whole, the administration of this district has been both sound and successful. Both the Magistrate and District Superintendent of Police speak highly of Mr. P. B. Reid, the Assistant District Superintendent.

FATEHPUR DISTRICT.

			1885.	1886.	1887.
Cognizable offences	...	..	1,549	1,792	2,498
Prosecuted to conviction	...	..	725	768	890

Owing to the chaukidars in this district belonging almost entirely to the criminal classes, the returns of crime have been for years past very imperfect: the fault has, however, attracted notice, and a great improvement is manifest. In 1885 there were, after the exclusion of sanitary offences, 1,307 crimes reported: in 1886, 1,617 and in 1887, 2,291. The Magistrate considers that the increase in the last year is partly owing to high prices, but it is also due to some extent to better supervision on the part of his District Superintendent. He is advised to note the relative number of burglaries and thefts reported; if an excessive number of burglaries is brought to light, as compared with thefts, it shows that the people are in the habit of settling petty village questions among themselves, a comparatively unimportant matter. If the reported thefts are abnormally high, it may be supposed that chaukidars report those crimes only in which investigation does not commonly follow report.

There has been an improvement in the number of convictions during the year, and the police have done well in heavy crimes generally and in burglary. In robberies there has been a failure, only 5 out of 21 cases having been convicted. As regards this crime the police have failed, not only in detection but in prevention also: the District Superintendent must try to find out why these crimes are so rife in a small and quiet district like Fatehpur, and then apply the remedy. The Magistrate says the increase is due to better classification, and is nominal rather than real. This may be so; but if the frequency of the crime is not due to accidental causes, the greater reason exists for probing the matter to the bottom.

The Magistrate remarks that work is, with reference to *budniashes*, not good; though better than it was; the only remedy is for Magistrates to take up such cases when in camp. A bad character who has warning that he is to be summoned to the sudder station invariably buys over the witnesses.

Mr. Cradock is well spoken of both by the Commissioner and the Magistrate; the first-named officer observes that the District Superintendent appears to have much more grasp of police work than is commonly attained by officers of his standing. This opinion is backed up by facts; reported burglaries, excluding attempts, have increased from 334 to 536, convictions in an almost equal proportion: in cattle theft also the work has been good. When petty village events are thus properly dealt with, it may be assumed that the District Superintendent has obtained a proper hold over constables and chankidars, and that the force has been managed on proper principles.

BANDA DISTRICT.

			1885.	1886.	1887.
Cognizable offences	...	...	2,045	2,605	2,639
Prosecuted to conviction	...	..	824	1,090	1,004

After deducting sanitary offences, I find that there has been a slight increase in reported crime, the numbers having risen from 2,447 in 1886 to 2,472 in 1887. On analysing the figures I note a peculiarity—house-breaking cases have increased by 252 cases; thefts have decreased by 110 cases. It is difficult to speak positively as to the cause of this, but it seems probable that chankidars were in former years in the habit of reporting thefts of a handful of grain and other such petty crimes, but of concealing those in which investigation followed; and that in the present year the people have been less worried; still there has been, at the same time, a better grasp on the chankidars.

Convictions, exclusive of sanitary offences, have fallen from 940 in 1886 to 852 in 1887, but they have been of a satisfactory character. Under lurking house-trespass there have been no less than 109 convictions out of 490 cases, excluding attempts. This crime is the most difficult of all others to work out; its detection is for many reasons most important. In heavy crime Mr. Prince has as a whole done well, but there has been some failure in robberies.

The district has been extremely well administered by Mr. Prince, and was found, when inspected, to be in excellent order. Inspector Hira Singh, who has been in a position of responsibility throughout the year, has acquitted himself well.

HAMIRPUR DISTRICT.

			1885.	1886.	1887.
Cognizable offences	...	...	1,270	1,737	1,831
Prosecuted to conviction	...	...	378	469	631

There has been some improvement in reports, but I cannot but think that house-breaking is largely concealed by the Kunjar chankidars. This does not speak well for the discipline of the force. If the Sub-Inspectors do not make their constables work properly; and the Inspectors fail to report such laxity on the part of the station officers, there must be something wrong.

The convictions have risen from 469 to 631. In murders (allowing for cases of suicide) they are good; in lurking house-trespass they appear so, but this test is much affected by imperfect reporting.

Some improvement has been effected by Mr. Webster, but the discipline of the police is still poor. The District Superintendent must pay much more attention to the training of his men; he must be careful to promote none who are unfit for higher posts, and he must insist on his senior officers accepting their responsibilities.

The Magistrate thinks there should be meetings of station officers under an Inspector for discussion of difficulties, general instruction, &c. This proposal is in

accordance with the spirit of recent orders in which the evil caused by narrowness and local jealousy has been recognised, and endeavours made to widen the sphere of action of the Inspectors; and it is quite within the power of the District Superintendent, acting under the advice of the Magistrate, to introduce such measures as he thinks fit, provided they are in accordance with general orders.

Mr. Whish makes other proposals for the training of the officers; such measures may be initiated on the spot—unless, indeed, general orders are thus supplemented efficiency in a district must fall off.

ALLAHABAD DISTRICT.

	1885.	1886	1887.
Cognizable offences	4,131	6,305	7,091
Prosecuted to conviction	1,171	1,859	2,091

The Allahabad district had fallen into a wretched state when Mr. Ryves took over charge little more than two years ago; since his incumbency a most striking change has taken place. Looking at the figures for confirmation of this statement, I find that reports of crimes against property have nearly doubled, and that there has been a great improvement in convictions generally. Investigation has also been more active. In fact there has been marked improvement all round. In heinous crimes, allowing for the fact that in two cases murder was followed by suicide, that one dakaiti case was technical only, and that in the other the offenders were awaiting trial at the close of the year, I find that the results are fair; if there has been failure anywhere it is in the treatment of house-breaking cases; but success in this respect, depending as it does on the good work of constables and chankidars throughout the whole district, is the last and most difficult victory to be achieved. I hope that next year it also will be obtained. Prosecutions in court have been successfully conducted, and this is saying much for Allahabad.

During the last two years a large number of absconded offenders have been arrested. The native officers have been taught that they must work honestly and exhibit some energy, the men have been trained and disciplined, steps have been taken to gain a better set of chankidars, and to keep them better in hand; and recruits have been obtained of a class little seen of late years in the police. I fully agree with the Magistrate in the remarks he has made as to the improvement that has taken place in the district, and endorse the high opinion entertained by the Commissioner of the good work that has been done by the District Superintendent. Mr. Ryves speaks very well of Mr. Reid, Assistant District Superintendent, who worked loyally and intelligently under him, and who gave him great assistance.

JAUNPUR DISTRICT.

	1885.	1886.	1887.
Cognizable offences	3,870	3,355	4,384
Prosecuted to conviction	987	620	1,020

This district was in extremely bad order when taken over by Mr. Alone, and he has clearly done much for it. Convictions in serious crime have been good, and there has been a great increase in convictions generally. In going into detail, however, I find that the increase has been chiefly in thefts, in burglary convictions are still bad, being only 6.5 per cent. on the total number reported, excluding attempts. Some of the success reported is therefore apparently due to the police having induced half unwilling complainants to prosecute in cases of petty theft, instead of laboriously hunting out the village burglar.

The same argument to some extent applies in the case of reports. Under some heads there has, however, been real improvement.

In the city station alone I find that 379 house-breaking cases occurred. This looks as if the constables were out of hand. Patrolling was performed in a lax and inefficient manner, and preventive measures were ineffective.

In drill and the outward signs of discipline the men have improved somewhat, but the thana sub-inspectors are still very indifferent officers. It will take time to bring the Jaunpur district into thorough order.

BENARES DISTRICT.

			1885.	1886.	1887.
Cognizable offences	...	...	4,993	4,931	5,700
Prosecuted to conviction	...	...	1,960	2,077	2,355

There has been increase in reported crime, as also in conviction. The number of thefts in Benares depends much on the character of the melâs throughout the year; but burglary is probably little affected by this cause: the District Superintendent of Police should try to show why these have been steadily increasing during the last five years.

Mr. E. R. Parsons was District Superintendent of Police all the year (except from 21st April to 20th July, during which period Inspector C. A. Phillips held charge).

The increase in cases of hurt with dangerous weapons is an unsatisfactory feature. High prices towards the end of the year had something to do with petty crime being more rife. The police have, on the whole, done well where heavy crime is concerned. The Commissioner considers the result in murder cases disappointing owing to several acquittals in the Sessions Court, but in these cases blame can hardly be laid to the door of the police. Of grievous hurt cases a great many remained undetected, although the results in the courts were good. No case of dakaiti. In robbery cases the police did excellently well. In house-breaking but 118 cases out of 1,583, or 7·8 per cent., were detected. This is not satisfactory. Mr. should not be contented with such results. There has been a marked improvement in the prosecution of cases of ordinary theft. The Magistrate and Commissioner complain of the inadequate sentences that have been awarded in some cases of serious crime, *e.g.*, robbery and hurt with dangerous weapons. This is the second occasion on which this has been brought to notice.

The decrease in departmental punishment is satisfactory, but more officers and men than usual have been convicted of offences under the Penal Code. Chaukidars and policemen have been more frequently and more liberally rewarded.

Mr. Parsons has brought his reserve into a high state of efficiency, and takes the utmost pains in everything that concerns the training and well being of his men.

MIRZAPUR DISTRICT.

				1885.	1886.	1887.
Cognizable offences	...	...	...	2,897	2,717	3,006
Prosecuted to conviction	...	...	...	1,319	1,414	1,486

The ratio of crime reported to population is extremely low. This is to a great extent owing to the character of the district. In the south the inhabitants are mostly aborigines, scattered in small numbers in wide jungle tracts, and but little addicted to crime; in the northern parganas, however, there is no doubt much concealment, the habit of referring village matters to large land-owners or their agents being still widely practised. Mr. Sherer has, however, succeeded in producing a fuller record than was obtained in the preceding

Inspector C. A. Phillips held charge from 1st January to 1st February; Mr. W. M. Sherer was District Superintendent of Police from 2nd February to the end of the year.

year, the number of crimes reported (sanitary offences excluded) being 2,166, against 1,794 in 1886.

The convictions in crimes of the same classes have risen from 539 to 699, and great success has been obtained in crimes of a serious nature. Nine murders were reported during the year. In four of these children were destroyed by their mothers, the murders being followed by suicide: of the remaining five, three were convicted and one is under trial. In the dakaiti case the offenders have been arrested, in cases of culpable homicide, rape, grievous hurt, kidnapping, and robbery, the police have done well. In house-breaking cases the results are good, and there has been a great improvement in the treatment of cattle theft.

Both the Magistrate and the District Superintendent call attention to the doings of the Mirzapur boatmen. About 200 boats carrying 840 men left Mirzapur for Bengal in 1887, and it is an ascertained fact that in such cases, after going through a course of systematic crime in Bengal, the boatmen return laden with plunder. Mr. Dale considers that districts and provinces should be brought into closer communication with the object of putting a stop to such proceedings, and I consider that some such measures as have been successfully adopted in the case of cattle theft might well be introduced in the case of heinous crimes. The question can be considered more fully on another occasion.

The management of the Mirzapur district reflects great credit on Mr. Sherer; his returns are good; his men are well trained and taught; and his office is in excellent order.

GHAZIPUR DISTRICT.

	1885.	1886.	1887.
'Cognizable offences	5,271	4,900	5,134
'Prosecuted to conviction	1,705	1,596	1,601

Excluding sanitary offences, reported crime has increased from 4,159 cases in 1886 to 4,192 cases in 1887. Convictions have fallen from 811 to 693. In cases of lurking house-trespass there have been but 75 convictions (5·1 per cent.) to 1,455 cases. These results are not good.

Mr. J. D. Young was District Superintendent of Police from 1st January to 19th April, 1887; Inspector J. H. O'Brien held charge from 20th April to 14th December; and Mr. R. L. F. McMullin was District Superintendent of Police from 15th December to end of the year.

In serious crimes there has been but little success. There were 11 cases of murder, attempt at murder, and culpable homicide, and but one conviction. In grievous hurt 11 cases out of 25 ended in conviction: in the single case of administering poisonous drugs there was no conviction: in cases of robbery and cattle thefts only have the police done well. In the first of these all three cases were convicted: in cattle theft there has been great success, taking of course no account of the 184 cases which were reported as strays in the first instance; but this must be attributed to the individual efforts of the Inspectors, and does not necessarily show increased industry on the part of the force generally.

The Magistrate has analysed the figures with great care, and has suggested remedies for the several faults that have come to notice; these I shall be glad to see carried out; but general improvement will not take place till the tone of the whole force is raised. The officers in the Ghazipur district have at present but a low sense of their responsibilities, the men have been for many years ill-taught and ill-trained, and enlistments have been made without due regard to the fitness of the applicants. Mr. McMullin has recently assumed charge: he will I am sure spare no pains to put things right, and he will meet with full support from the Magistrate: there is therefore every reason to hope that there will be a great change for the better in the Ghazipur district in the course of the coming year.

BALLIA DISTRICT.

			1885.	1886.	1887.
Cognizable offences	...	...	2,930	2,975	4,386
Prosecuted to conviction	...	...	880	714	1,059

After excluding sanitary offences, I find that 3,886 cases were reported in 1887,

Mr. B. P. Reid was District Superintendent of Police from 1st January to 11th March, 1887; Maulvi Abdul Wahab, Khan Bahadur, from 12th March to the end of the year. against 2,793 in 1886, and that there were 602 convictions in the former year, against 534 in the latter; thus there has been an improvement under both heads. This increase in reported crime is almost entirely due to the efforts made by Mr. Mulock to improve the tone of the police, and to obtain better work from the chaukidárs. That the last-named class are better in hand is shown by the fact that burglaries, the class of crime they are most tempted to conceal, have nominally increased in the year by 228 cases.

The police action in heavy crime has been creditable. In cases of lurking-house-trespass only 52 cases out of 1,102 were convicted. Something has been gained in getting these cases more fully reported, but the District Superintendent of Police must not rest contented with this. I hope next year to see a great change as regards convictions.

Mr. Mulock has recognised the strong necessity that exists for putting down cattle thefts in the border districts: he has supplemented the steps we have recently taken by measures of his own; he is in communication with officials in Bengal, and has introduced a system of registration which makes the sale of stolen cattle a dangerous business. Such an effect has this had that its results have attracted the attention of the Judge of Gházipur, who writes as follows in a letter to the Registrar of the High Court:—"Three years ago, * * * the stealing of cattle for the sole object of extorting a ransom (*panha*) was rife, * it was almost without doubt connived at extensively by the zamindars *. This form of cattle-stealing has almost ceased." A separate report is sent in on the subject of cattle theft; but seeing the extreme misery that is caused to the poorer classes by the system of *panha*, above referred to, I cannot refrain from calling notice to the above extract.

The Commissioner brings to notice what appears to him the inadequate sentence of three months' imprisonment passed by a Deputy Magistrate in a robbery case. Complaints of this kind on the part of administrative officers have been this year not uncommon.

The Ballia police have improved in the most marked way during the year. They have been better trained. More care has been paid to enlistment, and the men have been shown that they must obey orders. Mr. Mulock has closely watched general administration, but he has been amply supported by Abdul Wahab. This officer has been judicious, firm, and industrious. The morale of the force has greatly improved during his incumbency, and I trust that next year good results will be produced.

AZAMGARH DISTRICT.

				1885.	1886.	1887.
Cognizable offences	...	...	...	4,862	5,265	6,656
Prosecuted to conviction	...	...	...	881	1,321	1,677

The district of Azamgarh had fallen into a bad state before it was taken in hand by the present District Superintendent. Under Mr. Sharpe's management reports and convictions have very largely increased. With regard to the first of these points the Commissioner, the Magistrate, and the District Superintendent, all write at length. The two last-named officers express some doubt as to whether the steps taken, with the object of obtaining a full record of crime, may not have gone too far. This is a point which must be decided on the spot. As a means to an end, it is desirable to obtain a full

record of crime, but absolute fidelity may in some cases be gained at too high a cost. Looking at the question from another point of view, the Commissioner aptly observes that harassment begins when the police make investigations into petty thefts without the wish of the owner of the property. They are apt to rush from one extreme to the other, and the temptation to make such investigation in cases when conviction seems certain is a great one. The tendency should be checked.

Allowing for the fact that in seven cases of murder the offenders committed suicide, the results are good in heavy crime, *i.e.*, murder, dakaiti, kidnapping, and robbery.

I see that in house-breaking the work of the police is extremely poor, and that in work connected with cattle theft there has been some falling off since the last year. This no doubt is partly due to local causes. At the same time it is impossible to explain away the fact that in house-breaking only 150 out of 2,614 cases were prosecuted to conviction during the year. Nor, seeing that the operations of the Azamgarh gang, whether cattle stealers or receivers, have been traced in nearly all the surrounding districts, do I sympathise with Mr. Sharpe in his belief that the crime is little practised.

As regards the management of the force, I find that in no less than five cases did prisoners escape from the police—a fact which argues great laxity in the manner in which duty is carried out.

It seems to me that a great improvement has taken place in Mr. Sharpe's time. The full records of village events now presented us, and the results obtained in heavy cases, show that the higher officers carry out their duties in a far more satisfactory way than they did. There are unmistakable signs of energy and honest work on their part. At the same time I do not think the improvement has yet permeated the lower grades. If the constables worked honestly and well in the villages, the faults I have above mentioned would not be apparent: if petty officers and constables were fully imbued with a sense of their responsibility, the escape of prisoners would not be a thing of frequent occurrence. Mr. Sharpe must make his Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors understand that they are not only required to carry out with energy the work that comes directly to their hands, but that they are held immediately responsible for the discipline of the men in their respective divisions and sub-divisions. If this is effectively impressed upon them, I anticipate that his district will next year be second to none.

GORAKHPUR DISTRICT.

	1885.	1886.	1887.
Cognizable offences	7,773	8,234	8,394
Prosecuted to conviction	2,266	2,498	2,311

Crime is well reported in this district. Judging by statistics enquiry is active, and general success in courts, both as regards cases and persons, satisfactory. But the Magistrate Mr. A. H. Davis was District Superintendent of Police all the year. remarks—"that success was greatest in petty cases; that the instructions to enquire into such cases only on the requisition of the complainant is disobeyed or evaded: that in consequence the people are harassed by unnecessary enquiry; and that numerous arrests are made, and convictions obtained in petty cases, in which the police had no call to interfere, and that all this tends to demoralise the police and set the people against them."

The Commissioner, who has had much experience of Gorakhpur, is inclined to take a more favorable view of the police working of that district. He considers that offences of the more serious descriptions have been better dealt with than formerly, and that the decrease in enquiries into, and convictions in cases of petty thefts, is hardly consistent with the *nuksha* fervour which is attributed to the police.

The increase in rioting, grievous hurt, hurt by dangerous weapons, and dakaiti, is unsatisfactory. The police have done well in cases of murder, culpable, homicide, kidnapping and dakaiti; fairly well in cases of riot and robbery, and poorly in cases of grievous hurt and hurt by dangerous weapons.

The Commissioner remarks that the results in burglary cases are a decided improvement on last year, and that the Gorakhpur returns are less open to suspicion than those of many neighbouring districts. As to cattle thefts, he is of opinion that the results leave much to be desired, but are a decided improvement on last year's figures.

The Magistrate does not regard the falling off in reports of petty thefts as an unmixed evil, and he looks with suspicion on the great success obtained in such cases. The Commissioner's comments are as follows:—"As was remarked last year the success of the police in petty thefts is most marked. This is not peculiar to the Gorakhpur district, but the Magistrate's remarks in connection with this subject indicate that the success here is to some extent at least not creditable to the police. Such points cannot be discussed from an examination of the returns; we must rely on the District Magistrate, both to note such irregularities in reviewing the returns, and to put a stop to them where they exist. In thefts over Rs. 10, however, the results show some improvement on the previous year. Last year, of 75 cases tried, 53 were convicted, against 55 convictions out of 71 cases tried during the year under report, and for persons tried the figures are 72 out of 103 convicted this year, against 77 out of 123 last year."

The Commissioner is satisfied that the bad livelihood sections have been satisfactorily worked. Special attention is drawn to the Magistrate's and Commissioner's remarks at paras. 82, 83, 84 and 85 of the district report, and to the Magistrate's final remarks at the close. Mr. Davis has been transferred to Pilibhit.

BASTI DISTRICT.

	1885.	1886.	1887.
Cognizable offences	3,181	2,520	2,776
Prosecuted to conviction	535	542	730

Mr. Hobart last year commented severely on the imperfect returns of crime which were submitted from this district. This year there is a slight apparent improvement, 2,651 cases (exclusive of sanitary offences) having been reported, against 2,482 in the preceding year: the improvement, however, is I fear but nominal: there has been an increase in the number of thefts reported, a decrease in the burglaries. Chaukidars, when pressed to report more fully, often bring to notice numberless thefts under Rs. 10; they know they will not be enquired into; but continue to conceal burglaries, and this I fear has been done at Basti. If this fraud has been committed it speaks badly for the character of the police, who must be cognizant of it.

There were 20 cases of murder, attempt at murder, and culpable homicide: of these five were expunged by order of the Magistrate: of the 15 cases that remain only four were prosecuted to conviction. There were 816 cases of house-breaking, with intent to commit an offence (attempts being included); of these 78 were prosecuted to conviction. This result would be fair if the returns were trustworthy, but I much doubt whether a fair percentage of the crimes which were actually committed were worked out.

I am sorry to say that Basti is one of the few districts in which nothing whatever has been done to suppress cattle theft. A large number of animals are no doubt turned out after the *rabi* is cut, and some of these are unavoidably lost: still

it has been conclusively shown that professional crime does exist in Basti : if it is not put down, the fault lies with the Inspectors, who have been made primarily responsible for the management of enquiry into cattle theft cases.

If crime is concealed in the villages, the Inspectors are also mainly to blame : it is their duty to make private enquiries in the villages, and to report any Sub-Inspector who does not get proper work out of his constables and chaukidars : if they fail to do this they become responsible for all that goes wrong in their circles. The District Superintendent would do well to go largely into the villages himself in the coming cold weather, and to enquire of Baniahs, cultivators, and others what crimes had occurred : if he then found that the Inspector of the circle had failed to do his duty, he should take proper notice of his conduct.

JALAUN DISTRICT.

			1885.	1886.	1887.
Cognizable offences	..	.	1,798	1,988	1,907
Prosecuted to conviction	...	...	817	1,069	1,006

There has been a slight falling off in this district, both as regards reports of crime

Mr G. D. Hodgkinson was District Superintendent of Police from 1st January to 28th February, and Mr J. Luffman from 14th March to end of the year. Inspector J. O'C Byrne held charge from 1st to 13th March.

and success in convictions generally. In serious crime the results have been fairly good.

There are reasons to believe that the chaukidars in Jalaun, who are as a rule obtained from the criminal classes, largely conceal burglaries ; the remedy is to insist upon the officers making their constables do proper work in the villages.

The officers are, however, a very poor set : inefficient men should not be promoted simply because they are respectable and at the head of their grades ; if a man after promotion proves himself to be inefficient, he should be reduced. More attention should be paid to the training of the literate constables, who are very ignorant of procedure.

JHANSI DISTRICT.

			1885.	1886	1887.
Cognizable offences ...	...	..	2,238	1,678	1,684
Prosecuted to conviction	..	.	696	694	702

After excepting offences under sanitary clauses, I find that 1,468 cases were

Mr H. A. F. Smith was District Superintendent of Police all the year.

reported, against 1,432 in 1886 ; the return is however still extremely full when compared with those of other districts. Convictions are as a rule good, and I note with pleasure that house-breaking has been satisfactorily dealt with. The success of the police with regard to heavy crime has been somewhat unequal ; in murders they have done really well ; in dakaiti the work has been unsatisfactory—five cases occurred, none were convicted. In one instance, however, the offenders were made over to the authorities in a native state, and one case was still pending at the end of the year, which has since resulted in conviction. The Magistrate, while acknowledging that there has been failure in the detection of these cases, considers that the police deserve credit for the way in which dakaiti has been kept under. Considering that new territory has been added to the district, that the internal condition of a neighbouring state was likely to cause disturbance elsewhere, and allowing for the fact that three of these cases were technical dakaitis only, I consider that his contention is a just one.

Acquittals under certain heads are somewhat numerous. Possibly arrest is in some cases made too hastily, a defect which is not uncommon in districts where the instruction of the police in procedure does not meet with full attention.

The discipline of the Jhansi police is extremely good, and Mr. Smith has produced good results. His district is surrounded by native states, and his position is one of much difficulty. I concur in the commendation bestowed upon him by the Commissioner and the Magistrate.

LALITPUR DISTRICT.

		1885.	1886.	1887.
Cognizable offences	...	881	1,158	1,139
Prosecuted to conviction	..	301	406	480

Mr. Islam-ul-lah Khan is holding his own at Lalitpur. The reports of crime are less than they were in the previous year, and convictions are more numerous. A fair amount of success has been obtained in dealing with heavy crime; and a very large percentage of house-breaking cases has been worked out. To this I attach great importance. The District Superintendent pays much attention to recruiting and to the general improvement of the force: he has not yet fully realised the necessity of paying attention to office detail.

TARAI DISTRICT.

		1885.	1886.	1887.
Cognizable offences	...	292	312	256
Prosecuted to conviction	..	73	74	59

It is not fair to judge the Tarai Police by the ordinary standards owing to (a) the sickness they have to contend against; (b) the sparseness of the population, the physical features of the country, and the immense area over which they are scattered; (c) the large herds of cattle which are brought to graze in the fodder preserves, isolated and insufficiently guarded by cowherds, who are often in collusion with thieves; and (d) the number of professional cattle-lifters and burglars who, it is said, find a safe asylum in Rampur. Still, even allowing for all these drawbacks, the almost complete want of success in cases of burglary and cattle theft (by far the two most important and frequent kinds of crime in the Tarai) is very hard indeed to account for. Only one case of burglary out of 73 reported ended in conviction, and in another the burglar was punished under section 411, Indian Penal Code; only three cases of cattle theft out of 41 *bonâ fide* ones reported were successfully prosecuted. These results are most lamentable. The bulk of such cases are attributed to Rampur professionals, but I cannot help thinking that it is not impossible for the Rampur and Tarai authorities to hit upon some plan by which the present disgraceful state of affairs can be effectually and permanently put an end to. The Commissioner remarks that no doubt the Rampur officials find the same difficulty on their side. Such difficulties should not be allowed to exist any longer. In the towns of Kashipur and Juspur, where most of the burglaries were perpetrated in 1887, there are 30 policemen and 45 municipal chaukidars, yet the burglars appear to have had it almost entirely their own way. In cases of ordinary theft 16 out of 61 *bonâ fide* cases reported were prosecuted successfully, and two of the four robberies were convicted; 12 out of the 27 cases of receiving stolen property ended well. The remaining crimes of different classes (including one murder, one riot, two culpable homicides, and two grievous hurt cases) were few in number, and were fairly dealt with by the police. Only four non-cognizable cases were enquired into by them.

KUMAUN DISTRICT.

		1885.	1886.	1887.
Cognizable offences	...	662	606	689
Prosecuted to conviction	...	456	407	483

Excluding local and public nuisances and cases against forest lands 320 cognizable cases were reported. Of these 262 were enquired into. Only two out of every three cases were prosecuted to a more or less successful conclusion, and 106 persons were acquitted against 212 persons convicted. These results, judged by the ordinary standards, are not good. The Senior Assistant Commissioner complains of indiscriminate and reckless arrests, and the statistics fully bear him out. There are, he mentions, no regular policemen, and no police diaries, except at Naini Tal, Ranikhet

and partly in the Bhabar ; elsewhere the padhans, thokedars, and patwaris are in reality petty tahsildars, invested with the powers of an officer in charge of a police station, and are responsible for the reporting and investigation of crime. The reporting is very far from perfect, and enquiries are carried on in a desultory and imperfect manner, without much regard to correct procedure. The results are, however, better than they were in 1886, and efforts have been made to impress on the padhans and patwaris that they have certain police duties to perform, and that they will be punished if they neglect such duties. Whether Kumaun is ripe enough for a regular police establishment or not cannot well be discussed here.

Heinous and special crime.—There were three cases of murder. Of the nine persons arrested by the police, three were discharged by the Magistrate, and five were convicted by the Sessions Judge, and one otherwise disposed of. Seven cases of culpable homicide, three convicted : of the nine persons arrested only three were convicted.

In the two cases of dakaiti twenty persons were arrested by the police. Of these, eleven were acquitted by the Sessions Judge, five were convicted by the Magistrate, and four by the Sessions Judge. Of the eleven cases of robbery enquired into (five *suo motu* and six by order of the Magistrate), only four ended in conviction. All the robberies were trivial ones.

Nearly all the cattle thefts, 23 in number, were reported from the Bhabar, where great difficulties were experienced in tracing thieves : twelve cases, however, were convicted, which is not altogether bad.

Burglaries and thefts are said to be almost unknown, except in the vicinity of Naini Tal, Ranikhet, and Almora, and in the Bhabar. At any rate very few such cases were reported.

The police were only employed in 64 non-cognizable cases, against 201 of the previous year.

GARHWAL DISTRICT.

	1885.	1886.	1887.
Cognizable offences	18	25	22
Prosecuted to conviction	11	21	16

Out of the 20 cognizable cases decided during the year, 16 cases ended in conviction. Of the seven cases of serious offences against the person (including two murders) all but one case of culpable homicide and one of grievous hurt were prosecuted successfully. One robbery and two burglaries, both convicted. Only property to the value of Rs. 826 reported as stolen during the year. Either Garhwal boasts of almost complete immunity from crime, or, if crime exists, it is very inefficiently reported.

GOVERNMENT RAILWAY POLICE, N.-W. PROVINCES.

	1885.	1886.	1887.
Cognizable offences	627	674	781
Prosecuted to conviction	226	233	269

The Railway Police are now employed on the East Indian, Cawnpore-Achneyra,

Mr. E. Berrill was Assistant Inspector-General from 1st January to 12th August, and from 13th November to end of the year, and Mr. Sidney Smith from 13th August to 12th November, 1887.

Bengal and North-West Railways, and on a portion of the Indian Midland, worked by the East India Railway. There are still no Government Police on the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway. The

total length of line under Railway Police jurisdiction is 1,200 miles. Every case reported has been enquired into ; 34 per cent. of the cases reported have ended in conviction ; 84 per cent. of the cases decided have been convicted ; 83 per cent. of the persons arrested have been punished ; and 43 per cent. of the property stolen has been recovered. These results are even better than those of last year, and are all round

considerably above the average of the Provinces. They are very creditable to Mr. Berrill and his staff generally. Much care has been exercised in enquiring into and preparing cases; great discretion has been shown in making arrests, and special tact has been displayed in prosecutions. The three cases of murder, if such they all were, were extremely difficult ones, and were worked by the police to the best of their ability. For attempt to murder his wife on the Delhi platform an European named Jardine was tried and convicted. Of the two cases of dakaiti, which occurred during the year, one was merely technical, and the other eventually resulted in the conviction of three of the accused by the Sessions Judge. There were four cases of robbery, two of which ended in the conviction of the two persons concerned. There was only one case of wire-cutting during the year against seven in 1886. The special measures adopted may therefore be considered successful. A Thakur of Aligarh was sentenced in 1887 to three years' rigorous imprisonment for wire-cutting committed by him in 1886.

Offences under Class V., for the most part thefts, were on the whole well dealt with, considering the disadvantages under which the police laboured; 31 per cent. of the cases reported, 84 per cent. of the cases decided, and 82 per cent. of the persons brought to trial, were convicted. None of the thefts from trains in transit were worked out successfully. These were most difficult cases, as it is almost impossible to localise them.

There were 20 cases of placing obstructions on the line, most of them the work of children at play. Two rather serious cases occurred, but fortunately without accident. Two offenders were convicted. There were only eight cases of accident from collision, resulting however in little damage to property and no loss of life; 60 persons were run over and killed. Of these 12 were suicides, 13 were passengers who fell from the train whilst in motion, 21 were trespassers on the line, and 14 were Railway employés. Of the 13 passengers who fell from the train in motion and were killed, one was a European and 12 were natives. Most of these were third-class passengers, who opened the doors to get out to attend to calls of nature. Twenty-seven persons were wounded, 13 of them were Railway employés, who received injuries in the execution of their duties, six were passengers who fell from the trains and eight were trespassers on the line.

Punishments were only inflicted when thoroughly deserved. The bulk of the men and officers worked most loyally and heartily, and their behaviour was exemplary. Mr. Berrill is to be congratulated on the distinct success achieved all round during the year under review.

LUCKNOW DISTRICT.

			1885.	1886.	1887.
Cognizable offences	...	...	6,888	7,182	8,196
Prosecuted to conviction	...	...	3,799	3,555	3,148

The reports of crime have increased. This is attributed partly to more faithful reporting, partly to a number of outsiders having taken advantage of the murky weather in August and September last to commit a series of crimes in the Lucknow city.

Colonel M. Tweedie was District Superintendent of Police from 1st January to 5th April, from 7th to 31st July, and from 26th October to the end of the year. Mr. E. A. Mumford was Officiating District Superintendent of Police from 6th April to 6th July, and from 1st August to 25th October, 1887.

Convictions have fallen off since the former year. Exclusive of sanitary offences, there were 848 in 1886, 930 in 1887. Of murder, attempt at murder, and culpable homicide there were 16 cases; in four of these conviction was obtained. In dakaiti and robbery the police did well, in other serious crimes the result of their action was indifferent; for instance in burglary only 140 cases out of 2,226 were convicted. Previous convictions have been well looked up; they were proved in 207 cases.

The men at Lucknow are well trained and disciplined, and the general management of the district reflects credit on Colonel Tweedie and Mr. Mumford.

UNAO DISTRICT.

			1885.	1886.	1887.
Cognizable offences	...	...	3,217	3,684	4,239
Prosecuted to conviction	...	...	531	589	602

There has been some improvement in reporting. Excluding sanitary offences, convictions have risen from 486 to 494 in the year under review. There has been a considerable increase in the number of house-breaking cases reported. This is satisfactory as showing that the police obtain fuller reports of the more serious village crimes than was formerly done. The small number of thefts reported as compared with burglaries shows, however, that the chaukidars have not yet been taught to do their duty thoroughly. The decrease in rioting, unlawful assembly and cognate offences is satisfactory.

Fair success has been obtained in cases of murder, culpable homicide, &c., but in house-breaking the work has been extremely bad, offenders having been punished in only 5 per cent. of the cases that occurred. The Commissioner, commenting on this, observes that the organization requires revision: in this I fully agree with him: the detection of these cases is a pure question of discipline. When constables of the beat see that the chaukidars do their duty, and are themselves alert and active, burglary is properly reported and well worked out: if, however, the Sub-Inspectors do not exact this duty from their men, and the Inspectors condone the negligence of the Sub-Inspectors, petty village crime flourishes unchecked. It cannot too often be impressed on young District Superintendents that, if they insist on the highest native officers in the district acting up to their responsibilities, faults of the kind I am pointing out will certainly be put down.

The Commissioner says that Mr. Young has worked well during the year, and that solid progress has been made. I am glad to hear this. Much still remains to be done.

BARA BANKI DISTRICT.

			1885.	1886.	1887.
Cognizable offences	...	...	4,109	4,291	4,673
Prosecuted to conviction	...	...	644	852	711

The amount of crime reported in Bara Banki has been steadily increasing since

Mr W. W. Clifford was District Superintendent of Police all the year (except for two months and twenty-five days, during which period Inspector Smythe held charge).

Mr. Clifford took over charge, but the thefts reported in 1887 are less numerous than the burglaries, from which it is evident that we have not even yet got a full record.

Taking convictions as a whole, there has been no improvement on last year, and in burglaries and cattle thefts the police have done badly. In grave crime the results are creditable. There were, after deducting cases struck out as false, and making allowance for those pending from the preceding year, eight cases of murder: of these two were convicted; conviction was also obtained in four out of five attempts at murder, and in 14 out of twenty-five cases of culpable homicide. In cases of dakti and robbery an average amount of success has been obtained. The District Superintendent thinks that the chaukidars in Bara Banki are too numerous, and that if they were largely reduced, and the pay of the remainder were increased, good results would follow. This question is already before Government.

The figures for the year 1887 are not, on the whole, better than those of 1886, but Bara Banki is a difficult district, and good work has been done there.

SITAPUR DISTRICT.

			1885.	1886.	1887.
Cognizable offences	..	..	7,861	7,843	9,154
Prosecuted to conviction	...	..	1,223	1,158	1,112

Reported crime has now risen to the exceptional figure of nearly one offence for every 100 of the population. Enquiry has also

Colonel C. F. Sharpe was District Superintendent of Police all the year.

advanced considerably, but detection is absolutely

bad. Success in court has been generally poor, although somewhat better than last year, and only 19 per cent. of the property stolen was recovered. All round the general results are just as disappointing as they were last year.

In cases of murder the working of the police has been satisfactory. Of nine cases tried out six ended in the conviction of 14 persons. In daktaiti and robbery very little success indeed has been achieved. None of the cases were of any great importance, but still the police might easily have done better. There were 25 cases of rioting tried out during the year, 46 persons were convicted in 9 cases, and 64 persons acquitted in 16 cases. These results, no matter how viewed, are undoubtedly disappointing.

The marginal statistics quoted from page 9 of Colonel Sharpe's report respecting

	1885.	1886.	1887.
<i>House-breaking.</i>			
Cases reported ...	1,584	1,959	2,632
" investigated ...	1,375	1,665	2,088
" in which arrest was made,	146	173	169
" convicted ...	99	122	127
" struck off as false ...	66	21	37
<i>Cattle theft.</i>			
Cases reported ...	72	71	62
" investigated ...	72	71	62
" in which arrest was made,	33	28	9
" convicted ...	20	21	7
<i>Ordinary theft</i>			
Cases reported ...	4,288	4,499	5,507
" investigated ...	1,517	1,286	1,676
" in which arrest was made,	330	409	423
" convicted ...	220	273	286

house-breaking, cattle theft, and theft, speak for themselves. The results are absolutely wretched, and worse even, if they could be worse, than last year. Imagine 420 cases ending in conviction out of 3,826 enquired into and 8,201 reported! Even adding on the 54 convicted cases of receiving stolen property, the ratio of conviction to reports is not 6 per cent. Further comment is useless.

Colonel Esrskine remarks that he "has no doubt that the present establishment cannot cope with the amount

of crime to be investigated, and that enquiries are greatly delayed, and are very superficial. Some enquiries which I made in the camping season disclosed what I can only call a scandalous state of things. In more than 37 per cent. of cases investigated enquiry was not commenced by the police until more than a week after the offence was reported; over 16 per cent. were not touched till more than a month had gone by. Some cases lay by for much longer periods than a month. I am not prepared to say that the numerical weakness of the establishment is responsible for all this deplorable delay. No doubt the District Superintendent's supervision must have been lax, and there must have been a serious want of method, but nevertheless I regard the insufficiency of the establishment as a very potent cause of the delay." Again he says in another place:—"More thanas are wanted to bring the investigating officers nearer their work, and more investigating officers are urgently required."

He promised a further memo. on the insufficiency of the Police Force in the Sitapur, Hardoi, and Kheri districts in his letter of the 16th May, but I have as yet received no additional information from him on the subject. My experience of the Sitapur district however confirms much of what he says as to the unwieldiness of the police circles and the insufficiency of the investigating staff. Steps are now being taken to increase the number and diminish the area of the police circles. The question of increasing the staff is beset with many serious difficulties; but it is one which I intend to take up shortly, and to devote my best attention to.

In the meantime I trust the present District Superintendent of Police will take steps—(1) to limit investigations in petty cases; (2) to improve the character of enquiries generally; and (3) to make the most of the staff at his disposal.

Compared with most surrounding districts, the result of police working in Sitapur during 1886 and 1887 has been lamentable.

The register of time-expired convicts has been overhauled, and a mass of useless names struck off. Only two absconded offenders were arrested.

Colonel Sharpe again complains vehemently of the Pasi chaukidars; but, as the Commissioner remarks, he has never taken any steps to remedy the evil he complains of. The chaukidars of Sitapur are neither worse nor better than the bulk of the Oudh chaukidars.

HARDOI DISTRICT.

			1885.	1886	1887
Cognizable offences	...	...	3,963	5,137	5,356
Prosecuted to conviction	..	...	676	1,139	1,122

Crime is now fairly reported, and has been so for the past two years. Investigation

Mr H.S S Clarke was District Superintendent of Police from 1st January to 28th February, and Colonel J. W. O'Dowda from 1st March to end of the year.

has been much more active than it was, but it is doubtful if its quality has improved. I have misgivings that the safe limits have been overstepped in this respect, and that many cases have

been brought under police enquiry which might, with advantage, have been left alone. The local authorities complain, and with reason too, that the police circles are too large and unwieldy, and that the investigating staff is too weak to cope efficiently with the work it has got to perform; nevertheless the area of enquiry has been further extended from year to year, and much power and time are frittered away on unimportant cases, which might be more profitably expended on cases of heinous crime. If persons aggrieved insist on enquiry being made, let their wishes be attended to by all means, but to press complainants to prosecute in petty cases is not expedient. The chief aim should be to improve the quality of enquiry, and to reduce the quantity within a reasonable and possible compass. Steps are being taken to increase the number and diminish the area of police circles, and the question of adding to the investigating staff will command my immediate and best attention. This question, however, is surrounded with many difficulties which need not be discussed further here. In the meantime it is undoubtedly expedient to narrow the limits of investigation, and to give the police more leisure to deal with heinous crime.

Success in courts has much improved since 1885, but, as Mr. Hobart remarked last year, there is still great room for improvement.

Rioting is exceptionally common in Hardoi, and should be severely dealt with by the courts. The inhabitants of this district are ever ready to have recourse to violence on the slightest provocation and heavy punishments on conviction are expedient in the cause of law and order. This I say from my experience as Commissioner of the Sitapur Division. The same remarks apply equally to all serious offences against the person.

In murder cases the police have not been successful, but in cases of culpable homicide the results were fair. Only one case of dakaity and one of robbery by poison; in both the police failed to obtain conviction, not, however, through any fault of theirs. The few cases of robbery were successfully dealt with.

Notwithstanding that fewer burglaries have been reported, enquiries have

Years.	Burglary with theft.				Simple burglary.			Attempts at burglary.				House trespass.		
	Reported.	Investigated.	Convicted.	Percentage.	Reported.	Investigated.	Convicted.	Percentage.	Reported.	Investigated.	Convicted.	Percentage.	Reported.	Investigated.
1886 ...	1,919	1,140	181	16	264	264	20	7	554	5	4	...	42	42
1887 ...	1,331	1,219	159	13	372	372	27	7	576	4	2	...	59	57

increased considerably: in fact almost every burglary (excluding attempts), whether attended with theft or not, has been investigated. Considering what often constitutes a technical burglary, I cannot help thinking that there has undoubtedly

been a waste of power in extending enquiries so far. The results were certainly

not commensurate with the force expended, and are hardly as good even as they were last year. The same remarks apply with almost equal force to cases of ordinary theft. The decrease in thefts and increase in burglaries are mainly the result of classification, as the District Superintendent of Police explains.

Cattle thefts have been more energetically dealt with.

Colonel Horsford's attack on the bad characters of the district in 1886 has borne fruit. Previous convictions have been well looked after; but the surveillance of time-expired convicts has been very imperfectly performed.

Chaukidars have been well rewarded. The jamadar system has been fully introduced, and is working well. The District Superintendent of Police reports that the chaukidars of Hardoi are in favor of cash payment.

The police reserve is undoubtedly weak, and it is unfair to strip the thanas to strengthen it. This however has to be done on occasions. Hardoi is an exceptionally difficult district to work. The District Superintendents of Police have been changed too frequently, and the subordinate officers of the force have in consequence been able to acquire an undue influence, which has been often exercised for evil.

KHERI DISTRICT.

			1885.	1886.	1887.
Cognizable offences	...	...	3,379	4,558	4,815
Prosecuted to conviction	...	.	731	951	1,187

Excluding sanitary offences, there were 4,653 cases of reported crime in 1887, against 4,402 cases in 1886. The increase is mainly due to 98 cases of cattle strays being shown as thefts, and to better reporting by the chaukidars in cases of ordinary theft. On the whole, crime appears to be fully reported.

Two thousand nine hundred and twenty-seven cases were investigated in 1887, against 2,720 in 1886; 63 per cent. of reported crime was enquired into. The provincial average is 67 per cent. Colonel Erskine remarks that in more than one-fifth of the cases investigated, the Local Police did not begin enquiry until more than a week after the offences had been reported at the station, and he is convinced that in most cases this unsatisfactory delay arose from the extraordinary numerical weakness of the investigating staff. This is a point which will be taken up separately hereafter.

One thousand and thirty-two cases were convicted, against 811 in 1886. The percentage of convictions to reports rose from 18 to 22 per cent., and of convictions to cases decided from 78 to 82 per cent. The improvement is most marked. The conviction of persons has equally improved, and the proportion of property recovered to property stolen has risen from 32 to 41. There has therefore been improvement all round in the general working which is, as the Deputy Commissioner remarks, very creditable to all concerned. The Commissioner endorses the Deputy Commissioner's praise of the police.

There is a satisfactory decrease in murders, and the cases that did occur have been fairly worked out. The police were very successful in culpable homicides, attempts at murder, grievous hurt, kidnapping, and robbery. In the three dakaiti cases which occurred the prosecutions were signally unfortunate. In lurking house-trespass, cattle theft, and ordinary theft, including cases under section 411, Indian Penal Code, the police did very creditably all round; 14 proclaimed offenders were captured during the year, and only 34 names left on the register at the end of the year. This is very good indeed. The time-expired convict list was thoroughly overhauled, and no less than 304 names expunged. The register of previous convictions was prepared

afresh, and the characters of all prisoners sent up for trial fully enquired into. In 1887, 130 released convicts were reconvicted, against 68 in 1886. Chaukidars were liberally rewarded, and the old and effete weeded out. In Kheri both the Commissioner and Deputy Commissioner are of opinion that the chaukidars generally approve of "jaghirs" rather than cash payments. Colonel Cowie, the Deputy Commissioner, speaks most highly of Mr. Cornelius, who was in charge throughout 1887, and the Commissioner, Colonel Eiskine, ends his review as follows:—

"I have much pleasure in endorsing the remark of the Deputy Commissioner. This report shows the care with which Mr. Cornelius has done his work, and the success which has attended his efforts. I am of opinion that the Kheri Police is under-manned and under-officered, and yet with these disadvantages I find that Mr. Cornelius has obtained results which may stand comparison with any district in the Provinces. This shows how much depends on the personal interest shown and influence exercised by the District Superintendent of Police, and Mr. Cornelius is entitled to all credit. But it does not justify the treatment which Kheri receives, as compared with other districts in respect of the numbers of the police force."

Three new 3rd class police stations were established in 1887, and one has since been added. These reforms have, however, been carried out without any increase to the district strength.

As to the insufficiency of the investigating staff, I content myself with the remarks made in the Sitapur and Hardoi abstracts. I doubt, however, if Kheri is as badly off in this respect as either Sitapur or Hardoi. In the meantime there is no reason why the present District Superintendent of Police, with the present staff, should not maintain the admittedly high state of efficiency which the district has undoubtedly reached.

FYZABAD DISTRICT.

			1885.	1886.	1887.
Cognizable offences	...	...	4,336	4,372	6,300
Prosecuted to conviction	...	...	1,598	1,565	1,337

After deducting the offences under the sanitary laws, I find that 5,677 cases were reported in 1887, against 3,316 in the previous year. Convictions have risen from 631 to 746. The increase in crime is in all probability in part due to the high price of food; there are also reasons to believe that crime is now well reported in Fyzabad.

There were 21 cases of murder, attempt at murder, and culpable homicide: in only 6 cases was conviction obtained: in three instances, however, murder was accompanied by suicide. In heavy crime generally the results of police work are poor. Out of 2,636 cases of burglary, but 108 ended in conviction. On the whole I cannot say that the police have been successful in their detection and prosecution of crime.

Colonel Woodcock brings to notice the constant increase that occurs in rioting cases; this he attributes to lenient punishments inflicted by native Magistrates. A remark made by the Magistrate of the district may be considered side by side with this. This officer observes that highway robbery and nose-ring cases will always be prevalent at Fyzabad owing to the numerous melās, and says he has urged Magistrates to inflict heavier punishment.

BAHRAICH DISTRICT.

					1885.	1886.	1887.
Cognizable offences	...	...	...	..	3,488	3,911	4,600
Prosecuted to conviction	...	...	...	...	721	971	1,404

The increase in reported crime is mainly in sanitary offences. After deducting these, there remain 3,868 cases compared with 3,669 in the previous year. Convictions (the same test being applied) remain stationary.

Colonel F. N. M. Maynard was District Superintendent of Police from 1st January to 24th June and from 30th September to end of the year. Inspector W. Ireland held charge from 25th June to 29th September, 1887.

In looking into the classes of crime in which conviction was obtained, I find that five murders were reported; that in four cases conviction followed; that there were six cases of attempt at murder and culpable homicide, including three cases pending from last year, and four convictions; there were three cases of dakaity and one conviction, nineteen robberies and eight convictions; in house-breaking there was success in 119 cases out of 1,060, or 11·22 per cent. on crime reported. These results are very creditable.

The Magistrate, commenting on cattle theft, observes that some professional cattle-lifters were convicted, but that they were not shown to have carried on their trade to any great extent. There was some doubt raised a short time ago as to whether the special measures adopted with regard to this crime should be extended to Bahraich: it is, I think, clear that in so extending them the right thing was done.

Fifty-eight cases of rioting were reported. A large number of these were of the most trifling character, and properly speaking not riots at all. The Magistrate says the police are not careful enough to find out the real facts before sending cases up.

The Commissioner remarks that in Bahraich, as at Fyzabad, work suffers seriously from the retention in such vitally important posts as that of Circle Inspector of men who are physically unfit for their work. The question is a difficult one to deal with; it is no doubt absolutely necessary that claims for pension should be closely scrutinised, but it would be well if the facilities for getting rid of officers in the higher grades were somewhat greater than they now are.

The district was inspected by Mr. Hobart: he considered that the discipline of the Bahraich Police was good.

GONDA DISTRICT.

					1885.	1886.	1887.
Cognizable offences	...	...	...	...	3,727	4,610	5,948
Prosecuted to conviction	...	...	...	...	1,108	1,275	1,276

There is a noticeable increase of 465 offences in class III. and of 828 in class V, a decrease of 144 offences being shown in class VI. The increase is attributed by the District Superintendent to more accurate reporting; the Deputy Commissioner and Commissioner endorsing the views, as regards the improvement in this respect, give as a further reason the dearness of provision, and in some measure the recording of cattle strays as thefts. The incidence of crime per 10,000 of population, excluding sanitary offences, was during 1886 30. In the year under review it has risen to 40. If therefore the cause be attributed to dearness of provision, it is satisfactory to know the matter of reporting has been carefully attended to. The increase due to strays being registered as thefts is but slight, the number of cattle thefts registered in 1886 being 59, against 194 in 1887. The most marked increase in class III, as remarked by the Deputy Commissioner, is in Serial No. 36 (lurking house-trespass and house-breaking) which rose from 1,062 in 1886 to 1,457 in 1887; the only other noticeable increase is in robberies, and is said to be due to an error in previous years in wrongly entering cases which

Lieutenant-Colonel F. W. Buller was District Superintendent of Police all the year except for three months, during which period Inspector G. R. Cornelius held charge.

should have been shown as robberies under other serial numbers. In class V the increase is in ordinary thefts, which bears out the theory of high prices. The Commissioner comments on the falling off in the number of cases sent up for trial. As regards 1886, this has certainly been the case, but considering the results obtained, 81.17 per cent. of the cases decided having been prosecuted to conviction, the police may fairly be credited with having done well—a little more discretion might at the same time have been shown in arresting persons. The failure at present in this district is in dealing with heinous offences, and this is attributed by the District Officers to the inefficiency of the investigating officers. The cold weather inspection report of this district showed a general improvement, and if Colonel Buller will continue his efforts this defect will soon be removed. The Deputy Commissioner, in summing up his report, pays a well-deserved compliment by remarking that the general character of the police administration has, in his opinion, improved during the year 1887. A little greater activity might have been shown in the matter of arresting absconded offenders; only nine of a total number of 115 entered on the register were accounted for; the revision of this register has been taken in hand, and it is expected the number will be reduced.

RAE BARELI DISTRICT.

			1885.	1886.	1887.
Cognizable offences	...	..	2,027	2,712	3,498
Prosecuted to conviction	.	..	664	753	789

Reporting is more full than it was in the preceding year. After the exclusion of

Mr. C. C. Hicks was District Superintendent of Police all the year. sanitary offences, the total number of convictions has increased from 535 in 1886 to 610 in 1887.

In five of the murder cases the criminals committed suicide. This being the case, it must be held that the police have, as a whole, been successful in dealing with crime of this class. In one case, however, there was a decided failure. In grave crime generally, and more particularly in cattle theft, a fair measure of success has been obtained.

The Commissioner again comments on the unsatisfactory character of the chaukidari system; and there can be no doubt but that many of the shortcomings noticed in last year's review were to a great extent due to this defect. Notwithstanding this difficulty much has, however, been done to remedy the faults pointed out last year, and I consider that Mr. Hicks deserves credit for the improved state of his district. Crime is undoubtedly more fully reported than it was in 1886. Inspectors have been made to understand their responsibilities, and a better tone prevails throughout the force.

SULTANPUR DISTRICT.

			1885.	1886.	1887.
Cognizable offences	...	...	3,190	2,901	3,974
Prosecuted to conviction	...	...	590	591	858

Mr. Clarke reports that when he came to Sultanpur he found that a habit existed

Mr. R. L. Hennessy was District Superintendent of Police from 1st to 17th January, and Mr. H. S. S. Clarke from 8th March to end of the year; Inspector J. Sykes held charge from 18th January to 17th March.

in certain thanas of not entering reports in the diary till the investigating officer had satisfied himself that they were truthful; he has set his face against this objectionable practice, and the result is that reports have risen (sanitary offences

being excluded) from 2,812 in 1886 to 3,645 in 1887.

In heavy crime generally an average amount of success has been gained; but I am not satisfied with the convictions throughout: in petty burglary in particular, a

class of crime in which honest hard work on the part of the subordinates produces certain results, the work is very poor.

The discipline of the reserve is extremely good, but the training of the men in the out thanas has been neglected. If the Inspectors had been trained to a sense of their responsibilities, and the constables had been made to work honestly in the villages, both of the very discreditable faults which I have pointed out would have been long since put down. The remarks here made apply largely to the Oudh districts in general. The reserves are better drilled than in the North-West; the men are perhaps more amenable to control, but they are behindhand in the knowledge of the duties of a civil constabulary.

The good state of the office and of the head-quarters generally is largely due to the exertions of Inspector Sykes. I look to Mr. Stanley Clarke, the present District Superintendent, who has yet been but a short time in the district, to put down the faults I have mentioned; he has already introduced several useful measures of reform, and I observe, among other things, that he is teaching a number of Hindu constables to read Urdu. The step, if successful, will give him a larger field from which to select his officers, and cannot fail to be of use.

PARTABGARH DISTRICT.

			1885.	1886.	1887.
Cognizable offences	...	...	3,035	3,476	4,275
Prosecuted to conviction	...	...	427	454	537

Reports of crime have for many years been high in the Partabgarh district: in

Mr. J. A. Luffman was District Superintendent of Police from 1st January to 10th March, Mr. H. V. Lovett, C.S., from 11th March to 4th April; Inspector E. Murphy held charge from 5th April to 4th May; Mr. G. D. Hodgkinson was Officiating District Superintendent of Police from 5th May to end of the year

the year under review they were higher than ever; this the District Superintendent considers is owing to the partial failure of the rabi crops.

After making allowance for the number of cases in which murder was accompanied by suicide,

I consider that the results in this class of crime were fair; they are good in culpable homicide and cattle theft. In house-breaking the work is fair.

The general discipline of the force is good: the higher officers do their best and work out the individual cases entrusted to them; but, as at Sultanpur, the men in the thanas are imperfectly taught, know little about village events, and are ignorant of the names and habits of bad characters. Thus there has been a comparative failure in burglary, in which success is obtained by honest hard work on the part of the constables in their several beats.

The state of the office and reserve is good. Mr. Hodgkinson, the Officiating District Superintendent, is a most painstaking and conscientious officer, and I have reason to hope that the faults I have pointed out will be set right in the course of the year.

APPENDICES.

STATEMENT B.

Thagi, dakaiti, administration of poisonous or stupefying drugs for criminal purposes and other professional crimes for 1887.

Description of crime.	Cases.				Persons.						COMPARATIVE RETURN.												Remarks.
	II.	III.	IV.	V.	VI.	VII.		VIII.	IX.	X.	XI.	XII.	XIII.	XIV.	XV.	XVI.		XVII.		XVIII.			
						Arrested.	Brought to trial.									Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.				
	Committed during previous two years and in printing of the year.	Occurred during the year.	Cases under columns II and III brought to trial during the year.	Cases under columns II and III in which no one was brought to trial up to close of year.	Number of persons supposed to have been concerned in cases in columns II and III.							Number supposed to be at large at the close of the year.											
I.																							
Thagi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
by strangulation,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
by poison	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(N.-W. Provinces,	68	91	63	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dakaiti on land,	12	22	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Oudh	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Robbery	117	132	173	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(N.-W. Provinces,	46	51	84	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Oudh	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poisoning	7	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(N.-W. Provinces,	4	12	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Oudh	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Indolence—

- (1) 19 men (did, discharged without trial and transferred) 1 escaped before trial
 (2) 2 escaped in transit from Gwalior and 10 made Queen's evidence.
 (3) 3 made Queen's evidence

Refractory—

- (1) 3 discharged without trial
 (2) 1 made Queen's evidence
 (3) 2 discharged without trial and 1 did not
 (4) 1 made Queen's evidence.

Statement of additional police collected for the protection of per

Number.	District.	Names of fairs or places of large assembly where additional police have been collected during the year.	PART I.—ADDITIONAL POLICE COLLECTED FOR							
			Duration of fair or assembly.	Estimated number of persons assembled.	Strength of police permanently located at the place, Provincial as well as Municipal and Town police.		Detached from the regular force.		Specially employed in addition to columns V to VIII.	
					Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.
	I.	II.	III.	IV.	V.	VI.	VII.	VIII.	IX.	X.
			M. d.							
1	MEERUT	Naochandi fair ...	0 8	80,000	3	7	2	16	4	286
2	ALIGARH	Garhmuktesar Katki fair ...	0 13	150,000	4	11	5	36	4	277
		Nil ...								
3	SAHARANPUR	Hardwar fair ...	0 12	35,000	1	6	17	...	10	240
		Gughal fair ...	0 2	8,000	...	...	13	144	...	...
		Shakumbri Devi fair ...	0 6	15,000	...	...	7	170	...	...
4	MUZAFFARNAGAR	Pirankaliar fair ...	0 5	12,000	...	...	3	69	...	...
		Nil ...								
		Anupshahr Katki fair ...	0 5	100,000	5	30	...	4	...	50
		Karabas Daschra fair, Police Station								
		Dibai. ...	0 5	60,000	5	30	1	10	...	30
		Ditto Katki ditto ...	0 5	30,000	5	30	...	...	...	20
5	BULANDSHAHR	Somwati Amawas fair, Ramghat	0 5	40,000	3	11	1	8	...	30
		Katki ditto ditto ...	0 5	15,000	3	11	...	...	...	15
		Annual Government Horse Show and								
		District fair ...	0 7	6,000	7	48	2	20	...	75
6	DEHRA DUN	Ahar Daschra fair ...	0 3	5,000	2	6	...	3	...	20
		Dehra Jhanda fair ...	0 8	10,000	4	36	1	8	...	...
		Narriawal ...	0 16	30,000	...	...	1	8	...	...
		Ramlila City ...	0 8	10,000	1	17	6	73	...	...
		Bakra Id ...	0 1	5,000	1	14	1	35	...	...
		Moharram ...	0 10	20,000	33	317	11	318	...	...
7	BAREILLY	Chirag Ali Shah, Sethal, Station Hafiz-ganj	0 8	8,000	2	12	1	4	...	...
		Pirbahora Ritcha ...	0 8	7,000	2	9	1	4	...	...
		Ramganga Katki fair ...	0 1	25,000	1	3	2	16	...	...
		Bhamora Katki fair ...	0 8	40,000	3	12	2	16	...	...
		Ramlila Baheri ...	0 10	7,000	3	12	3	44	...	...
8	BIJNOR	Ganges bathing fair, Darnagar	0 6	100,000	3	12	2	13	...	...
		Ramlila fair, Moradabad ...	1 0	62,000	3	62	10	40	1	3
		Ganges fair, Tigri ...	0 15	125,000	2	6	10	40	...	60
		Pheri fair, Sambhal ...	0 4	10,000	6	40	2	6	...	...
9	MORADABAD	Moharram, Chandausi ...	0 1	12,000	6	30	1	...	...	...
		Ditto, Sambhal ...	0 1	25,000	6	20	1	...	...	...
		Ditto, Moradabad ...	0 1	35,000	6	62	10	40	...	...
		Ditto, Amroha ...	0 1	27,000	5	30	...	...	...	...
10	BUDAUN	Kakora fair ...	0 15	47,000	...	...	12	4	...	115
		Katki Ganges fair, at Dhaighat	0 8	85,000	...	...	2	15	...	...
		Daschra fair ...	0 3	25,000	...	...	1	8	...	...
		Mangli ...	0 3	9,000	...	...	...	...	...	...
11	SHAHJAHANPUR	Serama Debi fair ...	0 2	50,000	...	...	1	6	...	...
		City Moharram ...	0 10	20,000	...	...	7	45	...	...
		Ramlila City ...	0 1	5,000	...	...	5	40	...	...
		Chehlaam City ...	0 1	20,000	...	...	12	86	...	...
12	PILIBHIT	Sardah Katki fair ...	0 5	20,000	...	...	4	20	...	...
		Batesar fair ...	1 0	100,000	2	6	5	116	...	...
		Kailash fair ...	0 2	50,000	...	...	2	14	...	...
		Kamal Khan fair ...	0 2	30,000	...	...	1	6	...	...
		Etor fair ...	0 2	20,000	...	...	1	8	...	...
13	AGRA	Goal fair ...	0 10	20,000	...	...	1	4	...	...
		City Moharram fair ...	0 1	20,000	...	...	6	40	...	...
		Firozabad fair ...	0 4	20,000	...	...	2	10	...	...
		Sitla fair ...	0 2	40,000	...	...	2	12	...	...
		Daschra fair ...	0 2	20,000	...	...	1	8	...	...
		Bindraban Rath Jatra fair ...	0 10	80,000	7	60	5	45	...	...
		Chhata Nari Semri fair ...	0 10	30,000	...	...	4	20	...	...
14	MUTTRA	Gobardhan Purnanashi fair ...	0 3	15,000	3	35	3	18	...	...
		Muttra Janam Ashtmi ...	0 4	40,000	7	40	1	4	...	...
		Baldeo Chhatt ...	0 7	35,000	4	24	3	27	...	...
		Barsana Ruchi Lila ...	0 8	30,000	2	6	1	8	...	...
		Muttra Ramlila ...	0 13	40,000	13	140	4	100	...	...

PROTECTION OF PERSON AND PROPERTY.						PART II.—ADDITIONAL POLICE QUARTERED AS A PUNITIVE MEASURE.						Remarks.
Total cost under columns IX and X.		Number of offences against persons or property during such assembly.		Property.		Number of cases (additional police quartered.)	Strength of additional police.		Total cost of additional police for the whole period including all contingencies.	Period for which quartered.	Number of offences committed in or traced to a village or place in which the additional police was established.	
To Government.	To local or private funds.	Investigated by the police.	In which conviction followed.	Stolen.	Recovered.		Officers.	Men.				
XI.	XII.	XIII.	XIV.	XV.	XVI.	XVII.	XVIII.	XIX.	XX.	XXI.	XXII.	XXIII.
Rs.	Rs.			Rs.	Rs.				Rs.			
...	...	8	5	141	102	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	581	22	20	116	107	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	
...	991	2	1	31	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	2	2	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	1	1	32	32	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	
...	24	1	...	60	60	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	
...	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	10	1	1	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	
...	75	4	4	74	65	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	10	1	...	35	35	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	3	3	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	
...	
...	
...	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	Also one small fair.
...	...	1	1	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	
...	
...	
...	...	3	2	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	Also three small fairs
...	37	1	1	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	158	10	7	77	5	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	
...	
...	
...	
...	
...	250	38	34	388	291	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	11	11	16	16	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	3	3	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	2	2	22	22	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	5	4	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	
...	
...	
...	...	224	213	127	617	...	1	4	500 G months	...	5	
...	
...	...	1	1	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	Also 80 small fairs.
...	
...	...	2	2	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	1	...	175	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	4	4	13	13	...						

PART I.—ADDITIONAL POLICE COLLECTED FOR THE										
Number.	District.	Names of fairs or places of large assembly where additional police have been collected during the year.	Duration of fair or assembly.	Estimated number of persons assembled.	Strength of police permanently located at the place, Provincial as well as Municipal and Town police.		Detached from the regular force.		Specially employed in addition to columns V to VIII.	
					Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.
	I.	II.	III.	IV.	V.	VI.	VII.	VIII.	IX.	X.
			M. d.							
	MUTTRA—(concluded).	Gobardhan Dip Malka ...	0 6	75,000	3	35	8	66
		Muttra Jamdutiya ...	0 1	60,000	13	140	2	20
		Baldeo Purannashi ...	0 7	40,000	4	24	3	27
		Farukhabad Moharram ...	0 10	60,000	13	101	5	39
		Ditto Dadh Kando ...	0 1	16,000
		Ditto Chaiti Athen ...	0 1	10,000
		Ditto Ramlila ...	0 10	50,000
		Kampil S'raogi fair ...	0 8	8,000	2	9
		Ditto Katki ...	0 2	18,000
		Ditto Dasehra ...	0 2	8,000
15	FARUKHABAD	Aligarh Katki ...	0 2	5,000	4	14
		Ditto Dasehra ...	0 2	6,000
		Allahganj Chilowa ...	0 2	10,000	2	8
		Kamalganj Dasehra ...	0 5	60,000	4	14	1	4
		Kamalganj Katki ...	0 4	50,000	1	4
		Kananj Moharram ...	0 10	6,000	5	19	1	8
		Chibramau Ditto ...	0 10	10,000	4	14	1	6
		Fatehgarh Ditto ...	0 10	12,000	4	14	1	6
		Dit o Ramlila ...	0 11	60,000
16	MAINPURI	Debi Fair ...	0 4	29,000	2	8
17	ETAWAH	Dula ...	0 26	7,000	1	4
18	ETAH	Sombati ...	0 7	60,000	4	20	3	15
		Maraq Siri ...	0 12	50,000	4	20	2	12
19	ALLAHABAD	Magh Mela ...	1 15	170,000	18	125
		Ramlila, Parade ...	0 12	50,000	20	256	15	123
		Muharram, Karbala ...	0 1	15,000	20	256	18	143
		Barah Debi, Juhi ...	0 1	18,000	4	25
		Sheoratri Banipara ...	0 15	20,000	1	6	...	20
20	CAWNPORE	Sayad Salar, Gajnair ...	0 10	25,000	4	17	1	6	...	30
		Shankrant, Bithur ...	0 8	16,000	3	12	1	6
		Kansila, Chowbeypur ...	0 7	10,000	1	3	1	6
		Katki, Bithur ...	0 15	140,000	4	30	2	8	...	92
		Basant and Urs, Makanpur ...	1 0	125,000	...	7	1	25	...	195
21	FATEHPUR	Sheorajpur Katki fair ...	0 15	28,500	2	9	2	20	2	20
		Asothar fair ...	0 4	5,000	2	5
22	BANDA	Ramlila fair ...	0 3	10,000	5	27	6	30
		Dipdan Sitapur ...	0 8	5,000	1	3	2	16
23	HAMIRPUR	Nil
24	JALNPUR	Nil
25	BENARES	Lunar Eclipse fair at Ganges ghats ...	0 1	80,000	35	180	14	70
		Solar Ditto ditto ...	0 1	100,0						

PROTECTION OF PERSON AND PROPERTY.

PART II — ADDITIONAL POLICE QUARTERED AS A
PUNITIVE MEASURE.

141

Statement of additional police collected for the protection of person

Number	District.	Names of fairs or places of large assembly where additional police have been collected during the year	PART I.— ADDITIONAL POLICE COLLECTED FOR THE							
			Duration of fair or assembly	Estimated number of persons assembled.	Strength of police permanently located at the place, Provincial as well as Municipal and Town police.		Detached from the regular force.		Specially employed in addition to columns V to VIII.	
					Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.
	I.	II.	III.	IV.	V.	VI.	VII.	VIII.	IX.	X.
			M. d.							
36	UNAO	Ganges Ghât, Unao ...	0 2	20,000	1	4	1	4	...	4
		Ranlila, ditto ...	0 9	50,000	5	18	7	20	...	3
		Ganges Ghât, Pariar Safipur ...	0 5	250,000	...	...	6	22	...	110
		Nana Mow Ghât, Bangarmanu ...	0 4	100,000	...	...	1	3	...	50
		Durga Dabi Kusehri, Aijgaon ...	0 6	80,000	...	...	5	15	...	100
		Baksar Ghat, Bara ...	0 3	30,000	...	...	1	4	...	40
		Takia Mahobat Shah, Bara ...	0 10	70,000	...	...	4	20	...	101
		Bidia Dhar, Marawan ...	0 5	40,000	...	...	1	3	...	30
		Kalwagara, Achalganj ...	0 7	120,000	...	...	3	10	...	103
		Dasehra at Hydargarh ...	0 10	50,000	...	...	3	10	...	...
		Ditto Nawabganj ...	0 8	32,000	...	...	5	18	...	...
		Ditto Zaidpur ...	0 3	25,000	...	...	3	4	...	...
		Ditto Bibipur ...	0 3	8,000	...	...	1	3	...	...
		Ditto Sanehighât ...	0 3	10,000	...	...	2	4	...	...
		Ditto Takaitnagar ...	0 10	10,000	...	...	2	15	...	...
		Dhanuk Jag at Sidhaur ...	0 2	20,000	...	...	3	4	...	...
		Ditto Zaidpur ...	0 4	15,000	...	...	2	4	...	...
		Ditto Darnabad ...	0 2	5,000	...	...	...	1	...	...
		Ditto Sikrora ...	0 1	7,000	...	...	...	1	...	...
		Ditto Pind ...	0 3	8,000	...	...	2	2	...	...
37	BARA BANKEI	Syad Salar at Satrick ...	0 3	21,000	...	...	3	8	...	...
		Narga Deota at Manjitha ...	0 1	5,000	...	...	2	4	...	...
		Kotwa ...	0 1	5,000	...	...	...	1	...	...
		Asseneswar ...	0 1	50,000	...	...	2	5	...	...
		Zohra Bibi at Rudauli ...	0 2	50,000	...	...	1	3	...	...
		Kotwa Jagjiwan Das ...	0 3	50,000	...	...	6	15	...	...
		Ditto ...	0 3	70,000	...	...	7	18	...	...
		Amra Debi at Sahinmau ...	0 1	15,000	...	...	...	1	...	...
		Lodheswar ...	0 5	25,000	...	...	...	8	...	...
		Bhagaoli ...	0 2	10,000	...	...	1	2	...	...
		Gulannau ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Khairabad ...	0 15	50,000	1	6	3	25	10	200
38	SITAPUR	Bansibat ...	0 10	25,000	...	...	2	3	2	50
		Misrikh ...	0 7	100,000	4	17	4	12	4	205
39	HARDOI	Nimkhar ...	0 1	120,000	1	3	4	16	1	88
		Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
40	KHERI	Chajti and Sheorati fair at Gola Gokaran Nath ...	0 15	100,000	3	12	2	12	...	500
		Ranlila at Lakhimpur ...	0 22	50,000	5	25	2	8	...	88
		Mendwa, Police-station Dhaurahra ...	0 15	15,000	...	1	1	1	...	15
41	FYZABAD	Ajudhia Ramnaomi fair ...	0 4	500,000	8	56	46	230	...	553
		Ditto Katki fair ...	0 5	600,000	8	56	46	245	...	553
		Gobind Sahib fair ...	0 10	100,000	...	...	...	...	16	214
		Syad Salar fair, Police-station Bahraich, Gulwaghât ditto ...	0 13	75,000	...	2	13	30	...	153
		Parasrampur, Police-station Bhinga ...	0 1	50,000	...	...	3	8	...	20
		Ghur Debi, ditto Fakhrapur, Jigina, ditto ...	0 7	10,000	...	...	1	3	...	25
		Kuti, Prem Das, ditto ...	0 4	25,000	...	...	1	2	...	40
42	BAHRAICH	Kutka, Police-station Kaisarganj ...	0 3	50,000	...	...	1	4	...	30
		Rungahit, ditto Sissia ...	0 4	6,500	...	...	1	2	...	6
		Shah Sajjan, ditto Nanpura ...	0 15	10,000	...	...	2	10	...	10
		Jangli Nath, ditto ...	0 8	8,000	...	...	1	3	...	40
		Debi Patan ...	0 14	75,000	...	...	3	21	...	...
		Pirithi Nath ...	0 1	7,000	...	...	1	3	...	...
43	GONDA	Ajudhia ...	0 5	150,000	...	...	5	35	...	...
		Sangam ...	0 5	50,000	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Manorama ...	0 1	20,000	...	...	...	...	...	...
44	RAE BARELI	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
45	SULTANPUR	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
46	PARTABGARH	Manikpur ...	0 2	15,000	1	9	1	16	...	...

[illegible]

Also 2 small fcs.

Also 21 small fish.

STATEMENT b.
Showing strength, cost, distribution and employment of Police.

District	SANCTIONED STRENGTH OF POLICE FORCE.										COST OF POLICE.				
	Inspector General, Deputy and Assistant Inspectors-General.	Strength of district, cantonment, town or municipal and water Police, paid for wholly or in part from Imperial or Provincial revenues.							Strength of cantonment, town or municipal and water Police, paid wholly from other than Imperial or Provincial revenues		Pay and travelling allowances of controlling officers (col II) and travelling allowances of their establishment	Total pay of District and Assistant District Superintendents (col. III)	Other expenses of col. III		Total pay of subordinate officers (cols IV and V)
		Number of District and Assistant District Superintendents.	Number of subordinate officers on Rs. 100 and upwards.	Number of subordinate officers on less than Rs. 100.	Number of mounted police constables.	Number of foot police constables.	Number of water police constables.	Total.	Officers.	Men.			Travelling allowances of District and Assistant District Superintendents	Pay and travelling allowances of their establishments	
I.	II.	III.	IV.	V.	VI.	VII.	VIII.	IX.	X.	XI.	XII.	XIII.	XIV.	XV.	XVI.
North-Western Provinces	...	41	149	3,251	481	13,506	...	17,428	508	7,245	...	2,84,400	23,000	...	10,03,244
Oudh	...	13	40	974	149	4,387	...	5,563	134	1,499	...	1,05,460	7,100	...	2,91,247
Total, N.W. Provinces and Oudh	(a) 4	54	(b) 189	(c) 4,225	(d) 630	(e) 17,893	...	22,991	637	8,735	1,17,000	3,00,000	31,000	...	12,97,491
Government Railway Police, East Indian Railway.	...	1	6	52	..	149	...	208	...	...	...	9,600	900	3,176	27,032
Ditto Cawnpore-Achmora Railway	1	7	...	21	...	29	...	...	...	...	82	540	2,746
Ditto Bengal and North-Western Railway	1	6	...	17	...	24	...	...	...	...	97	510	2,612
Ditto Rohilkhand-Kumaun and Phibbi Railway.	3	...	11	...	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,200
Ditto Lucknow-Sitapur and Seraman Provincial Railway.	2	...	6	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	869
Ditto Sind-Panjab and Delhi Railway	1	1	...	50	...	52	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,280
GRAND TOTAL	4	55	198	4,233	630	18,147	...	23,326	637	8,735	1,17,000	3,99,600	32,079	4,256	13,33,521

(a) 1 Inspector-General, 2 Deputy Inspectors-General, and 1 Personal Assistant to Inspector-General.

(b) 186 Inspectors and 3 Sergeants.

(c) 696 Sub-Inspectors.

5 Sergeants

3,524 Head-constables (including the 51 Head-constables of the Distillery guard).

Total ... 4,225

(d) 606 Mounted constables and 24 mounted Head-constables.

(e) Including 153 constables of the Distillery guard.

STATEMENT D.

Showing strength, cost, distribution and employment of Police—(continued).

District.	COST OF POLICE.						DISTRIBUTION OF FORCE.									
	Total pay of constables of all classes (Cols. VI, VII, and VIII.)	Horse and travelling allowances per- centage or otherwise, not included in cols. XII, XIV, and XV.	Average pay of—		Contingencies and all expenses other than included in cols. XII to XVIII.	Total cost.	Payable from Imperial and Provincial Revenues.	Payable from other sources.	Guards of district, central or subsidiary jails.		On station duties.		Guards over lock- ups and treas- uries or escort to prisoners and treasure or in reserve.		Total.	
			Mounted constables.	Foot and water con- stables.					Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.		
I.	XVII.	XVIII.	XIX.	XX.	XXI.	XXII.	XXIII.	XXIV.	XXV.	XXVI.	XXVII.	XXVIII.	XXIX.	XXX.	XXXI.	XXXII.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	11,14,963 3,64,285	...	...	...	8,65,115 2,31,104	32,01,825 10,05,137	28,09,736 8,97,317	4,82,089 1,07,820	67 24	484 162	2,179 551	8,249 2,173	1,154 439	5,254 2,201	3,400 1,011	13,987 4,536
	1,79,252		272	73	10,99,219	44,13,932	38,24,053	5,39,909	91	646	2,730	10,122	1,383	7,455	4,411	18,523
Total N.-W. Provinces and Oudh	13,575	1,575	...	86	40,711	66,639	19,991	46,648	...	...	58	749	...	...	58	139
Government Railway Police, East- India Railway.	1,619	197	...	81	590	5,505	1,478	3,917	...	...	8	14	...	...	8	21
Ditto Cawnpore-Ahmedabad Railway.	1,314	249	...	84	671	7,483	1,644	3,839	...	...	7	17	...	...	7	17
Ditto Meerut and North-West- ern Railway.	924	...	...	84	564	2,628	2,628	...	...	...	3	11	...	...	3	11
Robtland-Kanoun, and Pilibhit Railway.	704	...	...	84	...	861	861	...	...	...	2	6	...	...	2	6
Ditto Lucknow Seetgar and Bijnor Provincial Railway.	4,524	...	...	96	...	7,104	...	7,104	...	...	2	59	...	...	2	59
Ditto Saidpur and Delhi Railway.																
Grand Total	15,42,956	2,121	272	...	11,11,055	44,13,932	38,24,053	6,51,417	91	646	2,810	10,676	4,393	7,455	4,494	18,577

STATEMENT D.

Showing strength, cost, distribution and employment of Police.

STATEMENT D. Showing strength, cost, distribution and employment of Police—(concluded).

District.	DISTRIBUTION OF FORCE.		Area of whole district in square miles.	Population of whole district.	PROPORTION OF THE WHOLE FORCE (OFFICERS AND MEN).						PROPORTION OF THE POLICE ON STATION DUTIES (OFFICERS AND MEN).						Total amount of cognizable crime reported (columns 4 and 6 of Statement A, part I).	Proportion of cognizable crime to the Police Force on station duties (columns XXVII and XXVIII)
	On town, municipal or harbour duty.	In cantonments.			To area.			To population.			To area.			To population.				
					Of the whole district.	Of district, exclusive of towns.	Of towns.	Of the whole district.	Of district, exclusive of towns.	Of towns.	Of the whole district.	Of district, exclusive of towns.	Of towns.	Of the whole district.	Of district, exclusive of towns.	Of towns.		
I.	XXXIII.	XXXIV.	XXXV.	XXXVI.	XXXVII.	XXXVIII.	XXXIX.	XL.	XLI.	XLII.	XLIII.	XLIV.	XLV.	XLVI.	XLVII.	XLVIII.	XLIX.	L.
North-Western Provinces	7,337	411	70,357	31,880,858	1 to 279 sq miles.	...	...	1 to 1,266	...	...	674 sq. miles.	...	...	1 to 3,057	...	...	4,24,914	11 9 to 1
Oudh	1,550	74	24,246	11,387,741	1 to 337 sq. miles.	...	...	1 to 1,584	...	...	890 sq. miles.	...	...	1 to 4,180	...	...	65,390	24 0 to 1
Total N.-W. Provinces and Oudh	8,887	485	94,603	43,268,599	1 to 292	...	...	1 to 1,336	...	...	1 to 719	...	...	1 to 3,289	...	...	1,90,304	14 4 to 1
Government Railway Police, East Indian Railway.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	781	33 to 1
Ditto Cawnpore-Achnera Railway.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ditto Bengal and North-Western Railway.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ditto Rohilkhand-Kumaun and Pilibhit Railway.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ditto Lucknow-Sitapur and Seraman Provincial Railway.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ditto Sind-Panjab and Delhi Railway.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	93	17 to 1
GRAND TOTAL	8,887	485	94,603	43,268,599	1 to 289	...	...	1 to 1,323	...	...	1 to 7 01	...	...	1 to 3,208	...	...	*1,91,178	14 1 to 1

Excluding Kumaun 691
" Garhwal 22
" Rajputana Railway 50
Total ... 763

STATEMENT E.

Return showing Equipment, Discipline, and General Internal Management of the Force for 1887 (Provincial and Municipal Constabulary).

	TOTAL SANCTIONED STRENGTH OF PROVINCIAL AND MUNICIPAL CONSTABULARY AS PER BUDGET.			ARMAMENT OF THE FORCE SHOWN IN COLUMNS II AND III.			PUNISHED JUDICIAALLY BY A MAGISTRATE.											
	Officers (Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors and Head-constables).	III.	Men (mounted and foot constables).	IV.	V.	VI.	Dismissed, excluding those shown in column XXXII		Fined, degraded by or suspended by their own departmental officers.		Under Police Act.		Under Sections 330, 331, 348, of Penal Code.		Under Chapter IX of Penal Code.		Other offences.	
							Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.		
I.																		
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	3,535	15,206	5,779	5,070	7,982	5,779	21	211	738	1,003	1	48	1	1	3	9	7	62
"	1,081	5,057	968	1,826	5,371	968	5	58	119	183	2	19	1	1	2	8	26	
Total, North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	4,616	20,333	6,747	6,896	11,356	6,747	26	269	887	1,246	3	67	2	2	5	17	15	88
Government Railway Police, East Indian Railway.	58	119	19	...	...	19	2	2	7	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ditto Gwynpore-Achutra Railway.	8	21	21	...	...	21	...	...	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ditto Bengal and North-Western Railway.	7	17	17	...	...	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	4	2
Ditto Rohilkhand - Kumaon and Pilibut Railway.	3	11	11	...	3	11	...	1	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ditto Simla-Punjab and Delhi Railway.	2	50	38	...	12	38	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ditto Lucknow and Sitapur Railway.	2	6	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
GRAND TOTAL	4,695	20,637	6,983	6,816	11,379	6,983	28	272	895	1,258	3	67	3	3	5	17	16	90

STATEMENT E.
Return showing Equipment, Discipline and General Internal management of the Force for 1887 (Provincial and Municipal Constabulary)—(concluded).

	REWARDS.			EDUCATION.				NUMBER WHO HAVE LEFT THE FORCE DURING THE YEAR			Percentage of deaths during the year to total strength of force.							
	By promotion.	By money reward as per reward statement (including claimants).	Number of Police who can read and write.		Number of Police under instruction during the year.		Number enlisted during the year.	Of one year's service and under ten years.	Of ten years' service and up to twenty years.	Of twenty years' service and upwards.								
			Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.												
I.	XIX.	XX.	XXI.	XXII.	XXIII.	XXIV.	XXV.	XXVI.	XXVII.	XXVIII.	XXIX.	XXX.	XXXI.	XXXII.	XXXIII.	XXXIV.	XXXV.	XXXVI.
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	429	2,223	2,495	2,255	4	40	(a) 1,305	8,255	8,942	309	10	405	232	106	8	841	41 32	1 81
Total, North-Western Provinces and Oudh	49	622	605	723	2	14	(b) 154	2,708	2,900	126	3	186	63	53	4	62	73 07	1 00
Government Railway Police, East India Railway.	478	3,015	3,100	2,378	6	54	1,759	10,973	11,842	525	13	591	295	159	12	403	49 15	1 61
Ditto Cawnpore-Achnera Railway.	21	35	51	23	...	...	21	107	77	1	...	11	4	...	...	1	22 22	48
Ditto Bengal and North-Western Railway.	6	...	8	8	...	...	8	14	12	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	37 38	...
Ditto Rohilkhand-Kunam and Railway.	...	1	8	8	...	...	13	17	3	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	20 83	...
Philibut Railway	...	6	2	6	...	...	...	9	5	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	35 71	7 14
Ditto Sind-Punjab and Delhi Railway.	...	1	2	13	...	...	...	43	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 92
Ditto Lucknow and Sitapur Railway.	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	5	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
GRAND TOTAL	505	3,028	3,173	3,038	6	54	1,786	11,154	11,951	526	13	605	300	164	12	406	48 77	1 60

Memo showing the number of pension cases sanctioned from 1st January to 31st December, 1887.

Case of last year 1886.	Number of cases sanctioned by Government.			Number of cases sanctioned by Inspector-General of Police, North-Western Provinces and Oudh.			Undisposed of cases.				Remarks.		
	Total.	Pension cases.	Gratuity cases.	Total.	Pension cases.	Gratuity cases.	Pending with Government.	Pending with Accountant-General.	Pending with District Superintendent of Police.	In hand for disposal.		Total.	
36	502	55	1	56	434	15	449	6	8	26	17	57	* Excludes 10 cases—in 8 cases applicant reinstated, in 2 cases pension refused.

(a) There were 329 vacancies at the close of the year.
(b) There were 106 vacancies at the close of the year.
* There were 2 vacancies at the close of the year.
† There was 1 vacancy at the close of the year.

STATEMENT F.

Statement showing the race and religion or caste of officers and men employed in the Police (Provincial and Municipal Constabulary) as they stood on 31st December, 1887, excluding all vacancies.

	RACE.										RELIGION OR CASTE.										
											OFFICERS.										
											Hindus.										
	EUROPEANS.				EURASIANS.				NATIVES.				Christians	Muhammadans.	Brahmans.	Rajputs.	Gurkhas.	Sikhs.	Panjabis.	Jats.	
	District or Assistant-Superintendent.		Subordinate Officers.		Sergeants.	District or Assistant-Superintendent.	Subordinate Officers.		Sergeants and Constables.	District or Assistant-Superintendent.	Subordinate Officers.										Constables (mounted and foot).
	Military or civil.	Uncovenanted.	On Rs. 100 and upwards.	Below Rs. 100.			On Rs. 100 and upwards.	Below Rs. 100.			On Rs. 100 and upwards.	Below Rs. 100.									
I.	II.	III.	IV.	V.	VI.	VII.	VIII.	IX.	X.	XI.	XII.	XIII.	XIV.	XV.	XVI.	XVII.	XVIII.	XIX.			
North-Western Provinces	2	35	26	6	1	11	13	2	110	3,321	15,012	95	360	245	30	156	43	47			
Oudh	6	7	6	1	...	8	3	...	25	1,081	4,987	38	162	90	1	87	39	9			
Total, N.-W. P. and Oudh	8	42	32	7	1	19	16	3	135	4,352	19,999	133	522	338	31	243	82	56			
Government Railway Police, East India Railway.	...	1	2	8	...	...	...	1	2	43	149	12	...	2	...	2	...	...	
Ditto ditto, Cawnpore-Acharya Railway.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	7	21	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Ditto ditto, Bengal and North-Western Railway.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	5	17	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Ditto ditto, Rohilkhand-Kumaun and Tibbalt Railway.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	11	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Ditto ditto, Sind-Punjab and Delhi Railway.	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	50	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ditto ditto, Lucknow and Sitapur Railway.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
GRAND TOTAL	8	43	35	15	1	19	16	4	139	4,413	20,253	146	2,252	312	31	245	82	56			

STATEMENT F.

Statement showing the race and religion or caste of officers and men employed in the Police (Provincial and Municipal constabulary) as they stood on 31st December, 1887, excluding all vacancies.

RELIGION OR CASTE.																		
OFFICERS.										MEN.								
	Hindus.		Other Religions.		Total (columns XII to XXIII).	Christians.	Muhammadans.	Brahmans.	Rajputs.	Gurkhas.	Sikhs.	Panjabis.	Jats.	Kaiths.	Hindus of all other castes.	Other Religions.		Total (columns XXIV to XXXV).
	Kaiths.	Hindus of all other castes.	Bowriahs.	Afghans.												Bowriahs.	Afghans.	
I.	XX.	XXI.	XXII.	XXIII.	XXIIIa.	XXIV.	XXV.	XXVI.	XXVII.	XXVIII.	XXIX.	XXX.	XXXI.	XXXII.	XXXIII.	XXXIV.	XXXV.	XXXVI.
North-Western Provinces	461	281	1	12	3,528	13	5,807	2,900	2,445	173	493	182	178	679	2,079	...	60	15,014
Oudh	103	137	4	3	1,083	3	1,302	1,128	993	17	205	98	98	166	1,020	11	6	4,987
Total, N.-W. P. and Oudh	564	418	5	15	4,611	16	7,109	4,028	3,433	195	698	280	216	845	3,099	11	66	20,001
Government Railway Police, East Indian Railway.	11	...	...	...	57	...	50	35	34	1	3	...	...	12	14	...	...	149
Ditto ditto, Cawnpore-Acra Railway.	2	...	...	...	8	...	9	5	3	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	1	21
Ditto ditto, Bengal and North-Western Railway.	1	...	...	...	6	...	5	5	2	...	...	...	...	4	1	...	...	17
Ditto ditto, Rohilkhand-Kumaun and Philiblit Railway.	...	...	...	...	3	...	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	11
Ditto ditto, Scindia and Delhi Railway.	...	...	...	...	2	...	34	8	2	...	2	...	...	...	4	...	...	50
Ditto ditto, Lucknow and Sitapur Railway.	1	...	...	...	2	...	4	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
GRAND TOTAL	579	418	5	15	4,694	16	7,215	4,086	3,480	196	703	280	216	866	3,119	11	67	20,255
																		24,919
																		Grand total (officers and men) vide columns XXXIII and XXXV.

STATEMENT G.

Statement of dismissals and resignations in the subordinate grades of the Police, North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

Number.	Division.	District.	Total sanctioned strength of the force at commencement of the year.			Number of men included in column I discharged on reduction of establishment.	Number of dismissals from all other causes, including those dismissed on pension, gratuity and deserted, excluding those died during the year.			Number of resignations, column XXX of statement E.	Percentage of dismissals (column III) from all other causes than reduction and resignations together on the whole strength of each branch of the force as shown in column I.					
			I.				II.				IV.			V.		
			Regular Police, columns IV to VII of Statement D.	Railway Police.	Municipal Police, columns X and XI of Statement D, excluding Jamadars, Duffadars and Chankidars.		Regular Police.	Railway Police.	Municipal Police.		Regular Police.	Railway Police.	Municipal Police.	Regular Police.	Railway Police.	Municipal Police.
1	MEERUT.	Meerut	729	...	143	...	...	...	28	...	9	...	3	3.84	...	3.49
2		Aligarh	580	...	58	...	...	...	11	...	5	...	...	2.07	...	...
3		Saharanpur	500	...	3	...	...	...	10	...	3	...	...	2.00	...	...
4		Muzaffarnagar	383	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	12	...	...	2.61	...	...
5		Bulandshahr	461	...	...	...	...	...	35	...	18	...	...	7.59	...	...
6		Dehra Dún	214	...	11	...	...	...	6	...	7	...	...	2.80	...	...
		Total	2,817	...	215	...	...	...	100	...	58	...	3	3.55	...	2.32
7	ROHILKHAND.	Bareilly	736	...	199	...	...	...	49	...	13	...	...	6.65	...	...
8		Bijnor	427	...	...	...	...	...	13	...	7	...	...	3.04	...	...
9		Moradabad	623	...	...	...	...	...	33	...	14	...	...	5.29	...	...
10		Budaun	438	...	...	...	...	...	30	...	18	...	...	6.85	...	...
11		Sháhjahanpur	433	...	135	...	...	...	16	...	4	...	4	3.69	...	6.66
12		Pilibhit	255	...	...	...	...	...	20	...	13	...	...	7.84	...	...
		Total	2,912	...	334	...	...	...	161	...	69	...	4	5.32	...	2.69
13	AGRA.	Agra	949	...	282	...	...	...	18	...	16	...	6	1.89	...	1.42
14		Muttra	506	...	116	...	...	...	10	...	11	...	2	1.97	...	4.31
15		Farukhabad	637	...	8	...	...	...	46	...	14	...	...	7.22	...	...
16		Mainpuri	412	...	...	...	...	...	20	...	2	...	...	4.85	...	...
17		Etawah	407	...	14	...	...	...	8	...	7	...	...	1.96	...	...
18		Etah	387	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	3	...	...	1.55	...	...
		Total	3,298	...	420	...	...	...	108	...	53	...	8	3.27	...	2.14
19	ALLAHABAD.	Allahabad	1,033	...	11	...	...	...	61	...	27	...	...	5.90	...	...
20		Cawnpore	664	...	45	...	...	...	34	...	22	...	...	5.12	...	...
21		Fatehpur	413	...	...	...	...	...	22	...	8	...	...	5.32	...	...
22		Ráma	582	...	17	...	...	...	23	...	7	...	...	3.89	...	...
23		Hamirpur	426	...	...	...	...	...	15	...	7	...	...	3.52	...	...
24		Jaunpur	427	...	...	...	...	...	22	...	5	...	...	5.15	...	...
		Total	3,475	...	73	...	...	...	177	...	76	...	...	5.09	...	...
25	BENARES.	Benares	555	...	397	...	...	...	18	...	18	...	29	3.24	...	6.04
26		Gorakhpur	629	...	6	...	...	...	27	...	8	...	...	4.29	...	...
27		Azamgarh	446	...	...	...	...	...	23	...	12	...	...	5.15	...	...
28		Mirzapur	598	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	7	...	...	8.3	...	...
29		Ghazipur	404	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	7	...	...	1.23	...	...
30		Basti	413	...	...	...	...	...	11	...	3	...	...	2.66	...	...
31		Ballia	245	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	7	...	...	2.81	...	...
		Total	3,290	...	403	...	...	...	91	...	62	...	20	2.76	...	5.95
32	JHANSI.	Jhansi	638	...	...	...	...	...	18	...	33	...	...	2.82	...	...
33		Jalaun	434	...	...	...	...	...	33	...	12	...	...	7.60	...	...
34		Lalitpur	393	...	...	...	...	...	18	...	5	...	...	4.58	...	...
		Total	1,465	...	...	...	...	...	69	...	50	...	...	4.71	...	...
35	KU-MAUN.	Tárai	129	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	1.55	...	...
		Total N.-W. Provinces	17,386	...	1,115	...	...	...	708	...	370	...	35	4.07	...	3.25

(20)
STATEMENT G.

Statement of dismissals and resignations in the subordinate grades of the Police, North-Western Provinces and Oudh—(concluded).

Number.	Division.	District.	Total sanctioned strength of the force at commencement of the year.	Number of men included in column, I discharged on reduction of establishment.			Number of dismissals from all other causes including those dismissed on pension, gratuity and deserted, excluding those died during the year.			Number of resignations, column XXX of statement E.			Percentage of dismissals (column III) from all other causes than reduction and resignations together on the whole strength of each branch of the force as shown in column I		
			I.	II.			III.			IV.			V.		
				Regular Police, columns IV to VII of Statement D.	Railway Police.	Municipal Police, columns X and XI of Statement D, excluding Jamadars, Duffadars and chankidars	Regular Police.	Railway Police.	Municipal Police.	Regular Police.	Railway Police.	Municipal Police.	Regular Police.	Railway Police.	Municipal Police.
36	LUCKNOW.	Lucknow ...	884	...	606	...	...	...	47	...	1	39	5.31	...	16
37		Unao ...	410	...	...	...	...	...	17	...	...	20	4.14	...	...
38		Bara Banki ..	425	...	...	...	...	...	17	...	...	4	4.00	...	...
		Total ...	1,719	...	606	...	...	...	81	...	1	63	4.71	...	16
39	SITAPUR.	Sitapur ...	482	...	11	...	...	...	19	...	...	20	3.94	...	...
40		Hardoi ...	416	...	...	...	...	...	24	...	...	35	5.76	...	...
41		Kheri ...	329	...	...	...	...	...	16	...	...	6	4.86	...	...
		Total ...	1,227	...	11	...	...	...	59	...	...	61	4.80	...	...
42	FYZABAD.	Fyzabad ...	538	...	...	...	...	...	16	...	...	11	2.81	...	...
43		Bahraich ...	385	...	...	...	...	...	11	...	...	3	2.85	...	...
44		Gonda ...	483	...	...	...	...	...	18	...	...	15	3.72	...	...
		Total ...	1,436	...	...	...	...	...	45	...	...	29	3.13	...	...
45	RAE BAREIL.	Rae Bareli ...	439	...	...	...	...	...	25	...	...	5	5.69	...	...
46		Sultanpur ...	392	...	...	...	...	...	20	...	...	10	5.10	...	...
47		Partabgarh ...	338	...	...	...	...	...	18	...	...	10	5.32	...	...
		Total ...	1,169	...	...	...	...	...	63	...	...	25	5.38	...	...
		Total, Oudh ...	5,551	...	617	...	...	...	248	...	1	178	4.46	...	16
		Total N.-W. P. and Oudh...	22,937	...	2,062	...	...	...	956	...	48	548	4.16	...	2.32
48		Government Railway Police (East Indian Railway) North-Western Provinces.	...	207	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	11	...	2.41
49		Ditto Cawnpore-Achnera Railway.	...	29	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...
50		Ditto Bengal and North-Western Railway.	...	24	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	12.50
51		Ditto Kumaun-Rohilkhand and Pilibhit State Railway.	...	14	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	7.14
52		Ditto Lucknow-Sitapur Railway.	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
53		Ditto Punjab Railway.	...	52	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total Railway Police ..	...	334	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	14	...	...	2.69
		GRAND TOTAL ..	22,937	334	2,062	...	...	...	956	9	48	548	4.16	...	2.69

STATEMENT H.

Statement showing the expenditure incurred on account of construction and repairs of Police buildings in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, from January to December, 1887.

Expenditure from Department Public Works Budget.				Amount.	Remarks
				Rs. a. p.	
Major works above Rs. 5,000 each	..	..	..	41,894 3 10	
Minor works above Rs. 1,000 and up to Rs. 5,000 each	..	..	..	25,344 0 6	
Petty works up to Rs. 1,000 each	..	..	..	7,546 15 8	
Repairs above Rs. 1,000 each	..	..	..	58,467 13 5	
Petty repairs up to Rs. 1,000 each	..	..	..	17,319 14 7	
Total from Public Works Budget				1,50,573 0 0	
Repairs to works on total sanctioned number of Police buildings on the 1st January, 1887, on the total of outlay				22,437	{ Officers and men as per columns 4, 5, 6, and 7 of statement D, excluding Railway Police.
				6 9 0	

DEPARTMENTAL RETURNS.



Nos. I. to VII.

Comparative Return by districts for the years 1886 and 1887 of the

Number.	Division.	District.	Murders, (serial Nos. 8 to 12.)		Dakaitis, (serial Nos. 30 and 31)		Robberies, (serial Nos. 32 and 33.)		Lurking house trespass in order to commission of theft, &c., and house-breaking, serial Nos. 36, 37, and 43, including attempts.		Cattle theft (serial No. 44).	
			1886.	1887.	1886.	1887.	1886.	1887.	1886.	1887.	1886.	1887.
1	MEERUT.	Meerut	18	21	3	12	15	13	942	958	153	240
2		Aligarh	8	13	4	8	47	47	1,753	1,906	179	429
3		Saharanpur	7	6	...	1	6	4	945	1,034	71	435
4		Muzaffarnagar	4	5	...	5	2	7	792	895	100	371
5		Bulandshahr	5	4	1	4	5	8	1,121	1,144	142	298
6		Dehra Dún	..	1	...	1	2	1	59	60	1	2
		Total	42	50	8	31	77	80	5,612	5,997	646	1,781
7	ROHILKHAND.	Bareilly	10	18	3	3	9	13	1,438	1,511	99	434
8		Bijnor	5	4	..	3	5	4	739	766	90	186
9		Moradabad	15	16	2	7	20	12	1,166	1,088	176	488
10		Budaun	9	14	4	4	11	16	1,094	1,157	126	499
11		Sháhjahánpur	12	11	..	4	16	11	1,283	1,391	206	350
12		Pilibhát	4	6	...	...	5	7	595	522	26	107
		Total	55	69	9	21	66	63	6,315	6,385	723	2,064
13	AGRA.	Agra	10	17	5	9	39	12	1,582	2,202	122	431
14		Muttra	11	6	2	5	10	7	724	797	90	313
15		Farukhabad	16	10	7	3	3	5	1,351	1,477	85	279
16		Mainpuri	8	8	2	5	11	48	1,050	1,314	148	303
17		Etáwáh	5	11	..	4	5	7	1,078	1,358	123	404
18		Etah	9	6	2	7	3	7	1,685	1,934	166	354
		Total	59	58	18	33	71	86	7,470	9,082	734	2,084
19	ALLAHABAD.	Allahabad	8	10	..	2	21	16	2,998	3,285	75	112
20		Cawnpore	17	15	..	2	5	17	876	1,086	51	88
21		Fatehpur	10	8	..	1	7	21	652	993	63	79
22		Bánda	8	7	..	1	5	9	541	617	61	76
23		Hamírpur	12	5	2	..	2	1	333	359	20	36
24		Jaunpur	8	9	..	..	12	3	1,963	2,196	79	135
		Total	63	54	2	6	52	67	7,363	8,636	349	526
25	BENARES.	Benares	4	12	1	..	6	15	1,343	1,595	67	124
26		Gorakhpur	9	8	2	6	15	13	1,671	1,838	125	630
27		Azamgarh	7	10	2	5	38	46	2,190	2,623	163	223
28		Mirzapur	11	9	1	1	6	11	814	826	40	148
29		Gházípur	6	4	..	..	3	3	1,466	1,466	105	220
30		Basti	9	11	3	..	12	12	915	857	38	141
31		Ballia	4	8	...	3	7	18	885	1,130	98	263
		Total	50	62	9	15	87	118	9,255	10,335	636	1,749
32	JHÁNSI.	Jhānsi	6	8	5	4	6	4	338	360	37	16
33		Jalaun	4	4	4	1	3	5	264	331	..	41
34		Lalitpur	2	3	3	3	2	4	205	188	26	25
		Total	12	15	12	8	11	13	807	879	107	82
35	KUMAUN.	Tarái	2	1	..	..	2	4	89	73	69	44
36		Kumaun	3	3	..	2	10	30	9	5	4	23
37		Garhwál	2	2	..	..	..	1	5	2	..	..
		Total	7	6	..	2	12	35	103	80	73	67
38		Govt. Railway Police, N.-W. P.	..	3	1	2	4	4	59	63	1	..
39		Do. Sind Panjáb and Delh.	..	..	..	..	2	1	2	4	..	..
40		Do. Rajputana State Railway	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	2	..	..
		Total, N.-W. P.	288	317	50	118	382	467	36,989	41,463	3,269	8,353

I.

principal offences against person and property stolen and recovered.

Ordinary theft (serial No. 44.)		Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt (serial No. 21.)		PROPERTY.								Number.
				Stolen.				Recovered.				
				Number of cases.		Value of property.		Number of cases.		Value of property.		
1886.	1887.	1886.	1887.	1886.	1887.	1886.	1887.	1886.	1887.	1886.	1887.	
780	895	2	1	1,412	1,616	88,435	61,324	863	1,054	10,160	22,602	1
945	1,112	...	1	1,741	2,076	50,701	42,669	778	988	1,246	14,055	2
588	565	1	...	1,010	1,405	61,900	52,490	464	601	31,112	16,091	3
404	552	...	...	809	1,067	30,501	30,632	481	529	8,442	15,368	4
380	491	...	...	952	1,238	46,545	39,960	643	696	19,343	16,390	5
156	136	...	...	193	176	9,458	7,129	132	109	4,011	4,831	6
3,343	3,751	3	3	6,117	7,578	2,87,540	2,34,204	3,361	3,927	1,01,314	89,346	
1,346	1,313	1	3	1,846	2,274	50,574	41,153	938	1,196	15,317	20,630	7
799	846	1	1	1,279	1,378	39,191	21,579	532	531	5,435	6,948	8
1,044	1,175	...	1	1,596	2,075	42,794	39,180	975	1,055	12,910	15,558	9
861	875	...	...	1,258	1,804	24,153	33,270	781	1,088	10,570	14,623	10
1,821	1,551	1	2	2,484	2,395	32,957	36,414	988	1,056	10,072	10,681	11
479	401	1	...	676	633	13,123	11,216	283	323	2,698	7,249	12
6,350	6,161	4	7	9,139	10,559	2,02,792	1,82,812	4,497	5,249	57,002	75,689	
1,273	1,507	...	...	2,182	2,772	66,400	73,769	1,207	1,509	28,127	30,812	13
616	512	3	2	1,035	1,182	26,372	35,683	582	632	10,178	10,661	14
827	873	3	...	1,857	1,616	38,043	51,506	895	939	10,814	17,298	15
733	713	...	...	1,269	1,459	34,393	39,974	795	800	16,630	14,403	16
819	791	...	...	1,309	1,641	34,970	41,893	691	824	7,407	12,898	17
608	552	2	1	1,337	1,439	25,944	42,216	863	885	15,404	10,664	18
4,876	4,948	3	3	8,489	10,109	2,26,122	2,85,041	5,033	5,389	88,560	96,736	
1,667	1,895	1	...	2,588	3,099	1,20,520	1,05,361	1,287	1,542	71,748	14,615	19
2,334	2,907	1	2	3,128	3,860	38,338	60,022	1,432	1,550	20,654	23,876	20
588	826	...	2	813	1,216	14,037	19,931	533	701	5,696	7,427	21
1,396	1,271	...	...	1,733	1,690	24,914	25,018	1,124	1,085	14,202	12,505	22
1,101	1,083	...	...	1,356	1,360	30,955	14,037	526	642	8,511	8,519	23
785	1,425	...	...	1,318	2,052	21,157	24,648	666	1,144	7,224	9,596	24
8,366	9,407	2	4	10,936	12,777	2,49,921	2,49,017	5,573	6,664	1,23,035	76,388	
1,789	1,945	...	...	2,501	2,773	99,733	76,291	1,324	1,378	42,188	30,291	25
4,974	4,747	2	1	5,762	6,102	47,628	62,321	2,820	3,042	19,254	30,181	26
1,784	2,379	...	1	2,648	3,385	21,774	32,867	1,235	1,733	8,695	9,894	27
611	696	...	...	840	1,032	13,472	37,964	539	716	7,636	26,389	28
2,084	1,977	...	1	2,701	2,755	26,256	29,280	1,071	1,140	8,148	10,473	29
1,230	1,277	...	...	1,609	1,662	15,292	16,313	597	683	9,555	6,541	30
1,360	1,941	...	...	1,667	2,442	21,723	30,233	695	968	10,541	12,049	31
13,832	14,962	2	3	17,728	20,131	2,45,878	2,85,569	8,281	9,660	1,06,347	1,27,612	
826	806	...	...	1,113	1,070	23,023	23,709	542	574	8,864	9,714	32
832	548	...	...	1,034	961	13,450	18,347	534	511	5,795	8,055	33
592	594	1	...	778	759	12,861	10,951	433	462	4,972	7,811	34
2,250	2,118	1	...	2,905	2,790	49,323	53,007	1,509	1,577	19,541	24,980	
74	73	...	1	166	149	5,381	7,726	74	80	2,030	2,147	35
192	131	...	...	241	159	7,281	2,489	113	108	4,436	1,776	36
7	7	...	...	13	5	162	826	7	4	126	274	37
273	211	...	1	420	313	12,824	11,032	194	192	6,622	4,197	
421	504	...	...	479	578	18,619	25,908	240	274	5,357	11,308	38
44	62	...	...	48	65	4,521	3,267	27	37	3,396	754	39
18	39	...	...	21	31	594	519	13	19	1,397	247	40
39,773	42,163	20	21	50,282	64,930	12,98,161	13,30,376	28,728	33,188	5,17,541	5,07,567	

Comparative return by districts for the years 1886 and 1887, of the principal offences

Number.	Division.	District.	Murders, (serial Nos. 8 to 12.)		Dakaitis, (serial Nos. 30 and 31.)		Robberies, (serial Nos. 32 and 33.)		Lurking house trespass in order to commission of theft, &c, and house breaking, (serial Nos. 36, 37 and 43, includ- ing attempts)		Cattle theft, (serial No. 44.)	
			1886.	1887.	1886.	1887.	1886.	1887.	1886.	1887.	1886.	1887.
41	LUCKNOW.	Lucknow	11	8	...	2	21	45	1,382	2,265	45	86
42		Unao	16	14	2	...	23	30	1,516	2,143	37	44
43		Bara Banki	17	9	4	9	34	40	1,603	1,960	51	156
		Total	44	31	6	11	78	115	4,501	6,368	133	286
44	SITAPUR.	Sitapur	9	11	...	3	5	10	1,981	2,650	71	62
45		Hardoi	24	16	...	4	10	11	2,794	2,309	78	227
46		Kheri	10	5	2	3	4	3	1,392	1,332	118	216
		Total	43	32	2	10	19	24	6,167	6,291	267	505
47	FYZABAD.	Fyzabad	2	9	...	6	32	35	1,419	2,663	31	103
48		Bahraich	12	5	...	3	16	19	941	1,126	56	137
49		Gonda	12	6	4	...	6	27	1,143	1,578	59	194
		Total	26	20	4	9	54	81	3,503	5,367	146	434
50	RAE BAREIL.	Rae Bareli	9	12	1	1	2	9	1,135	1,307	35	142
51		Sultānpur	4	7	1	...	18	26	947	1,728	49	105
52		Partābgarh	7	9	...	...	5	5	1,095	1,526	44	120
		Total	20	28	2	1	25	40	3,177	4,561	128	367
		Total, Oudh	133	111	14	31	176	260	17,348	22,537	674	1,592
		GRAND TOTAL	421	428	73	149	558	727	54,337	64,050	3,943	9,945

1.

against person and property stolen and recovered—(concluded.)

Ordinary theft, (serial No. 44.)		Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt, (serial No. 21.)		PROPERTY								Number.
				Stolen.				Recovered.				
				Number of cases.		Value of pro- perty		Number of cases		Value of pro- perty.		
1886.	1887.	1886.	1887.	1886.	1887.	1886.	1887.	1886.	1887.	1886.	1887.	
1,338	2,170	1	6	2,613	3,220	99,590	83,272	999	1,113	16,494	25,101	41
1,274	1,265	...	1	1,658	1,731	33,564	22,652	636	536	7,841	4,509	42
1,479	1,509	...	2	2,277	2,440	34,661	47,935	547	592	7,409	12,368	43
4,751	4,044	1	9	6,578	7,391	1,72,815	1,53,859	2,182	2,241	31,744	41,978	
4,499	5,507	1	...	5,988	7,465	52,660	96,194	1,040	2,040	17,325	17,948	44
1,407	1,881	...	...	3,450	3,214	34,915	38,012	1,283	1,394	9,036	12,414	45
2,305	2,611	1	...	3,339	3,780	45,888	34,911	1,064	1,268	14,778	14,411	46
8,211	9,999	2	.	12,770	14,459	1,33,463	1,39,117	3,387	4,702	41,139	44,803	
1,307	2,004	1	2	1,826	3,131	44,685	50,006	712	992	11,182	16,326	47
1,904	1,838	1	2	2,267	2,420	23,106	20,425	931	889	7,323	8,068	48
1,862	2,473	..	...	2,329	2,375	28,060	34,709	775	906	9,083	10,710	49
5,073	6,315	2	4	6,422	8,423	95,800	1,14,137	2,418	2,787	27,891	36,004	
816	1,338	..	1	1,127	1,717	16,102	23,852	517	615	4,515	6,120	50
7,393	1,200	...	2	1,934	2,417	16,216	24,721	585	685	6,258	4,269	51
1,992	2,219	...	...	2,472	2,877	15,247	23,343	912	630	7,108	8,234	52
4,201	4,757	...	3	5,533	7,041	17,535	71,919	2,911	1,060	17,944	14,346	
22,236	26,015	5	16	31,303	37,217	4,40,763	6,00,032	10,031	11,636	2,18,715	1,37,131	
62,000	68,178	25	37	67,585	1,02,256	17,47,837	18,39,108	38,759	44,818	6,30,256	6,44,898	

No. II—(PART I.)

Statement showing the actuals of Police receipts in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, from 1st January to 31st December, 1887.

Number of items.	Items.	FROM THE ACCOUNTS FOR 1886-87.	FROM THE ACCOUNTS FOR 1887-88.	Total actual Receipts for 1887.	Remarks.
		January to March, 1887.	April to December, 1887.		
	<i>XVI.—Police Provincial.</i>	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1	Contribution from East Indian Railway Company ..	..	...	..
2	Recoveries from Municipal, Cantonment and Town Funds for Pensions.	893	2,612	3,505	
3	Contributions for Pensionary Charges for Police Guards, supplied to private individuals	188	855	1,043	
4	Recoveries from Municipal, Cantonment and Town Funds for clothing.	13,759	41,183	54,942	
5	Contributions by Municipalities towards cost of supervising and investigating Provincial Police.	920	3,622	4,542	
6	Contributions to be borne by the Cantonment Funds towards the cost of Cantonment Police.	572	1,700	2,272	
7	Fees, Fines and Miscellaneous Receipts	2,301	4,000	6,301	
8	Infanticide Receipts (North-Western Provinces) ...	2,823	13,354	16,177	
9	Contributions from private persons for extra guards including 10 per cent. for clothing and supervision.	5,979	14,709	20,688	
10	Rewards to Police received from the Public and other Departments.	2,964	8,468	10,532	
11	Receipts on account of prisoners under the Prisoners' Testimony Act.	...	4	4	
	Total, Provincial Services ...	29,409	90,537	1,20,036	
	<i>VI.—Provincial Rates (Local.)</i>				
1	Village Chaukidari Fund (Oudh)	17,400	2,98,153	3,15,553	
	Total, Local	17,400	2,98,153	3,15,553	
	<i>EXCLUDED LOCAL FUND.</i>				
	<i>Police Chanda (Remount) Fund.</i>				
1	Subscriptions from pay of mounted constables	4,649	31,691	36,340	
2	Recoveries of advances made to mounted constables for purchase of horses.				
3	Recoveries of advances made to mounted constables for purchase of saddles.				
4	Savings on account of horse allowance				
5	Recoveries on account of contribution money				
6	Proceeds of stable litter, cast horses and shoes, &c. ...				
7	Interest derived from investment of Rs. 24,000 in Government Promissory Notes.				
	Total ...	4,649	31,691	36,340	
	<i>ABSTRACT.</i>				
	Total Provincial Services	29,409	90,537	1,20,036	
	Total of Village Chaukidari Fund (Oudh)	17,400	2,98,153	3,15,553	
	Total of Police Chanda Fund ...	4,649	31,691	36,340	
	GRAND TOTAL, RECEIPTS ...	51,548	4,20,381	4,71,929	

No. II. (PART II.)

Statement showing the actuals of Police charges in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, from
1st January to 31st December, 1887.

Number.	Items.	From the accounts for 1886-87	From the accounts for 1887-88.	Total actual charges for 1887.	Remarks
		January to March, 1887.	April to De- cember, 1887		
	20 — POLICE.	Rs	Rs.	Rs	
	IMPERIAL SERVICES.				
	<i>Government Railway Police, N.-W. P. (East Indian).</i>				
1	Assistant Inspector-General ...	2,400	3,045	5,445	
	<i>Executive.</i>				
2	Inspectors ...	2,175	1,850	4,025	
3	Sub-Inspectors ...	1,068	841	1,909	
4	Head-constables ...	1,680	1,239	2,919	
5	European Sergeants ...	1,894	1,505	3,399	
6	Constables at Rs 7 each ...	3,238	2,380	5,618	
7	Chaukidars at Rs. 4 each ...	..	2,803	2,803	
	<i>Establishment.</i>				
8	Office establishment ...	792	612	1,404	
	<i>Contingencies.</i>				
9	Miscellaneous including clothing and all other contingent charges.	445	1,593	2,038	
10	Travelling allowance of Assistant Inspector-General ..	195	319	514	
11	House-rent, for office, officers and men ...	852	1,631	2,483	
12	Inspectors' travelling allowance ...	490	552	1,042	
	Deduct $\frac{7}{10}$ th of the cost recoverable from the Railway...	—10,385	...	—10,385	
	Total, Government Railway Police ..	4,844	18,370	23,214	
	PROVINCIAL SERVICES.				
	<i>(a) — Inspection.</i>				
1	Inspector General of Police ...	7,200	25,075	32,275	
2	Deputy Inspectors-General ...	8,100	27,572	35,672	
3	Personal Assistant to Inspector-General ...	2,100	6,300	8,400	
	<i>Establishment.</i>				
4	Clerks ...	7,308	21,675	28,983	
5	Guards and orderlies ...	308	764	1,072	
6	Menial servants ...	153	495	648	
	<i>Contingencies.</i>				
7	Travelling Allowance of Inspector-General, Deputy Inspectors-General and Personal Assistant to Inspector-General.	2,721	1,848	4,569	
8	Travelling Allowance of Establishment ...	877	851	1,728	
9	Hill journey allowances ...	In item (8)	1,257	1,257	
10	Service Telegrams ..	262	551	813	
11	Official postage ...	650	1,583	2,233	
12	Contingencies and office expenses (contract grant)	2,011	1,887	3,898	
13	Purchase of tents ...	...	733	733	
	<i>Hill journey charges.</i>				
14	Office rent at Nain Tal ...	...	450	450	
15	Contingencies and Miscellaneous ...	In item (12)	74	74	
	Total, (a) — Inspection ...	31,300	91,115	1,22,805	
	<i>(b) District Police.</i>				
1	District Superintendents ...	74,004	2,56,894	3,30,898	
2	Assistant District Superintendents ..	5,436	15,645	21,081	
3	Inspectors ...	75,365	2,27,398	3,02,763	
4	Sub-Inspectors ...	97,650	2,91,266	3,88,916	
5	Head-constables ..	1,39,577	4,11,914	5,51,491	
6	European Sergeants ...	1,320	5,710	7,030	
7	Foot constables ...	3,16,461	9,48,106	12,64,567	
8	Mounted constables ...	41,431	1,18,151	1,59,582	
9	Magistrate's Barkandaz guards ...	3,579	10,443	14,022	
10	Distillery guards ...	4,018	12,210	16,228	
11	Superintendent's orderly peons (North-Western Provinces only)	1,054	3,166	4,220	
12	Sweepers for Police Lines ...	384	500	884	
13	Native Doctors ..	1,417	3,148	4,565	
14	Compounders ...	1,180	3,633	4,813	
15	Hospital orderly peons (North-Western Provinces only),	960	2,920	3,880	
16	Blisits, cooks and sweepers ..	716	2,190	2,906	
17	European medicines supplied by Military Department	1,870	1,170	3,040	
18	Cost of arms and ammunition supplied by Military Department.	...	In item 21.		
19	Purchase of new tents and pails ...	...	1,667	1,667	
20	Repairs of tents and pails ...	...	...	...
21	Purchase of accoutrements ...	16,237	4,721	20,958	
22	Cost of clothing of Provincial, Municipal, Cantonment and Town Constabulary Police.	31,739	90,565	1,22,304	
23	Travelling allowance of Officers ...	13,815	16,199	30,014	
24	Do do Sub-officers ...	10,156	11,029	21,185	
	Carried over ...	8,39,140	24,40,326	32,79,466	

No. II. (PART II.)

Statement showing the actuals of Police charges in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, from
1st January to 31st December, 1887—(continued.)

Number.	Items.	From the accounts for 1886-87.	From the accounts for 1887-88.	Total actual charges for 1887.	Remarks.
		January to March, 1887.	April to De- cember, 1887.		
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
	Brought forward	8,39,149	24,40,326	32,79,475	
25	Temporary guards	3,775	5,945	9,720	
26	Purchase of clothing from retiring Head-constables	192	396	588	
27	Clothing of municipal, cantonment and town chaukidars,	52,898	28,892	81,790	
28	Repairs of arms	3,166	8,474	11,640	
29	Railway fare and carriage of Police Escorts	9,442	32,066	41,508	
30	Secret service money	53	153	206	
31	House-rent or Lodging	932	2,238	3,170	
32	Bazar medicines	635	1,316	1,951	
33	Rewards for meritorious services	526	2,352	2,878	
34	Rewards for apprehension of proclaimed offenders	349	1,928	2,277	
35	Service postage stamps	7,414	19,852	27,266	
36	Service Telegrams	885	2,508	3,393	
37	Office expenses and miscellaneous (contract grant)	13,719	20,415	34,164	
38	Pay of Extra Police supplied to private individuals	4,012	9,768	13,780	
39	Rewards to Police received from the Public and other	2,187	8,119	10,306	
	Departments				
40	Refunds and Miscellaneous	...	...	...
41	Cost of clothing of Extra Police	50	23	73	
42	Charges on account of prisoners under the Prisoners' Testimony Act	4	165	169	
43	Purchase of Books	1	...	1	
44	Contribution to Municipality	See item (1) under Kumaun Civil Police.	...	...
	Total, (b) District Police	9,39,389	25,84,966	35,24,355	
	(c) Thaggy and Dakaiti Approvers.				
1	Thaggy and Dakaiti Approvers	68	183	251	
2	Clothing	4	15	19	
3	Contingencies	...	...	...
	Total, (c) Thaggy Police	72	198	270	
	(d) PROVINCIAL STATE RAILWAYS. Cawnpore-Achnera Railway.				
1	Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors	25	288	313	
2	Head-constables	90	269	359	
3	Constables	101	315	416	
4	Chaukidars	...	...	...
	Office Establishments.				
5	Clerks and Munshi	35	106	141	
	Contingencies.				
6	Clothing and great coats	...	...	...
7	Travelling allowance of Assistant Inspector-General and Executive Officers.	89	158	247	
8	Country Stationery and Oil	...	...	...
9	Service Postage Stamps and Service Telegrams	...	...	...
10	House-rent for executive officers and men	...	...	...
	Total	340	1,136	1,476	
	Bengal and North-Western Railway.				
1	Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors	117	571	688	
2	Head-constables	56	227	283	
3	Constables	70	394	464	
4	Office Establishments	35	161	196	
5	Clothing and great coats	...	...	...
6	Travelling allowance of officers and subordinate officers.	198	316	514	
7	Stationery, oil, and books, &c.	...	...	...
8	Miscellaneous	...	...	...
	Total	476	1,669	2,145	
	Rohilkhand-Kumaun and Pilibhit State Railways.				
1	Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors	170	137	307	
2	Head-constables	85	120	205	
3	Constables	225	466	691	
4	Clothing and great coats	...	...	...
5	Travelling allowance of officers and subordinate officers.	112	104	216	
6	Miscellaneous contingencies	...	...	...
7	Deduct 10ths of the cost recoverable from the Railways,	—15	...	—15	
	Total	577	827	1,404	
	Lucknow and Sitapur Railway Police.				
1	Head-constables	...	218	218	
2	Constables	...	297	297	
	Total	...	515	515	
	Total (d) Provincial State Railways	11,393	4,147	5,540	

No. II. (PART II.)

Statement showing the actuals of Police charges in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, from
1st January to 31st December, 1887—(concluded).

Number.	Items.	From the accounts for 1886-87.	From the accounts for 1887-88.	Total actual charges for 1887.	Remarks.
		January to March, 1887.	April to December, 1887.		
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
	<i>(e).—Kumaun Civil Police.</i>				
1	European Sergeants	1,200	...	1,200	
2	Thánadars	405	1,485	1,990	
3	Muharrirs	In item (2).	...	...
4	Jamadars	180	540	720	
5	Daffadars	90	342	432	
6	Barkandazes	1,204	3,939	5,233	
7	Sweepers	15	45	60	
8	Stationery and contingencies	59	197	256	
9	Messengers	120	270	390	
10	Clothing for Kumaun Police	37	538	575	
11	Escort of prisoners, treasure, opium and stamps	80	184	264	
12	Rewards for capturing offenders ... ..	...	...	...
	<i>Mounted Police.</i>				
13	Daffadars	387	1,161	1,548	
14	Sawárs ... ..	...	...	...
	Total, (e).—Kumaun Civil Police	3,957	8,701	12,658	
	<i>(f).—Infanticide Police, (N.-W. P. only).</i>				
1	Pay of Infanticide Police	3,453	10,049	13,502	
2	Clothing of Infanticide Police Head-constables ... ..	...	2	2	
3	Country Stationery, Rewards and Contingencies	189	417	606	
	Total, (f).—Infanticide Police	3,642	10,468	14,110	
	LOCAL.				
	<i>Village Chaukidári, North-Western Provinces.</i>				
1	Village and road chaukidárs	5,37,204	16,11,407	21,48,611	
2	Rewards to village and town chaukidárs	2,379	5,411	7,790	
3	Construction of marhallas	1,337	3,052	4,389	
4	Repairs of marhallas ... ..	...	...	...
5	Petty contingencies	77	128	205	
6	Refunds ... ..	...	...	...
	Total, Village chaukidári, N.-W. P.	5,40,997	16,19,998	21,60,995	
	<i>Village Chaukidári, Oudh.</i>				
1	Pay of village chaukidárs	90,861	2,02,446	2,93,307	
2	Miscellaneous ... ..	...	1,285	1,285	
	Total, Village Chaukidári, Oudh	90,861	2,03,731	2,94,592	
	PROVINCIAL.				
	<i>30.—Stationery and Printing.</i>				
1	Country Stationery of District Executive Force	7,204	14,145	21,349	
	Total, 30.—Stationery and Printing	7,204	14,145	21,349	
	EXCLUDED LOCAL FUNDS.				
	<i>Police Chanda (Remount Fund.)</i>				
1	Purchase of Remounts ... ..	...	...	...
2	Refunds	10,798	35,022	45,820	
3	Feeding and treatment of Remounts and Miscellaneous, ... ..	...	...	...
	Total, Chanda Fund	10,798	35,022	45,820	
	ABSTRACT.				
	<i>Imperial Services.</i>				
	Government Railway Police, N.-W. P.	4,844	18,370	23,214	
	<i>Provincial Services.</i>				
	(a). Inspection	31,630	91,115	1,22,745	
	(b). District Police	9,39,289	25,84,066	35,23,355	
	(c). Baggy and Dakaiti approvers	72	198	270	
	(d). Provincial State Railway	1,393	4,147	5,540	
	(e). Kumaun Civil Police, North-Western Provinces	3,957	8,701	12,658	
	(f). Infanticide Police, (North-Western Provinces)	3,642	10,468	14,110	
	Total, Provincial	9,80,143	26,99,595	36,79,738	
	Local.				
	Village Chaukidári (North-Western Provinces)	5,40,997	16,19,998	21,60,995	
	Ditto (Oudh)	90,861	2,03,731	2,94,592	
	Total, Local	6,31,858	18,23,729	24,55,587	
	30—STATIONERY AND PRINTING.				
	<i>Provincial.</i>				
	Country Stationery for District Police	7,204	14,145	21,349	
	<i>Excluded Local Funds.</i>				
	Police Chanda (Remount) Fund	10,798	35,022	45,820	
	GRAND TOTAL, CHARGES	16,34,847	45,99,861	62,35,708	

No. III.

Statement showing strength and cost of Municipal Police in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, in which the provisions of Act XV of 1873 were in force on the 31st December, 1887.

Number.	Division.	District.	Number of Municipalities and Cantonments.		INSPECTORS		SUB-INSPECTORS		HEAD CONSTABLES.		MOUNTED CONSTABLES.		FOOT CONSTABLES.		JAMADARS.		DAFADARS.		CHAUKIDARS.		Clothing of constables at Rs. 7-12-0.	Clothing of Municipal chaukidars at Rs. 6.	Total number of men.	Total cost per annum.	Rs. a. p.				
			Number.	Rs.	Number.	Rs.	Number.	Rs.	Number.	Rs.	Number.	Rs.	Number.	Rs.	Number.	Rs.	Number.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.										
1	MEERUT.	Meerut	10	1,200	2	1,200	18	2,520	10	1,200	122	8,784	20	2,328	20	2,328	..	..	344	18,138	945	8	2,064	0	507	37,179	8	0
2		Aligarh	4	..	..	..	10	1,200	..	..	48	3,456	10	888	10	888	..	..	241	11,638	372	0	1,416	0	309	19,050	0	0
3		Saharanpur	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	720	8	720	9	648	210	10,380	..	..	1,260	0	227	13,008	0	0
4		Muzaffarnagar	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	582	5	582	..	..	102	5,100	..	..	612	0	107	6,244	0	0
5		Bulandshahr	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	1,296	15	1,296	..	..	171	8,652	..	..	1,026	0	186	10,974	0	0
6		Dehra Dun	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	344	4	344	..	..	45	2,475	..	..	247	8	49	3,066	8	0
		Total	27	1,200	2	1,200	28	3,720	28	3,720	170	12,240	62	6,108	62	6,108	9	648	1,113	56,433	1,317	8	6,655	8	1,385	89,522	0	0	
7	ROHTAKHAND.	Faridkot	1	..	..	..	10	1,800	..	..	155	11,160	..	744	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,201	4	0	..	165	14,161	4	0
8		Amritsar	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	900	11	900	..	..	229	11,736	..	..	1,374	0	240	14,010	0	0
9		Moradabad	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	96	1	96	4	288	109	5,232	..	..	654	0	114	6,270	0	0
10		Rudraun	3	1	120	134	10,140	3	288	3	288	40	1,920	1,038	0	240	0	178	13,746	0	0
11		Shahjahanpur	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	504	6	504	..	..	88	4,404	..	..	528	0	94	5,436	0	0
12		Pilibhit	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	528	0	94	5,436	0	0
		Total	19	..	..	..	11	1,920	..	..	289	21,300	29	2,332	29	2,332	4	288	575	28,920	2,239	4	3,450	0	908	60,649	4	0
13	AGRA.	Agra	4	1,800	3	1,500	20	2,640	..	..	258	18,936	3	228	3	228	..	..	34	1,536	1,999	8	204	0	319	28,963	8	0
14		Matra	4	1	600	1	240	114	8,892	5	450	5	450	85	3,882	883	8	510	0	206	15,457	8	0
15		Parukhbad	2	8	672	8	672	136	7,108	816	0	144	8,496	0	0
16		Mainpuri	1	3	288	3	288	42	2,016	232	0	45	2,556	0	0
17		Etawah	1	1	144	13	936	3	312	3	312	46	2,448	100	12	276	0	63	4,216	12	0
18		Total	6	9	834	9	834	139	6,606	828	0	148	8,268	0	0
		Total	18	1,800	4	2,160	22	3,024	..	..	383	28,824	31	2,784	31	2,784	..	..	482	23,406	2,563	12	2,886	0	925	67,957	12	0
19	ALLAHABAD.	Allahabad	2	..	..	..	1	240	..	..	10	756	12	1,314	12	1,314	..	..	154	7,188	77	8	924	0	177	10,529	8	0
20		Cawnpore	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	810	..	..	..	180	8,640	..	..	1,080	0	190	10,536	0	0
21		Fatehpur	1	2	192	2	192	36	1,728	216	0	38	2,136	0	0
22		Banda	1	2	360	15	1,128	2	168	2	168	35	1,680	116	4	210	0	54	3,842	4	0
23		Hamirpur
24		Jaunpur	1	6	648	6	648	90	4,500	540	0	96	5,688	0	0
		Total	6	..	..	..	3	600	..	..	25	1,884	32	3,168	32	3,168	..	..	495	23,736	193	12	2,970	0	555	32,731	12	0

[illegible]

No. IV.

Statement showing strength and cost of Town Police in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, in which the provisions of Act XX of 1856, as amended by Act XXVII of 1871 were in force on the 31st December, 1887.

Number.	Division.	District.	Number of Towns and Cantons	Inspectors.		Sub-Inspectors.		Head-constables.		Mounted constables.		Foot constables.		Jamadars.		Dafudars.		Chaukidars.		Clothing of constables at Rs 7-12-0.	Clothing of town chaukidars at Rs. 6.	Grand Total.			
				Number.	Rs.	Number.	Rs.	Number.	Rs.	Number.	Rs.	Number.	Rs.	Number.	Rs.	Number.	Rs.	Number.	Rs.			Total number of men	Total cost per annum.		
1	MEEHTE	Meerut ..	18	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18	1,650	..	..	..	131	7,260	..	786	149	9,696 0 0
2		Aligarh ..	21	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	1,392	..	..	..	138	6,624	..	828	153	8,844 0 0
3		Saharanpur ..	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	216	1	84	9	648	137	6,576	23 4 0	822	150	8,369 4 0
4		Muzaffargarh ..	12	12	1,200	163	8,235	..	978	175	10,413 0 0
5		Bulandshahr ..	20	17	1,176	178	8,370	..	1,008	195	10,614 0 0
6		Delhra Dún ..	4	3	540	8	576	1	120	24	1,608	62 0 0	60	36	2,966 0 0
		Total	88	..	..	..	..	3	540	..	..	11	792	64	5,622	9	648	771	38,673	85 4 0	4,542	858	50,902 4 0	
7	ROHILKHAND.	Bareilly ..	12	..	..	1	360	3	360	..	..	30	2,280	1	72	..	..	..	81	3,036	232 8 0	486	116	6,826 8 0
8		Bijnor ..	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	648	..	..	..	85	3,570	..	510	94	4,728 0 0
9		Moradabad ..	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	720	..	..	..	102	4,896	..	612	111	6,228 0 0
10		Budaun ..	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	432	64	2,868	..	384	70	3,684 0 0
11		Shahjahanpur ..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	288	1	72	57	2,736	..	342	61	3,438 0 0
12		Pilibhit ..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16	612	..	96	16	708 0 0
		Total	47	1	360	3	360	30	2,280	22	1,728	7	504	405	17,718	232 8 0	2,430	408	25,612 8 0		

13	Agra	...	41
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No. IV.

Statement showing strength and cost of Town, Police in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, in which the provisions of Act XX of 1856, as amended by Act XXII of 1871, were in force on the 31st December, 1887—(concluded).

Number.	Division.	District.	Number of Towns and Can- tonments.	Inspectors.		Sub- Inspectors.		Head- constables.		Mounted constables.		Foot constables.		Jamadars.		Dafadars.		Chaukidars.		Clothing of constables (mounted and foot) at Rs. 7-12-0.	Clothing of town chauki- dars at Rs. 6.	Total number of men.	Grand Total.	
				Number.	Cost per annum.	Number.	Cost per annum.	Number.	Cost per annum.	Number.	Cost per annum.	Number.	Cost per annum.	Number.	Cost per annum.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Total cost per annum.					
36	LUG- NOW.	Lucknow	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	252	50	1,800	..	..	330	55	2,382 0 0
37		Unao	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	252	31	1,374	..	..	222	37	1,848 0 0
38		Bara Banki	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	156	33	1,548	..	..	216	36	2,016 0 0
		Total	18	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	660	114	4,722	..	..	768	128	6,246 0 0
39	SITA- PUR.	Sitapur	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	144	35	1,386	..	..	222	37	1,752 0 0
40		Hardoi	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16	696	..	..	108	18	986 0 0
41		Kheri	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	180	..	..	10	5	190 0 0
		Total	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	144	56	2,262	..	..	340	60	2,878 0 0
42	FYZA- BAD.	Fyzabad	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	468	50	1,800	..	..	348	58	2,616 0 0
43		Bahraich	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
44		Gonda	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	96	30	1,296	..	..	186	31	1,578 0 0
		Total	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	564	80	3,096	..	..	534	89	4,194 0 0
45	BARIL- LARI.	Rae Bareli	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
46		Sultanpur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
47		Partabgarh	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	144	19	684	..	..	132	22	960 0 0
		Total, Oudh	43	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	27	1,512	269	10,764	..	..	1,774	299	14,278 0 0
		GRAND TOTAL, N.-W. P. AND OUDH.	335	..	720	13	2,040	..	..	..	..	97	7,104	160	13,020	54	3,504	2,909	1,30,085	751 12 0	17,518	3,237	1,74,742 12 0	

No. V.—Statement showing the sanctioned strength and cost of Rural Police in the Districts of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, for the year 1887.

Number.	Division.	District.	Population of the district according to census of 1881, after deduction of the population of towns under Acts XV of 1873, and XX of 1856.	Number of inhabited villages.	SANCTIONED NUMBER OF CHAUKIDARS.			Sanctioned cost per annum.	Number of inhabitants to each chaukidar.	Remarks.
					Village.	Road.	Total.			
1	MEERUT.	Meerut	10,84,364	1,538	*2,064	150	2,214	82,332	483	* Includes 48 Jamadars.
2		Aligarh	8,95,063	1,736	1,915	102	2,017	73,224	443	
3		Saharanpur	8,11,654	1,538	1,680	44	1,724	62,328	471	
4		Muzaffarnagar	6,41,057	938	*1,136	80	1,216	44,724	527	* Ditto 13 ditto at Rs. 6 each per mensem.
5		Balanshahr	7,57,670	1,685	1,881	78	1,959	70,992	386	
6		Dehra Dun	1,16,531	472	100	6	106	3,852	1,099	
		Total	43,06,339	7,907	8,776	460	9,236	3,37,452	466	
7	ROHILKHAND.	Bareilly	6,21,954	2,092	1,931	60	1,991	72,086	312	
8		Bijnor	5,79,001	1,876	1,767	46	1,813	65,544	319	
9		Moradabad	9,39,930	2,628	*2,227	58	2,285	82,656	411	* Includes 4 chaukidars at Rs. 4 each per mensem.
10		Budaun	8,08,243	2,430	1,996	40	2,036	73,536	397	* Includes 14 Jamadars at Rs. 6 each per mensem.
11		Shahjahanpur	7,37,606	2,572	*2,023	44	2,067	75,180	356	* Ditto 4 ditto ditto.
12		Pilibhit	3,62,944	987	*1,034	14	1,048	37,956	346	TEMPORARILY ASSESSED DISTRICTS.
		Total	40,49,678	12,585	10,978	262	11,240	4,06,908	377	
13	AGRA.	Agra	8,14,944	2,740	*2,151	98	2,249	81,984	362	* Includes 12 Jamadars at Rs. 6 each per mensem.
14		Muttra	5,42,560	977	1,548	94	1,642	59,676	330	
15		Farukhabad	7,44,983	4,013	2,004	68	2,072	75,000	350	
16		Mainpuri	7,39,011	3,767	1,760	80	1,840	66,720	402	
17		Etawah	6,58,574	1,471	*1,390	66	1,456	52,815	452	* Includes 1 chaukidar at Rs. 3-4-0 per mensem.
18		Etah	6,33,042	2,792	1,470	66	1,536	55,602	412	
		Total	41,33,114	15,760	10,323	472	10,795	3,91,887	383	
19	ALLAHABAD.	Allahabad	12,64,545	3,552	*3,208	134	3,402	1,23,174	371	* Out of these, 15 chaukidars received from Oudh, are not paid in cash.
20		Cawnpore	11,44,716	2,704	2,702	130	2,832	1,03,572	401	
21		Fatehpur	6,37,584	1,395	1,795	72	1,867	67,644	341	
22		Banda	6,56,047	1,158	1,644	79	1,723	62,502	380	
23		Hamirpur	4,50,393	746	1,147	83	1,230	44,778	366	
24		Jaunpur	11,34,583	2,845	*1,872	80	1,952	70,595	580	* Includes 14 Pawara state chaukidars.
		Total	52,87,873	12,400	12,428	598	13,026	4,72,205	406	(Permanently assessed district.)
25	BENARES.	Benares	8,70,038	1,946	1,409	52	1,461	52,908	599	Ditto ditto.
26		Gorakhpur	25,35,654	7,110	2,302	18	2,320	83,620	1,093	(Temporarily assessed district.)
27		Azamgarh	15,21,991	5,576	2,191	38	2,229	80,472	682	(Two parganas permanently assessed, others temporarily.)
28		Mirzapur	10,16,843	5,160	1,293	68	1,361	49,452	747	(Permanent assessed district.)
29		Ghazipur	9,31,392	3,779	*1,690	54	1,744	63,504	534	* Includes 11 Jamadars at Rs. 6 each per mensem.
30		Basti	16,16,334	9,620	1,970	26	1,996	72,012	810	(Permanently assessed district.)
31		Ballia	8,36,551	1,669	1,289	8	1,297	46,740	642	(Temporarily assessed district.)
		Total	93,34,803	34,860	12,144	264	12,408	4,48,708	752	
32	JHANSI.	Jhansi	2,65,046	559	820	64	884	32,208	300	
33		Jalaun	3,62,188	853	*1,137	83	1,220	45,102	297	* Includes 19 Jamadars at Rs. 6 each per mensem.
34		Lalitpur	2,28,652	670	470	14	484	17,508	472	
		Total	8,55,886	2,082	2,427	161	2,588	94,818	331	
35	K. MAUN.	Tarai	53,251	139	128	...	128	4,608	416	
		Total, N.-W. P.	2,80,20,944	85,733	57,204	2,217	59,421	21,56,646	476	
36	LUCKNOW.	Lucknow	4,01,724	989	1,461	...	1,461	36,187	275	
37		Unao	8,56,407	1,690	2,567	...	2,567	57,519	333	
38		Bara Banki	9,95,252	2,061	3,479	...	3,479	93,620	286	
		Total	22,53,383	4,740	7,507	...	7,507	1,87,326	300	
39	SITAPUR.	Sitapur	8,99,811	2,308	3,725	...	3,725	90,163	241	
40		Hardoi	8,98,192	1,962	2,718	...	2,718	35,150	330	
41		Kheri	8,05,998	3,676	2,386	...	2,386	61,722	337	
		Total	26,04,001	7,946	8,829	...	8,829	1,87,035	294	
42	FYSA.	Fyzabad	10,09,255	8,870	2,512	7	2,519	66,343	400	
43		Bahawalpur	8,34,541	1,862	2,365	...	2,365	84,026	352	
44		Gonda	12,13,073	2,999	3,043	...	3,043	87,066	398	
		Total	30,56,869	13,731	7,920	7	7,927	2,37,435	385	
45	RAE BAREILLY.	Rae Bareilly	9,35,617	1,767	3,065	...	3,065	89,182	305	
46		Sultanpur	9,48,538	2,458	2,884	...	2,884	86,565	329	
47		Partabgarh	8,36,087	2,247	3,584	...	3,584	47,178	322	
		Total	27,20,242	6,472	9,543	...	9,543	1,72,925	318	
		Total, Oudh	1,06,34,495	32,489	32,799	7	32,806	7,84,781	324	
		GRAND TOTAL N.-W. P. AND OUDH.	3,86,55,439	1,18,622	90,003	2,224	92,227	29,11,427	421	

No. VI.—Statement showing all rewards given to Police of every denomination whether Officers,

Number.	Division.	District.	PROVINCIAL POLICE AND CHAUKIDARI REWARDS FROM BUDGET GRANT.					SPECIAL REWARDS FROM GOVERNMENT.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																		
			Number of officers and men rewarded.				Chaukidars.	Total amount disbursed in rewards.		Number of officers and men rewarded.				Total amount disbursed in rewards.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																												
			Inspectors.	Sub-Inspectors.	Head constables.	Mounted constables.		Constables.	To Provincial Police.	To Chaukidars.	Inspectors.	Sub-Inspectors.	Head constables.	Mounted constables.	Constables.	Chaukidars.	To Provincial Police.	To Chaukidars.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																								

Constables or Chaukidárs from the budget head or from other sources during the year 1887.

[illegible]

No. VI.—Statement showing all rewards given to Police of every denomination whether Officers,

Number.	Division.	District.	REWARDS FROM JAIL DEPARTMENT.		REWARDS FROM ABKARI DEPARTMENT.						Total amount disbursed in rewards.	
			Total amount disbursed in rewards.		Number of officers and men rewarded.						Total amount disbursed in rewards.	
			To Provincial Police.	To Chaudkars.	Inspectors.	Sub-Inspectors.	Head-constables.	Mounted constables.	Constables.	Chaudkars.	To Provincial Police.	To Chaudkars.
			Rs. a p.	Rs. a p.							Rs. a p.	Rs. a p.
1	MEERUT.	Meerut	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	25 0 0	..
2		Aligarh	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3		Saharanpur	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	2	5 0 0	9 0 0
4		Muzaffarnagar	..	..	..	1	3	..	5	3	52 0 0	35 0 0
5		Bulandshahr	50 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6		Dehra Dún	..	10 0 0	..	..	1	..	1	..	12 8 0	..
		Total	50 0 0	10 0 0	..	2	5	..	7	5	94 8 0	44 0 0
7	ROHILKHAND.	Bareilly	30 0 0	..	..	2	13	..	43	31	195 8 0	143 8 0
8		Bijnor	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9		Moradabad	..	..	..	..	2	..	5	1	25 0 0	5 0 0
10		Budáun	..	..	..	..	4	..	6	7	43 0 0	20 12 0
11		Sháhjáhpur	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	13 0 0	..
12		Pilibhit	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	3	8 8 0	15 0 0
		Total	30 0 0	..	..	2	21	..	57	42	280 0 0	184 4 0
13	AGRA.	Agra	..	..	..	1	4	..	24	8	95 8 9	31 0 0
14		Muttra	..	..	..	1	1	..	8	7	60 4 0	23 4 0
15		Farukhabad	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18	..	43 0 0
16		Munpuri	..	..	..	..	2	..	4	4	20 8 0	12 0 0
17		Etáwáh	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
18		Etah	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total	..	..	..	1	4	7	36	37	176 4 9	109 4 0
19	ALLAHABAD.	Allahabad	..	..	..	1	5	22	49	86	275 12 0	119 4 0
20		Cawnpore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21		Fatehpur	..	..	..	5	9	..	26	2	130 0 0	15 0 0
22		Bánda	..	..	..	1	1	..	15	6	70 0 0	6 12 0
23		Hamáirpur	..	..	..	1	1	..	4	1	31 0 0	1 8 0
24		Jaunpur	..	..	..	..	2	..	6	4	63 0 0	15 0 0
		Total	..	..	..	2	11	35	100	99	569 12 0	157 8 0
25	BENARES.	Benares	..	..	..	1	2	..	18	24	38 12 0	38 2 0
26		Goráhpur	..	..	..	9	16	..	39	55	216 12 0	222 12 0
27		Azamgarh	..	..	..	3	7	..	43	21	126 8 0	92 8 0
28		Mirzapur	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	6	16 0 0	13 0 0
29		Gházípur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
30		Bastí	..	..	..	1	8	..	9	4	225 8 0	24 0 0
31		Ballia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	..	52 0 0
		Total	..	..	..	14	33	..	116	120	623 8 0	442 6 0
32	JHANSI.	Jhansi	..	..	..	..	9	3	17	15	98 10 6	12 4 0
33		Jalaun	..	..	..	2	7	..	12	10	49 0 0	47 4 0
34		Lalitpur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total	..	..	..	2	16	3	29	25	117 10 6	59 8 0
35	LUCKNOW.	Tarái	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
36		Govt. Ry. Police, N.-W P.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total, N.-W P.	80 0 0	10 0 0	3	35	117	3	345	328	1,891 11 3	996 14 0
37	LUCKNOW.	Lucknow	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2 8 0	..
38		Unao	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
39		Bara Banki	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2 8 0	..
40	SITAPUR.	Sitapur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
41		Hardoi	15 0 0	..	..	1	1	..	5	..	36 8 0	..
42		Kheri	10 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	15 0 0	..
		Total	25 0 0	..	..	1	1	..	8	..	51 8 0	..
43	FYSA-BAID.	Fyzabad	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	1	9 0 0	2 0 0
44		Bahraich	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	2	17 0 0	7 0 0
45		Gonda	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2 0 0
		Total	..	..	..	..	4	..	2	4	26 0 0	11 0 0
46	RAE BAREILLY.	Rae Bareilly	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
47		Sultánpur	..	..	..	1	4	..	3	1	25 0 0	5 0 0
48		Partábgarh	..	..	..	8	18	..	8	3	287 14 0	16 0 0
		Total	..	..	..	1	8	22	11	4	312 14 0	21 0 0
		Total, Oudh	25 0 0	..	1	9	27	..	22	8	392 14 0	32 0 0
		GRAND TOTAL, N.-W. P. AND OUDH.	105 0 0	10 0 0	4	44	144	3	367	336	2,284 9 3	1,028 14 0

Constables or Chaukidars, from the budget head or from other sources, during the year 1887—(concl.)

REWARDS FROM OPIUM AND CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT.												REWARDS FROM PRIVATE INDIVIDUALS											
Number of officers and men rewarded.						Total amount disbursed in rewards.						Number of officers and men rewarded.						Total amount disbursed in rewards.					
Inspectors.	Sub-Inspectors.	Head-constables.	Mounted constables.	Constables.	Chaukidars.	To Provincial Police	To Chaukidars.	Inspectors.	Sub-Inspectors.	Head-constables.	Mounted constables.	Constables.	Chaukidars.	To Provincial Police	To Chaukidars.	Inspectors.	Sub-Inspectors.	Head-constables.	Mounted constables.	Constables.	Chaukidars.	To Provincial Police	To Chaukidars.
						Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.							Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.							Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1						10 0 0								10 0 0								10 0 0	
	1					95 0 0								95 0 0								95 0 0	
1	1	1			3	105 0 0		1		5		13	22	194 0 0	47 0 0								
	2	4			20	58 8 0	35 0 0	1		2		4		30 0 0									
	1	4			6	22 0 0	23 0 0			1		5	11	10 0 0	20 0 0								
	4	8			20	109 10 0	59 12 0		1	1		2		158 12 0	104 8 0								
									1	2		7	3	230 0 0	45 0 0								
	7	16			46	190 2 0	117 12 0	1	2	6		31	138	450 0 0	198 8 0								
					1	1 10 0	10 0 0		1	2		11	14	95 0 0	20 0 0								
		1			2	5 0 0	10 0 0			1		9	19	20 0 0	21 8 0								
		1			2	2 2 0	10 12 0			1		10	4	243 9 2	3 0 0								
		2			6	16 12 6	10 12 0			3		4	1	17 0 0	7 8 0								
	1	4			10	40 0 0	5 8 0					6	30	2 8 0	7 8 0								
	1	8			21	65 8 0	36 4 0		2	8		40	68	378 11 2	73 0 0								
		3			4	45 5 6	35 8 0			4		2	6	36 0 0	17 0 0								
	1	1			3	10 0 0	2 0 0		1	3		17	75	227 0 0	10 8 0								
					1		20 0 0			1				5 0 0									
	6	7			25	76 8 0	53 8 0					1	1	10 0 0	2 0 0								
	7	11			32	131 13 6	111 0 0		1	8		21	82	283 0 0	29 8 0								
	4	6			24	57 0 0	30 0 0		1	48		402	2	283 7 6	6 0 0								
	2	12			45	309 0 0	11 0 0			12		14	2	63 0 0	4 6 0								
	1	19			33	204 8 0	53 0 0		1	5		12	1	96 0 0	4 0 0								
		3			7	19 0 0	13 0 0			4		12	63	148 4 0	16 12 0								
					1	5 0 0	10 0 0					4		6 8 0									
	1	3			4	49 0 0	28 0 0																
	8	43			114	643 8 0	145 0 0	2	3	71		474	3	507 3 6	25 2 0								
										6		11	27	73 12 0	26 4 0								
										4		26	9	165 0 0	20 0 0								
										1		4		30 0 0									
										4		41	36	268 12 0	46 4 0								
										1		19		78 8 0									
1	24	79			216	1,135 15 6	410 0 0	4	15	127		10	612	2,250 3 5	419 6 0								
3	28	40			83	561 14 9			1	2		2		78 0 0	5 0 0								
												1	1	10 0 0	17 0 0								
										3		8	4	114 0 0	22 0 0								
3	28	40			83	561 14 9			2	5		11	5	202 0 0	22 0 0								
1	1	4			1	58 8 0	5 0 0		1	1		1		90 0 0	12 0 0								
	6	9			9	139 8 0	12 0 0		1	1		1	3	22 0 0	20 11 1								
	3	12			5	85 0 0	26 0 0	3	3	4		5	23	167 0 5	38 14 1								
1	10	25			14	283 0 0	43 0 0	3	5	6		5	21	270 0 5	12 0 0								
	5	14			22	100 0 0	11 0 0		1	1		3	2	23 0 0	24 0 0								
	2	3			3	30 0 0	4 0 0		1	3		6	14	71 0 0									
		2			1	33 0 0																	
	7	19			26	172 0 0	15 0 0		1	4		9	16	94 0 0	11 0 0								
	7	14			21	258 8 0	20 0 0					4	1	12 0 0	2 0 0								
	1	2			2	5 0 0	10 0 0		1	1		1	1	160 0 0	2 0 0								
	1	2			2	65 0 0	25 0 0			1		1		3 0 0									
	8	17			25	328 8 0	35 0 0		1	2				124 0 0	4 0 0								
4	53	104			148	1,345 6 9	113 0 0	3	9	17		5	50	600 9 5	105 14 1								
5	77	180			364	2,481 6 3	523 0 0	7	21	114		15	692	2,010 12 10	525 1 1								

Statement A, Part II.—Non-cognizable crime.

		Cases.						PERSONS.										Remarks.
Number.	District.	Average institutions of five preceding years	Instituted by complaint during the year	Taken up by Magistrate of his own motion.	Total of columns 2 & 3.	Number of cases in column 4, in which the police were employed to make inquiry.	Number of cases in which process issued.	Number of persons against whom process issued	Actually appeared before the courts including pending from last year.	Discharged after appearance.	Acquitted.		Convicted.		Waiting trial at close of year.			
											By Magistrate.	By High or Sessions Court.	By Magistrate.	By High or Sessions Court.				
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14			
1	Meerut	2,108	2,509	480	2,089	363	2,235	4,897	5,357	911	2,241	...	2,042	10	123			
2	Aligarh	2,192	2,404	33	2,727	67	1,633	3,123	3,150	572	1,418	1	1,125	5	29			
3	Saharanpur	3,204	6,189	17	6,189	32	1,277	2,370	2,370	984	453	...	911	7	15			
4	Muzaffarnagar	1,982	1,900	...	1,926	20	1,004	1,558	1,558	106	1,196	...	244	4	8			
5	Bulandshahr	1,167	1,441	29	1,441	64	1,805	2,564	2,564	...	2,162	...	388	3	11			
6	Dehra Dún	657	634	559	603	49	265	493	493	118	234	...	184	...	2			
	Total	12,310	15,370	76	1,762	87	1,580	2,242	2,242	230	1,409	...	575	5	28			
7	Bareilly	2,081	1,686	89	1,922	53	1,182	2,391	2,100	1,135	423	1	537	...	4			
8	Bijnor	2,183	1,833	42	4,892	50	3,607	6,182	3,578	1,139	965	...	1,470	3	1			
9	Moradabad	5,339	4,850	56	3,046	149	1,141	1,735	1,724	336	599	...	788	1	...			
10	Budaun	530	2,990	120	3,136	161	1,832	2,685	2,700	980	695	...	996	2	27			
11	Sháhjahánpur	2,062	3,016	11	554	46	453	629	343	182	77	1	70	1	12			
12	Pilibhít	124	543	394	15,312	546	9,801	15,864	12,687	4,002	4,168	2	4,436	12	67			
	Total	13,219	14,918	274	2,746	53	2,044	3,966	4,228	1,930	866	1	1,389	4	37	One died or transferred.		
13	Agra	2,497	2,472	232	1,890	70	1,145	2,375	1,113	476	154	2	366	13	102			
14	Muttra	2,102	1,658	19	858	39	843	1,405	1,404	1,039	...	...	337	...	28	One ditto.
15	Farukhabad	625	858	19	1,088	18	1,070	1,922	1,947	446	959	1	497	10	33	One ditto.		
16	Mainpuri	795	1,069	5	2,333	99	835	1,682	1,691	198	635	...	814	14	20	10 died and transferred.		
17	Etáwáh	1,546	2,628	104	2,229	139	1,517	2,795	2,841	163	1,340	...	1,319	...	19			
18	Etah	1,542	2,125	634	11,444	418	7,454	14,145	13,224	4,252	3,954	4	4,722	41	239	12 ditto.		
	Total	9,107	10,810	1,041	3,754	187	2,697	5,140	5,049	716	2,574	1	1,681	...	77			
19	Allahabad	2,378	2,713	79	3,115	97	2,405	5,043	4,422	519	2,715	2	1,115	11	44	16 ditto.		
20	Cawnpore	2,548	3,036	67	1,576	24	1,084	1,788	1,727	281	909	...	521	8	8	One ditto.		
21	Fatehpur	1,432	1,509	17	1,382	76	722	1,301	1,428	534	502	16	361	...	14			
22	Bánda	1,680	1,365	106	1,063	36	568	1,035	1,010	132	571	10	289	1	7	10 ditto.		
23	Hamírpur	1,009	957	42	2,230	173	2,221	3,714	3,714	287	2,808	6	561	1	41	27 ditto.		
24	Jaunpur	1,874	2,188	1,352	13,120	593	9,697	18,021	17,350	2,469	10,079	35	4,528	21	191			
	Total	10,921	11,768	31	1,579	126	1,370	2,457	2,457	419	1,099	...	880	...	59			
25	Benares	926	1,548	118	3,390	102	3,125	4,248	3,063	1,207	859	...	948	...	49			
26	Gorakhpur	2,619	3,272	69	2,438	397	1,972	4,096	4,096	812	2,720	6	541	...	16	One died or transferred.		
27	Azamgarh	1,672	2,362	135	2,183	118	1,946	4,603	4,501	1,241	2,529	...	708	1	22			
28	Mirzapur	1,621	2,048	50	2,068	65	1,284	2,046	1,945	283	1,184	...	441	...	37			
29	Ghazipur	1,388	1,197	109	1,022	101	867	1,636	1,270	696	156	2	408	1	45			
30	Basti	1,760	2,013	664	14,029	909	11,805	21,221	19,413	5,492	9,392	8	4,283	2	...	One ditto.		
31	Ballia	811	913	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	10,797	13,365	255	666	58	608	968	968	214	303	1	408	2	40			
32	Jhánsi	485	411	29	925	31	655	1,623	1,303	610	370	...	323	...	2			
33	Jalaun	227	896	...	298	22	279	578	598	116	330	...	150	...	...	
34	Láhpur	383	298	284	1,889	111	1,542	3,174	2,869	940	1,003	1	881	2	42			
	Total	1,605	1,005	2	159	4	153	249	257	21	117	...	118	...	1			
35	Tarái	270	157	137	823	64	759	1,408	1,164	367	315	...	473	1	8			
36	Kumaun	400	686	...	64	...	64	144	146	31	46	...	67	...	2			
37	Garhwal	144	64	139	1,046	68	976	1,801	1,507	419	478	...	658	1	11			
	Total	904	907	...	194	194	194	272	272	2	30	...	232	...	8			
38	Govt Railway Police, N. W. Provinces.	173	194	...	4	4	4	5	5	3	...	...	...	1	1	
39	Ditto Panjáb	21	4	...	1	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
40	Ditto Rajputana,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total, N.-W. P.,	59,147	68,948	90	2,387	90	1,590	2,385	2,777	1,074	1,097	1	603	...	2			
41	Lucknow	1,642	2,297	43	1,466	117	813	1,692	1,743	372	766	4	551	4	46			
42	Unao	1,449	1,423	40	1,474	29	824	1,849	1,907	579	882	...	407	1	38			
43	Bara Banki	1,597	1,434	173	5,327	236	3,227	6,426	6,427	2,025	2,745	5	1,561	5	86			
	Total	4,688	5,154	4	1,475	20	1,000	1,797	1,798	371	953	6	430	8	28	Two died and transferred.		
44	Sitapur	1,474	1,471	174	2,863	150	1,224	2,692	2,772	312	1,075	2	656	2	123	Two died.		
45	Hardoi	1,728	2,189	121	1,785	121	1,295	2,392	2,392	351	1,553	...	381	...	107	Four died and transferred.		
46	Kheri	1,229	1,759	204	5,623	291	3,519	6,881	6,962	1,034	4,181	8	1,407	10	258			
	Total	4,431	5,419	...	2,175	171	2,125	4,385	4,453	854	1,602	...	1,814	...	183			
47	Fyzabad	1,552	2,175	59	1,874	24	926	2,136	2,210	531	1,113	3	532	6	25			
48	Bahraich	1,241	1,815	66	963	25	938	1,844	1,824	...	...	...	...	...	47	
49	GondC	754	897	125	5,012	220	3,989	8,335	8,487	1,385	3,966	4	2,867	10	255			
	Total	3,547	4,887	...	1,692	35	889	1,787	1,787	241	1,183	...	348	...	14	One died or do.		
50	Rae Bareli	1,288	1,682	83	7813	29	698	2,504	2,505	534	1,099	...	849	1	19	Three ditto.		
51	Sultánpur	1,847	2,020	83	4,515	82	2,547	5,733	5,708	1,293	2,805	...	1,598	1	99	Four ditto.		
52	Partúgarh.	648	730	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	3,783	4,432	585	20,477	829	13,232	27,375	27,584	5,647	13,695	17	7,493	26	698	Eight ditto.		
	Total, Oudh	16,449	19,892	4,611	93,451	4,268	62,425	1,16,884	1,10,464	25,947	50,503	63	32,034	134	1,680	48 died, transferred, &c.		
	GRAND TOTAL	75,596	88,840															

ANNEXURE I.

Statement showing the incidence of crime under Classes I, II, III, and V of Statement A, Part I, and how crime has been dealt with by the Police in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during 1887.

Number.	District.	2	3	4	5	6	7	8		9	10		11		12		13		14	REMARKS.
								Population.	Number of cognizable crimes reported under classes I, II, III, and V of Statement A (columns 4, 5, and 7).		Number reported per mille of population.	Number of cases in column 6 investigated to 4 (investigated to 6 (cases only).	Percentage of column 8 to 6 (cases only).	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.			Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Percentage of columns 12 to 8 in which convictions were obtained.	Percentage of columns 13 to 8 (convicted to sent for trial).	Remarks showing number of thefts below 10 included in column 4 of Statement A.
N.-W. PROVINCES.																				
1	Meerut	2,379	1,313,137	2,586	1.9	2,190	84.6	1,159	1,650	52.9	253	459	21.8	27.8	848	1,121	73.1	67.9		
2	Aligarh	1,955	1,021,187	3,990	3.9	3,083	77.2	928	1,405	30.1	159	301	17.1	21.4	721	1,035	78.0	73.6		
3	Saharanpur	2,221	979,514	2,140	2.5	1,917	77.9	649	609	33.8	160	70	23.1	11.5	485	522	71.7	85.5		
4	Muzaffarnagar	1,676	758,411	2,172	2.8	1,592	73.3	595	733	37.3	91	162	15.8	21.5	481	562	80.8	74.6		
5	Bulandshahr	1,914	924,822	2,291	2.8	1,732	75.6	627	942	36.2	133	226	21.2	23.9	473	686	75.1	72.8		
6	Dehra Dun	1,193	1,144,070	2,260	1.8	2,231	88.8	1,281	163	55.4	18	33	14.0	20.2	109	130	85.1	79.7		
7	Bareilly	1,611	1,056,936	3,881	3.7	2,726	70.2	1,174	1,627	43.0	227	377	19.5	21.8	893	1,224	76.0	70.8		
8	Bijnor	1,867	721,150	1,982	2.7	1,433	57.6	480	672	41.9	125	214	26.0	31.8	328	428	68.3	63.6		
9	Moradabad	2,281	1,155,173	3,271	2.8	2,435	74.1	984	1,069	40.4	175	317	17.7	21.5	779	1,093	81.1	72.6		
10	Budgam	2,001	906,451	3,173	3.5	2,179	78.1	1,119	1,577	45.1	171	338	15.3	21.1	908	1,116	81.5	75.1		
11	Shahjahanpur	1,745	876,416	3,173	4.5	2,809	72.6	991	1,555	31.7	149	338	15.0	21.7	818	1,169	81.5	75.1		
12	Pilibhit	1,571	431,601	1,251	2.7	945	75.5	300	471	31.7	56	135	18.6	28.6	231	318	77.0	67.5		
13	Agra	1,849	974,656	1,827	1.9	3,351	69.0	1,556	1,847	43.7	391	431	26.8	23.3	451	508	78.5	71.0		
14	Muttra	1,452	671,690	1,957	2.9	1,516	78.9	639	798	41.3	175	345	18.1	26.1	757	870	76.1	66.1		
15	Farukhabad	1,718	907,608	3,013	3.3	2,351	77.3	961	1,319	40.9	175	389	21.4	29.7	617	870	73.7	65.1		
16	Mathura	1,697	801,216	2,788	3.4	2,009	72.0	810	1,310	40.3	175	349	24.9	33.4	517	679	75.8	67.7		
17	Etawah	1,683	722,571	2,848	3.9	2,190	82.9	701	1,082	32.0	151	301	20.9	27.6	546	737	80.5	76.2		
18	Etah	1,738	756,523	3,252	4.2	2,639	69.6	1,370	1,922	32.7	230	393	16.7	20.1	1,103	1,465	82.9	76.9		
19	Allahabad	2,833	1,474,106	6,015	1.0	4,188	13.8	1,141	1,530	56.6	148	279	12.9	18.2	946	1,178	84.5	80.0		
20	Cawnpore	2,370	1,181,396	4,595	3.8	2,016	69.4	713	1,078	48.3	89	182	12.4	16.8	603	863	77.9	70.2		
21	Farukhabad	1,658	683,715	2,220	3.2	1,476	69.7	713	1,078	48.3	209	378	19.7	27.7	535	668	83.7	82.0		
22	Randa	3,001	697,608	2,479	3.5	1,701	68.7	639	811	57.4	125	125	13.9	18.7	839	1,156	79.5	77.4		
23	Hamirpur	2,288	507,337	1,739	3.4	1,113	61.0	639	1,493	36.1	177	280	17.1	19.2	839	1,401	83.4	76.9		
24	Jaunpur	1,551	1,209,063	4,291	3.4	2,979	69.4	1,273	1,691	42.7	108	326	13.2	24.1	1,002	1,301	78.9	73.3		
25	Benares	4,595	892,681	4,291	4.8	2,979	69.4	1,273	1,691	42.7	572	877	21.2	24.1	1,002	1,301	78.9	73.3		
26	Gorakhpur	2,117	2,617,150	8,168	3.4	5,015	61.1	2,687	3,631	53.5	572	877	21.2	24.1	1,002	1,301	78.9	73.3		
27	Azamgarh	2,223	1,001,654	4,638	3.9	3,831	69.0	2,070	2,776	53.9	577	454	14.3	17.6	1,457	2,061	80.1	82.0		
28	Mirzapur	2,223	1,001,654	4,638	3.9	3,831	69.0	2,070	2,776	53.9	577	454	14.3	17.6	1,457	2,061	80.1	82.0		
29	Ghazipur	1,473	1,440,629	4,129	4.0	2,414	58.5	969	1,355	40.1	266	330	27.4	24.3	630	908	65.0	67.0		
30	Basti	2,622	1,659,612	2,624	1.6	1,511	57.5	722	1,007	47.7	119	160	16.1	24.3	564	773	78.1	76.7		
31	Ballia	1,144	924,763	2,871	1.2	2,241	57.8	716	961	31.9	161	244	22.9	25.3	544	699	77.9	72.7		
32	Jhansi	1,566	924,763	2,871	1.2	2,241	57.8	716	961	31.9	161	244	22.9	25.3	544	699	77.9	72.7		
33	Jaunpur	1,409	38,329.7	1,413	3.7	1,020	72.1	552	707	52.1	97	180	18.2	18.3	141	243	79.3	74.7		
34	Lalitpur	1,947	2,490,888	1,287	3.0	896	69.8	517	649	57.7	95	145	18.3	22.3	371	453	79.0	76.2		
35	Lohard	367	2,490,888	1,009	1.0	683	67.6	473	594	69.2	18	37	30.0	35.9	12	153	65.1	75.1		
36	Kanoun	6,000	494,611	2,82	0.5	229	78.0	249	197	26.5	74	41	33.6	22.3	144	150	65.1	75.1		
37	Cachawal	5,500	345,629	20	0.05	20	100.0	19	28	95.0	3	14	15.8	50.0	15	14	78.9	50.0		
Total, N.-W. Provinces.		81,842	32,770,125	106,371	3.3	73,288	68.5	31,394	43,253	42.8	6,224	9,738	19.8	22.5	31,173	31,787	77.0	73.5		

Information called for from district.

ANNEXURE II.

Statement showing the proportion of Constables and Chaudhairs to population in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh for 1887.

Serial number.	District.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Number of constables other than municipal.	Number of chukki-dars other than municipal.	Number of constables and Chaudhairs per 1,000 of population.			Number of crimes of all kinds reported during 1887 (column A).	Number of crimes of all kinds reported per mille of population.	REMARKS.		
						Of constables.	Of chukki-dars.	Of constables and Chaudhairs.					
N.-W. PROVINCES.													
1	Meerut	2,379	1,348,137	556	2,214	4	1.7	2.1	8,560	2.7			
2	Aligarh	1,955	1,021,187	411	2,017	4	1.9	2.3	4,531	4.4			
3	Saharanpur	2,221	979,544	391	1,724	4	1.7	2.1	3,264	3.3			
4	Muzaffarnagar	1,656	758,444	296	1,216	3	1.6	1.9	2,295	3.0			
5	Bulandshahr	1,914	924,822	355	1,959	4	2.1	2.5	2,660	2.8			
6	Dehra Dun	1,193	1,144,070	168	1,06	1.2	1.7	1.9	916	6.3			
7	Bareilly	1,611	1,630,936	601	1,991	6	1.9	2.5	4,674	4.5			
8	Bijnor	1,867	721,450	334	1,813	4	2.5	2.9	2,175	3.0			
9	Moradabad	2,281	1,155,173	499	2,235	4	2.0	2.4	3,677	3.1			
10	Budhau	2,001	906,451	338	2,036	4	2.2	2.6	3,285	3.6			
11	Shahjahanpur	1,745	806,946	326	2,067	3	2.4	2.7	4,194	4.8			
12	Philaut	1,371	571,601	199	1,043	4	2.3	2.7	1,421	3.1			
13	Agra	1,819	974,656	761	2,249	7	2.3	3.0	6,662	6.8			
14	Mathura	1,452	671,690	380	1,643	5	2.4	2.9	2,248	3.3			
15	Farukhabad	1,718	997,698	512	2,072	5	2.2	2.7	3,247	3.5			
16	Meerut	1,697	801,216	316	1,840	3	2.2	2.5	2,955	3.6			
17	Etawah	1,693	722,371	303	1,456	4	2.0	2.4	3,091	4.2			
18	Etah	1,738	756,523	294	1,536	3	2.0	2.3	3,356	4.4			
19	Allahabad	2,833	1,474,106	823	3,402	5	2.3	2.8	7,091	4.8			
20	Cannanore	2,370	1,181,396	510	2,852	4	2.1	2.8	6,797	5.7			
21	Fatehpur	1,638	683,745	316	1,867	4	2.7	3.1	2,428	3.7			
22	Banda	3,061	698,608	378	1,723	5	2.4	2.9	2,638	3.6			
23	Hansapur	2,289	507,337	321	1,230	6	2.1	3.0	1,831	3.6			
24	Jaunpur	1,554	1,209,663	332	1,952	2	1.6	1.8	4,384	3.6			
25	Benares	1,948	892,681	437	1,461	5	1.6	2.1	5,700	6.4			
26	Gorakhpur	4,798	2,617,120	456	2,320	2	1.0	1.0	8,394	3.2			
27	Azamgarh	2,117	1,004,654	310	2,229	2	1.4	1.6	6,656	4.1			
28	Mirzapur	5,223	1,136,796	457	1,361	4	1.2	1.6	3,006	2.6			
29	Ghazipur	1,473	1,014,099	314	1,741	3	1.7	2.0	5,131	5.0			
30	Basti	2,752	1,640,612	311	1,996	2	1.2	1.4	2,776	1.7			
31	Ballia	1,114	924,763	186	1,297	2	1.4	1.6	4,883	4.7			
32	Jaunpur	1,566	853,227	518	884	3	2.3	3.6	1,907	4.1			
33	Jaunpur	1,469	418,142	334	1,220	8	2.9	3.7	1,907	4.5			
34	Lalitpur	1,947	219,088	303	484	1.2	1.9	3.1	1,139	1.2			
35	Larā	937	506,393	106	128	5	1.6	1.1	256	1.2			
Total, N.-W. Provinces											124,490	3.9	
* Includes 50,000 in the newly-acquired territory in Jhānsi.													

ANNEXURE II—(concluded).
Statement showing the proportion of Constables and Chaudhars to population in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh for 1887—(concluded).

1	2	3	4	5	6			7		8
District.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Number of constables other than municipal.	Number of chaudhars other than municipal.	Of constables.	Of chaudhars.	Of constables and chaudhars per 1,000 of population.	Number of crimes of all kinds reported during 1887.	Number of crimes of all kinds reported per mille of population.	REMARKS.
OUDH.										
Lucknow ...	989	696,894	713	1,461	1.0	2.0	3.0	8,196	11.7	
Unao ...	1,746	899,069	319	2,567	.3	2.9	3.2	4,239	4.7	
Bara Banki ...	1,768	1,026,788	331	3,479	.3	3.3	3.6	4,673	4.5	
Sitapur ...	2,251	958,251	381	3,725	.3	3.9	4.2	9,454	9.8	
Hardoi ...	2,311	987,630	325	2,718	.3	2.7	3.0	5,356	5.4	
Kheri ...	2,992	831,922	257	2,386	.3	2.8	3.1	4,815	5.7	
Fyzabad ...	1,689	1,081,419	448	2,519	.4	2.3	2.7	6,300	5.8	
Balranch ...	2,740	888,048	305	2,365	.3	2.7	3.0	4,600	5.2	
Gonda ...	2,875	1,270,926	326	3,043	.3	2.3	2.6	5,918	4.8	
Rae Bareilly ...	1,738	951,905	346	3,065	.3	3.2	3.5	3,498	3.6	
Sultanpur ...	1,706	957,912	310	2,884	.3	3.0	3.3	3,974	4.1	
Partabgarh ...	1,486	847,017	266	2,591	.3	3.0	3.3	4,275	5.0	
Total, Oudh	24,241	11,387,741	4,387	32,806	0.4	2.3	3.2	65,328	5.7	
GRAND TOTAL, N.-W. P. AND OUDH.	94,583	43,318,599	17,909	92,227	0.4	2.1	2.5	1,89,818	4.4	

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ANNEXURE III.

LIST OF ERRATA.

1. In end of paragraph 4, on page 2, the figures "65,952 to 78,133" should be "65,952 to 78,123."

2. In paragraph 6, page 2, the words "*suo motu*" do not seem to represent the facts.

3. In the statement on page 14, the total of false cases is given as 6,526; whereas in column 18, Statement A, it is recorded as 6,521.

4. Statement A, Part I—

Column 5, total class	I	=	5	} Not reconcilable.
Column 14, ditto	I	=	29	
Column 5, ditto	VI	=	29	} Ditto.
Column 14, ditto	VI	=	58	
Column 5, Serial No. 58		=	2	} Ditto.
Column 14, Ditto		=	8	

5. Statement B—

Dakaiti, North-Western Provinces.

Column VI	...	...	...	= 1,728
Column VII	...	...	...	= 419
Column XII should therefore be				1,309 and not 307

5(a). The totals of columns IX, X, and XI should apparently be equal to the total of column VIII, if discharges are included:—

Column IX	...	...	...	= 204
Column X	...	...	...	= 192
Total				396
Column XI	...	...	...	6
				402
Add 12 from foot-note (2)	...	...	...	12
Total				414
Column VIII	...	...	...	= 415

In the body of the report, page 5, it is said seven cases were pending: this would account for the difference of one case.

5(b). *Dakaiti*, foot-note (1).—The 19 men have not apparently been included in the arrests: they ought to be.